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THE TATLER,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS

AND

NOTES,

HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND CRITICAL.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

" Nemo apud nos qui idem tentaverit: equidem ſentio peculia-
" rem in ſtudiis cauſam eorum eſſe, qui difficultatibus victis,
" utilitatem juvandi, prætulerunt gratiæ placendi. Res ardua
" vetuſtis novitatem dare, novis auctoritatem, obſoletis nito-
" rem, faſtiditis gratiam, dubiis fidem, omnibus vero natu-
" ram, et naturæ ſuæ omnia. Itaque NON ASSECUTIS vo-
" *luiſſe*, abunde pulchrum atque magnificum eſt."

C. PLIN. Hiſt. Nat. Præf. ad Divum Veſpaſianum.

——— *Viresque acquiret eundo.* VIRG.

1786.

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PLATES
WITH
ILLUSTRATIONS
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HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND CRITICAL,
IN SIX VOLUMES.

BRITISH MUSEUM

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JOSEPH ADDISON, ESQ.R

THE LUCUBRATIONS OF ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Esq.

A NEW EDITION,

WITH

NOTES,

IN SIX VOLUMES.

Οὐ χὴ παιυύχιον ὧδιν βελησφόρον ἄνδρα. HOM.

"Mihi Galba, Otho, Vitellius, nec beneficio nec injuria cog-
"niti; nec amore quisquam, et sine odio dicendus est."
TACIT. Hist. lib. I. cap. I.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

LONDON:

Printed for C. BATHURST, J. BUCKLAND, J. RIVINGTON and SONS, W. OWEN, R. HORSFIELD, B. WHITE and SON, T. LONGMAN, B. LAW, C. RIVINGTON, J. DODSLEY, H. BALDWIN, G. G. J. and J. ROBINSON, C. DILLY, T. CADELL, J. NICHOLS, R. BALDWIN, W. GOLDSMITH, J. JOHNSON, W. FLEXNEY, W. NICOLL, G. BURNETT, C. D. PIGUENITT, G. and T. WILKIE, W. FOX, M. SAY, and E. NEWBERY.

MDCC LXXXVI.

ILLUSTRATIONS

OF

ISAAC HICKERSTAFF, Esq.

A NEW EDITION,

WITH

NOTES,

IN SIX VOLUMES.

MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

VOLUME THE SECOND.

LONDON:

THE TATLER.

Nº 36. Saturday, July 2, 1709.

STEELE.

By Mrs. JENNY DISTAFF, Half-ſiſter to Mr. BICKERSTAFF.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

From my own Apartment, June 30.

MANY affairs calling my brother into the country, the care of our intelligence with the town is left to me for ſome time; therefore you muſt expect the advices you meet with in this paper, to be ſuch as more immediately and naturally fall under the conſideration of our ſex. Hiſtory, therefore, written by a woman, you will eaſily imagine to conſiſt

of love in all its forms, both in the abuſe of, and obedience to that paſſion. As to the faculty of writing itſelf, it will not, it is hoped, be demanded that ſtyle and ornament ſhall be ſo much conſulted, as truth and ſimplicity; which latter qualities we may more juſtly pretend to beyond the other ſex. While, therefore, the adminiſtration of our affairs is in my hands, you ſhall from time to time have an exact account of all falſe lovers, and their ſhallow pretences for breaking off; of all termagant wives who make wedlock a yoke; of men who affect the entertainments and manners ſuitable only to our ſex, and women who pretend to the conduct of ſuch affairs as are only within the province of men. It is neceſſary further to advertiſe the reader, that the uſual places of reſort being utterly out of my province or obſervation, I ſhall be obliged frequently to change the dates of places, as occurrences come into my way. The following letter I lately received from Epſom *.

" Epſom, June 28.

" It is now almoſt three weeks ſince what " you writ about happened in this place: " The quarrel between my friends did not run

* About this time EPSOM was a place pretty much reſorted to in the ſummer ſeaſon; but the company there generally conſiſted more of people in health, than of perſons who had any real want of its mineral waters. See TATLER, N° 7.

" ſo

" ſo high as I find your accounts have made it. " The truth of the fact you ſhall have very " faithfully. You are to underſtand, that the " perſons concerned in this ſcene were lady " AUTUMN, and lady SPRINGLY: AUTUMN is " a perſon of good breeding, formality, and a " ſingular way practiſed in the laſt age; and " lady SPRINGLY, a modern impertinent of our " ſex, who affects as improper a familiarity, as " the other does diſtance. Lady AUTUMN " knows to a hair's breadth where her place is " in all aſſemblies and converſations; but " SPRINGLY neither gives nor takes place of " any body, but underſtands the place to ſig- " nify no more, than to have room enough to " be at eaſe wherever ſhe comes. Thus, while " AUTUMN takes the whole of this life to con- " ſiſt in underſtanding punctilio and decorum, " SPRINGLY takes every thing to be becoming, " which contributes to her eaſe and ſatisfaction. " Theſe heroines have married two brothers, " both knights. SPRINGLY is the ſpouſe of " the elder, who is a baronet; and AUTUMN, " being a rich widow, has taken the younger, " and her purſe endowed him with an equal " fortune, and knighthood of the ſame order. " This jumble of titles, you need not doubt, " has been an aching torment to AUTUMN, " who took place of the other on no pretence, " but her careleſſneſs and diſregard of di-

" ſtinction. The ſecret occaſion of envy
" broiled long in the breaſt of AUTUMN; but
" no opportunity of contention on that ſubject
" happening, kept all things quiet until the
" accident of which you demand an account.

" It was given out among all the gay people
" of this place, that on the ninth inſtant ſeveral
" damſels, ſwift of foot, were to run for a ſuit
" of head-cloaths at the Old Wells. Lady
" AUTUMN on this occaſion invited SPRINGLY
" to go with her in her coach to ſee the race.
" When they came to the place, where the
" governor of Epſom and all his court of
" citizens were aſſembled, as well as a crowd of
" people of all orders, a briſk young fellow
" addreſſes himſelf to the younger of the ladies,
" *viz.* SPRINGLY, and offers her his ſervice to
" conduct her into the muſick-room. SPRINGLY
" accepts the compliment, and is led triumph-
" antly through a bowing croud, while AU-
" TUMN is left among the rabble, and has much
" ado to get back into her coach; but ſhe did it
" at laſt: and as it is uſual to ſee by the horſes
" my lady's preſent diſpoſition, ſhe orders John
" to whip furiouſly home to her huſband; where,
" when ſhe enters, down ſhe ſits, began to
" *unpin her hood*, and lament her fooliſh fond
" heart, to marry into a family where ſhe was
" ſo little regarded; ſhe that might —— Here
" ſhe ſtops; then riſes up, and ſtamps, and ſits

" down

" down again. Her gentle knight made his ap-
" proach with a ſupple beſeeching geſture. 'My
" dear!' ſaid he—'Tell me no dears!' re-
" plied AUTUMN—in the preſence of the go-
" vernor and all the merchants—'What will
" the world ſay of a woman that has thrown
" herſelf away at this rate?' Sir Thomas with-
" drew, and knew it would not be long a ſecret
" to him; as well as that experience told him,
" he that marries a fortune is of courſe guilty
" of all faults againſt his wife, let them be com-
" mitted by whom they will. But SPRINGLY,
" an hour or two after, returns from the Wells,
" and finds the whole company together.
" Down ſhe ſat, and a profound ſilence en-
" ſued. You know a premeditated quarrel
" uſually begins and works up with the words
" *ſome people.* The ſilence was broken by lady
" AUTUMN, who began to ſay, '*There are*
" *ſome people who fancy, that if ſome people*'—
" SPRINGLY immediately takes her up, '*There*
" *are ſome people who fancy, if other people*'
" —AUTUMN repartees, '*People may give them-*
" *ſelves airs; but other people, perhaps, who make*
" *leſs ado, may be, perhaps, as agreeable as people*
" *who ſet themſelves out more.*' All the other
" people at the table ſat mute, while theſe two
" people, who were quarrelling, went on with
" the uſe of the word *people*, inſtancing the
" very accidents between them, as if they

" kept only in diſtant hints. Therefore, ſays
" AUTUMN, reddening, 'There are ſome people
" will go abroad in other peoples coaches, and leave
" thoſe with whom they went to ſhift for them-
" ſelves: and if, perhaps, thoſe people have mar-
" ried the younger brother; yet, perhaps, he may
" be beholden to thoſe people for what he is.'
" SPRINGLY ſmartly anſwers, 'People may bring
" ſo much ill-humour into a family, as people may
" repent their receiving their money;' and goes on
" ——'Every body is not conſiderable enough to give
" her uneaſineſs.' Upon this AUTUMN comes up
" to her, and deſired her to kiſs her, and never
" to ſee her again; which her ſiſter refuſing,
" my lady gave her a box on the ear.——
" SPRINGLY returns; 'Ay, ay, ſaid ſhe, I knew
" well enough you meant me by your ſome people;'
" and gives her another on the other ſide. To
" it they went with moſt maſculine fury; each
" huſband ran in. The wives immediately
" fell upon their huſbands, and tore periwigs
" and cravats. The company interpoſed;
" when (according to the ſlip-knot of matri-
" mony, which makes them return to one an-
" other when any put in between) the ladies
" and their huſbands fell upon all the reſt of the
" company; and, having beat all their friends
" and relations out of the houſe, came to them-
" ſelves time enough to know, there was no
" bearing the jeſt of the place after theſe ad-
" ventures,

"ventures, and therefore marched off the next "day. It is ſaid, the governor has ſent ſeveral "joints of mutton *, and has propoſed divers "diſhes very exquiſitely dreſſed, to bring them "down again. From his addreſs and know-"ledge in roaſt and boiled, all our hopes of "the return of this good company depend. "I am, dear JENNY,

"Your ready friend and ſervant,

"MARTHA TATLER."

White's Chocolate-houſe, June 30.

This day appeared here a figure of a perſon, whoſe ſervices to the fair ſex have reduced him to a kind of exiſtence for which there is no name. If there be a condition between life and death, without being abſolutely dead or living, his ſtate is that. His aſpect and complexion, in his robuſt days, gave him the illuſtrious title of AFRICANUS †; but it is not only from the warm climates in which he has ſerved, nor from the diſaſters which he has ſuffered, that he deſerves the ſame appellation

* The mutton of Epſom and its neighbourhood is accounted peculiarly delicate.

† It is more than probable that AFRICANUS was not altogether an ideal character; but, as it is a very bad one, the editor does not conceive himſelf at liberty to mention the real name here, even on pretty good authority, as it might give more pain to ſome innocent relation, than it could give pleaſure to any curious reader.

with that renowned Roman; but the magnanimity with which he appears in his laſt moments, is what gives him the undoubted character of hero. Cato ſtabbed himſelf, and Hannibal drank poiſon; but our Africanus lives in the continual puncture of aching bones and poiſoned juices. The old heroes fled from torments, by death; and this modern lives in death and torments, with an heart wholly bent upon a ſupply for remaining in them. An ordinary ſpirit would ſink under his oppreſſions, but he makes an advantage of his very ſorrow, and raiſes an income from his diſeaſes. Long has this worthy been converſant in bartering, and knows that when ſtocks are loweſt, it is the time to buy. Therefore, with much prudence and tranquillity, he thinks that, now he has not a bone ſound, but a thouſand nodous parts for which the anatomiſts have not words, and more diſeaſes than the college ever heard of, it is the only time to purchaſe an annuity for life. Sir Thomas * told me, it was an entertainment more ſurpriſing and pleaſant than can be imagined, to ſee an inhabitant of neither world, without hand to lift, or leg to move, ſcarce tongue to utter his meaning, ſo keen upon biting the whole world, and making bubbles at his exit. Sir Thomas added, that he would

* This knight was a waiter at White's Chocolate-houſe, who bears this nick-name in theſe papers. See TAT. N°s 16; 17; and 26. SPECT. N° 49.

have

have bought twelve ſhillings a year of him, but that he feared there was ſome trick in it, and believed him already dead. "What," ſays the knight, "is Mr. PARTRIDGE*, whom I met "juſt now going on both his legs firmer than "I can, allowed to be quite dead; and ſhall "AFRICANUS, without one limb that can do its "office, be pronounced alive?"

What heightened the tragi-comedy of this market for annuities was, that the obſervation of it provoked MONOCULUS† (who is the moſt eloquent of all men) to many excellent reflections, which he ſpoke with the vehemence and language both of a gameſter and an orator. "When "I caſt," ſaid that delightful ſpeaker, "my eye "upon thee, thou unaccountable AFRICANUS, "I cannot but call myſelf as unaccountable as "thou art; for certainly we were born to ſhew "what contradictions nature is pleaſed to form "in the ſame ſpecies. Here am I, able to "eat, to drink, to ſleep, and to do all "acts of nature, except begetting my like; "and yet, by an unintelligible force of ſpleen

* See more raillery on this Almanack maker, TAT. Nº 1. and *Note*; Nºs 56, 59, 96, 99, 118, and 216.

† In ſome papers communicated for the benefit of this work, there is written here the name of Sir HUMPHREY MONEUX, which the editor tranſcribes with ſome reluctance, though he really knows no more of him than of *Monoculus*, who is mentioned again not much to his honour, TAT. Nº 56. See TAT. Nº 38. and *Note*; and Nº 73.

"and

" and fancy, I every moment imagine I am " dying. It is utter madneſs in thee to pro- " vide for ſupper; for I will bet you ten to " one, you do not live until half an hour after " four; and yet I am ſo diſtracted as to be in " fear every moment, though I will lay ten to " three, I drink three pints of burnt claret at " your funeral three nights hence. After all, " I envy thee; thou, who dying haſt no ſenſe " of death, art happier than one in health, " who always fears it." The knight had gone on, but that a third man ended the ſcene, by applauding the knight's eloquence and philoſophy, in a laughter too violent for his own conſtitution, as much as he mocked that of AFRICANUS and MONOCULUS.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, July 1.

This day arrived here three mails from Holland, with advices relating to the affairs of the Low-Countries, which ſay, that the confederate army extends from Louchin, on the cauſeway between Tournay and Liſle, to Epain, near Mortagne on the Scheld. The marſhal Villars remains in his camp at Lens; but it is ſaid, he detached ten thouſand men under the command of the chevalier de Luxemburg, with orders to form a camp at Crepin on the Haine, between Conde and St. Guillain, where he is to be joined by the elector of Bavaria, with

with a body of troops, and after their conjunction, to attempt to march into Brabant. But they write from Bruſſels, that the duke of Marlborough having it equally in his power to make detachments to the ſame parts, they are under no apprehenſions from theſe reports for the ſafety of their country. They further add from Bruſſels, that they have good authority for believing that the French troops under the conduct of the marſhal de Bezons are retiring out of Spain.

*** This paper, with a blank leaf to write buſineſs on, may be had of J. Morphew, near Stationers-hall *.

* Probably the paper was raiſed to three half-pence at this time.

N° 37. Tueſday, July 5, 1709.

STEELE.

By Mrs. JENNY DISTAFF, Half-ſiſter to Mr. BICKERSTAFF.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
JUV. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 2.

*IT may be thought very unaccountable, that I, who can never be ſuppoſed to go to White's, ſhould pretend to talk to you of matters proper for, or in the ſtyle of, that place. But though I never viſit theſe public haunts, I converſe with thoſe who do; and for all they pretend ſo much to the contrary, they are as talkative as our ſex, and as much at a loſs to entertain the preſent company, without

* Tout cet article eſt fort myſterieux. L'auteur, qui n'oſoit encore parler auſſi clairement qu'il le fit dans la ſuite, ſe cacha, & ſe contraignit d'abord. Des que preliminaires de la paix générale eurent écouché in 1709, les Toris commencerent à lever la tête, & leur predicateurs ſe donnerent le mot pour reprêcher l'obeiſſance paſſive. Cet diſcours, dont le but etoit d'animer les peuples, & de troubler l'etat, ne manquerent pas en peu de tems, de produire ce mauvais effet, & les gens eclairez previrent auſſi-tot à quoi abouteroit ce vacarme. BABILLARD.

ſacri-

ſacrificing the laſt, as we ourſelves. This reflection has led me into the conſideration of the uſe of ſpeech; and made me look over in my memory all my acquaintance of both ſexes, to know to which I may more juſtly impute the ſin of ſuperfluous diſcourſe in regard to converſation, without entering into it, as it reſpects religion.

I foreſee my acquaintance will immediately, upon ſtarting this ſubject, aſk me, how I ſhall celebrate Mrs. Alſe Copſwood *, the Yorkſhire huntreſs, who is come to town lately, and moves as if ſhe were on her nag, and going to take a five-bar gate; and is as loud as if ſhe were following her dogs? I can eaſily anſwer that; for ſhe is as ſoft as Damon, in compariſon of her brother-in-law, † Tom Bellfrey, who is the moſt accompliſhed man in this kingdom for all gentleman-like activities and accompliſhments. It is allowed, that he

* L'auteur repreſente ces predicateurs ſeditieux ſous l'image des chaſſeurs, a cauſe de bruit que font les uns & les autres. Il mêle à cela des choſes etrangeres à ſa vuë principale, à fin de la mieux deguiſer. Par la "Chaſſeuſe du Nord" il deſigne le "Dr. JEAN SHARPE," alors Archeveque d'York, auquel on a imputé d'avoir eté, dans les derniers terms, fort Jacobite, & de n'avoir pas meme peu contribue à gater la Reine. BABILLARD.

This Prelate died in 1713, as appears from a paper in the *Examiner*, which entirely conſiſts of an account of his death and character. See EXAMINER, Vol. IV. N° 22.

† Il s'agit ici du "Dr. OFFSPRING BLACKALL" Eveque d'Exeter, qui avoit toutes les manieres d'un ecolier, ou d'un homme de l'autre monde.

is a profeſſed enemy to the Italian performers in muſic. But then for our own native manner, according to the cuſtoms and known uſages of our iſland, he is to be preferred, for the generality of the pleaſure he beſtows, much before thoſe fellows *, though they ſing to full theatres. For what is a theatrical voice to that of a fox-hunter? I have been at a muſical entertainment in an open field, where it amazed me to hear to what pitches the chief maſters would reach. There was a meeting near our ſeat in Staffordſhire, and the moſt eminent of all the counties of England were at it. † How wonderful was the harmony between men and dogs! Robin Cartail of Bucks was to anſwer to Jowler; Mr. Tinbreaſt of Cornwall was appointed to open with Sweetlips, and Beau Slimber, a Londoner, undertook to keep up with Trips, a whelp juſt ſet in: Tom Bellfrey and Ringwood were coupled together, to fill the cry on all occaſions, and be

* Ce ſont les prétendus prophetes, la plupart etrangers, & originaires des Cevennes, qui, depuis quelque tems, avoient fait beaucoup de bruit à Londres, & contre leſquels "M. "Blackall" fit un ſermon qui fut imprimé par ordre de la Reine, & dont on parle beaucoup. Les Anglois ne ſont pas ennemis des revolutions; mais ils n'aiment pas que les etrangers ſe melent de leurs affaires, &c. Babillard.

† "Who can come in and ſay that I mean him,
"When ſuch a one as he, ſuch is his neighbour?"
Shakspeare.

in at the death of the fox *, hare, or ſtag; for which both the dog and the man were excellently ſuited, and loved one another, and were as much together, as Baniſter and King. When Jowler firſt alarmed the field, Cartail repeated every note; Sweetlips's treble ſucceeded, and ſhook the wood; Tinbreaſt echoed a quarter of a mile beyond it. We were ſoon after all at a loſs, until we rode up, and found Trips and Slimber at a default in half notes: but the day and the tune was recovered by TOM BELLFREY and Ringwood, to the great joy of us all, though they drowned every other voice: for BELLFREY carries a note four furlongs, three rods, and ſix paces, farther than any other in England.

I fear the mention of this will be thought a digreſſion from my purpoſe about ſpeech: but I anſwer, no. Since this is uſed where ſpeech rather ſhould be employed, it may come into conſideration in the ſame chapter: for Mr. BELLFREY being at a viſit where I was,

* Le poëte "JONSON" a ecrit une comedie intitulée "Vol-"pone," ou "le Renard." Le principal perſonnage en eſt une maitre fripon. Ce nom de "Volpone" ou "Renard" fut celui que les Toris donnerent à "Mylord Godolphin" grand thréſorier, dès que l'an 1703. Il les abandonnez dans le projet de leur acte favorie contre la conformité occaſionelle. BABILLARD.

"A poor *nick-name* borrowed from an old play of BEN JOHN-"SON, and mentioned in a Sermon without any particular appli-"cation (was ſuppoſed to mean Lord Godolphin) and made uſe "of as a motive to ſpur an *impeachment*."

EXAMINER, Vol. I. N° 26.

viz.

viz. at his couſin's (Lady Dainty's) in Soho-ſquare, was aſked, what entertainments they had in the country? Now, BELLFREY is very ignorant, and much a clown; but confident withal. In a word, he ſtruck up a fox-chaſe; Lady Dainty's dog, Mr. Sippet, as ſhe calls him, ſtarted, jumped out of his lady's lap, and fell a barking. BELLFREY went on, and called all the neighbouring pariſhes into the ſquare. Never was woman in ſuch confuſion as that delicate lady. But there was no ſtopping her kinſman. A room full of ladies fell into the moſt violent laughter: My lady looked as if ſhe was ſhrieking; Mr. Sippet in the middle of the room, breaking his heart with barking, but all of us unheard. As ſoon as BELLFREY became ſilent, up gets my lady, and takes him by the arm, to lead him off; BELLFREY was in his boots. As ſhe was hurrying him away, his ſpurs take hold of her petticoat; his whip throws down a cabinet of china: he cries, "What! are your crocks "rotten? are your petticoats ragged? a man "cannot walk in your houſe for trincums."

Every county of Great-Britain has one hundred or more of this ſort of fellows, who roar ſtead of ſpeaking. Therefore, if it be true, that we women are alſo given to a greater fluency of words than is neceſſary, ſure, ſhe that diſturbs but a room or a family, is more to be tole-

rated, than one who draws togteher whole pariſhes and counties, and ſometimes (with an eſtate that might make him the bleſſing and ornament of the world around him) has no other view and ambition, but to be an animal above dogs and horſes, without the reliſh of any one enjoyment which is peculiar to the faculties of human nature. I know it will here be ſaid, that talking of mere country Squires at this rate, is, as it were, to write againſt VALENTINE and ORSON *. To prove any thing againſt the race of men, you muſt take them as they are adorned with education; as they live in Courts, or have received inſtructions in Colleges.

But I am ſo full of my late entertainment by Mr. BELLFREY, that I muſt defer purſuing this ſubject to another day; and wave the proper obſervations upon the different offenders in this kind, ſome by profound eloquence on ſmall occaſions, others by degrading ſpeech upon great circumſtances. Expect, therefore, to hear of the whiſperer without buſineſs, the laugher without wit, the complainer without receiving injuries, and a very large crowd, which I ſhall not foreſtal, who are common (though not commonly obſerved) impertinents, whoſe tongues are too voluble for their

* See the "Reliques of ancient Engliſh Poetry," vol. III. p. 280. P.

brains, and are the general deſpiſers of us women, though we have their ſuperiors, the men of ſenſe, for our ſervants.

* * *

Will's Coffee-houſe *, July 3.

A very ingenious gentleman was complaining this evening, that the players are grown ſo ſevere critics, that they would not take in his play, though it has as many fine things in it as any play that has been writ ſince the days of DRYDEN. He began his diſcourſe about his play with a preface.

"There is, ſaid he, ſomewhat (however we "palliate it) in the very frame and make of us, "that ſubjects our minds to chagrin and irre- "ſolution on any emergency of time or place. "The difficulty grows on our ſickened imagi- "nation, under all the killing circumſtances "of danger and diſappointment. This we "ſee, not only in the men of retirement "and fancy, but in the characters of the men "of action; with this only difference, the "coward ſees the danger, and ſickens under "it; the hero, warmed by the difficulty, di- "lates, and riſes in proportion to that, and in "ſome ſort makes uſe of his very fears to diſ- "arm it. A remarkable inſtance of this we

* This article is omitted in the firſt octavo, having been curtailed by STEELE himſelf.

"have

" have in the great CÆSAR, when he came to the " Rubicon, and was entering upon a part, per- " haps, the moſt hazardous he ever bore (cer- " tainly the moſt ungrateful) a war with his " countrymen. When his mind brooded o'er " perſonal affronts, perhaps his anger burned " with a deſire of revenge. But when more " ſerious reflections laid before him the hazard " of the enterprize, with the diſmal conſe- " quences which were likely to attend it, ag- " gravated by a ſpecial circumſtance, ' What " figure it would bear in the world, or how be " excuſed to poſterity! What ſhall he do?'—— " His honour, which was his religion, bids him " arm; and he ſounds the inclinations of his " party, by this ſet ſpeech:

CÆSAR to his Party at the Rubicon.

Great Jove, attend, and thou my native ſoil,
Safe in my triumphs, glutted in my ſpoil;
Witneſs with what reluctance I oppoſe
My arms to thine, ſecure of other foes.
What paſſive breaſt can bear diſgrace like mine?
Traytor!—For this I conquer'd on the Rhine,
Endur'd their ten years drudgery in Gaul,
Adjourn'd their fate, and ſav'd the Capitol.
I grew by every guilty triumph leſs;
The crowd, when drunk with joy, their ſouls expreſs,
Impatient of the war, yet fear ſucceſs.
Brave actions dazzle with too bright a ray,
Like birds obſcene they chatter at the day;

Giddy with rule, and valiant in debate,
They throw the die of war, to ſave the ſtate.
And Gods! to gild ingratitude with fame,
Aſſume the patriot's, we the rebel's name.
Farewell, my friends, your general forlorn,
To your bare pity, and the public ſcorn,
Muſt lay that honour and his laurel down,
To ſerve the vain caprices of the gown;
Expos'd to all indignities, the brave
Deſerve of thoſe they glory'd but to ſave,
To rods and axes!—No, the ſlaves can't dare
Play with my grief, and tempt my laſt deſpair.
THIS ſhall the honours which it won maintain,
Or do me juſtice, ere I hug my chain *.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, July 4.

There has arrived no mail ſince our laſt; ſo that we have no manner of foreign news, except we were to give you, for ſuch, the many ſpeculations which are on foot concerning what was imported by the laſt advices. There are, it ſeems, ſixty battalions and ſeventeen ſquadrons appointed to ſerve in the ſiege of

* From what play this is a quotation, or whether it really alludes to any play, the editor has not yet been able to learn. But the reaſon for cancelling it, when theſe papers were republiſhed, is very obvious; for, being printed by STEELE, it would naturally be applied to the circumſtances in which the Duke of MARLBOROUGH was at that time. This reaſon, which operates now no more, ought certainly to have prevented its firſt publication. See a curious note from MACPHERSON, concerning MARLBOROUGH's *power*, in the *Supplement* to Swift's Works, vol. I. p. 179. N.

Tournay,

Tournay; the garriſon of which place conſiſts of but eleven battalions and four ſquadrons. Letters of the twenty-ninth of the laſt month from Berlin, have brought advice, that the Kings of Denmark and Pruſſia, and his Majeſty Auguſtus, were within few days to come to an interview at Potſdam. Theſe letters mention, that two Poliſh princes, of the family of Sapieha and Lubermirſky, lately arrived from Paris, confirm the reports of the miſery in France for want of proviſions, and give a particular inſtance of it; which is, that on the day Monſieur Rouille returned to court, the common people gathered in crowds about the Dauphin's coach, crying, "Peace and bread, "bread and peace."

"Mrs. DISTAFF has taken upon her, while "ſhe writes this paper, to turn her thoughts "wholly to the ſervice of her own ſex, and to "propoſe remedies againſt the greateſt vexa-"tions attending female life. She has for this "end written a ſmall treatiſe concerning the "SECOND WORD, with an appendix on the uſe "of a REPLY, very proper for all ſuch as are "married to perſons either ILL-BRED or ILL-"NATURED. There is in this tract a digreſſion "for the uſe of virgins, concerning the words, "I WILL.

" A Gentlewoman who has a very delicate " ear, wants a maid who can whiſper, and " help her in the government of her family. " If the ſaid ſervant can clear-ſtarch, liſp, and " tread ſoftly, ſhe ſhall have ſuitable encou- " ragement in her wages."

N° 38. Thurſday, July 7, 1709.

STEELE.

By Mrs. JENNY DISTAFF, Half-ſiſter to Mr. BICKERSTAFF.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

" Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
" Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme."

From my own Apartment, July 6.

I Find among my brother's papers the following letter *verbatim*, which I wonder how he could ſuppreſs ſo long as he has, ſince it was ſent him for no other end, but to ſhew the good effect his writings have already had upon the ill cuſtoms of the age.

" Sir, London, June 23.

" The end of all public papers ought to " be the benefit and inſtruction, as well as " the diverſion of the readers: to which I ſee " none ſo truly conducive as your late per- " formances; eſpecially thoſe tending to the " rooting out from among us that unchriſtian- " like and bloody cuſtom of DUELLING; which, " that you have already in ſome meaſure per- " formed, will appear to the public in the fol- " lowing no leſs true than heroic ſtory.

" A noble gentleman of this city, who has " the honour of ſerving his country as Major " of the Trainbands, being at the general " mart of ſtock-jobbers, called JONATHAN'S, " endeavouring ao raiſe himſelf (as all men of " honour ought) to the degree of Colonel at " leaſt; it happened that he bought the * *Bear* " of another officer, who, though not com- " miſſioned in the army, yet no leſs eminently " ſerves the public than the other, in raiſing " the credit of the kingdom, by raiſing that of " the ſtocks. However, having ſold the *Bear*, " and words ariſing about the delivery, the " moſt noble Major, no leſs ſcorning to be " out-witted in the coffee-houſe, than to run

* See *note* on " the Bear-ſkin," TAT. Nº 7. See alſo TAT. Nºs 28, and 41.

" into the field, according to method, abuſed the
" other with the titles of rogue, villain, bear-
" ſkin-man, and the like. Whereupon ſatiſ-
" faction was demanded, and accepted; ſo,
" forth the Major marched, commanding his
" adverſary to follow To a moſt ſpacious
" room in the ſheriff's houſe, near the place of
" quarrel, they come; where, having due re-
" gard to what you have lately publiſhed *,
" they reſolved not to ſhed one another's blood
" in that barbarous manner you prohibited;
" yet, not willing to put up affronts without
" ſatisfaction, they ſtripped, and in decent
" manner fought full fairly with their wrathful
" hands. The combat laſted a quarter of an
" hour; in which time victory was often doubt-
" ful, and many a dry blow was ſtrenuouſly
" laid on by each ſide, until the Major, finding
" his adverſary obſtinate, unwilling to give
" him further chaſtiſement, with moſt ſhrill
" voice cried out, 'I am ſatisfied, enough!'
" Whereupon the combat ceaſed, and both
" were friends immediately.

" Thus the world may ſee, how neceſſary
" it is to encourage thoſe men, who make it
" their buſineſs to inſtruct the people in every
" thing neceſſary for their preſervation. I am
" informed, a body of worthy citizens have

* See the Papers on Duelling, TATLER, No 25, and *notes*; Nos 26, 28, 29, 31. and No 39. and *note*.

" agreed

"agreed on an addreſs of thanks to you for "what you have writ on the foregoing ſubject, "whereby they acknowledge one of their high-"ly eſteemed officers preſerved from death.

"Your humble ſervant,

"A. B."

I fear the word BEAR * is hardly to be underſtood among the polite people; but I take the meaning to be, that one who inſures a real value upon an imaginary thing, is ſaid to ſell a *Bear*, and is the ſame thing as a promiſe among courtiers, or a vow between lovers. I have writ to my brother to haſten to town; and hope that printing the letters directed to him, which I know not how to anſwer, will bring him ſpeedily; and, therefore, I add alſo the following:

"MR. BICKERSTAFF, July 5, 1709.

"You have hinted a generous intention of "taking under your conſideration the whiſper-"ers without buſineſs, and laughers without "occaſion; as you tender the welfare of your "country, I intreat you not to forget or delay

* "You never heard ſuch bellowing about the town of the "ſtate of the nation, eſpecially among the ſharpers, *ſellers of* "*bear-ſkins*, i. e. *ſtockjobbers*, &c." SWIFT's Works, vol. XX. p. 34. See TATLER, N° 7. and *Note*.

"ſo

" ſo public-ſpirited a work. Now or never is
" the time. Many other calamities may ceaſe
" with the war; but I diſmally dread the mul-
" tiplication of theſe mortals under the eaſe
" and luxurioufneſs of a ſettled peace, half the
" bleſſing of which may be deſtroyed by them.
" Their miſtake lies certainly here, in a wretch-
" ed belief, that their mimickry paſſes for real
" buſineſs, or true wit. Dear Sir, convince
" them, that it never was, is, or ever will be,
" either of them; nor ever did, does, or to all
" futurity ever can, look like either of them;
" but that it is the moſt curſed diſturbance in
" nature, which is poſſible to be inflicted on
" mankind, under the noble definition of a ſo-
" ciable creature. In doing this, Sir, you will
" oblige more humble ſervants than can find
" room to ſubſcribe their names."

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 6.

In purſuance of my laſt date from hence, I am to proceed on the accounts I promiſed of ſeveral perſonages among the men, whoſe conſpicuous fortunes, or ambition in ſhewing their follies, have exalted them above their fellows: The levity of their minds is viſible in their every word and geſture, and there is not a day paſſes but puts me in mind of Mr. WYCHERLEY's character of a Coxcomb: " He is ugly
" all

" all over with the affectation of the fine gen-
" tleman." Now though the women may put on ſoftneſs in their looks, or affected ſeverity, or impertinent gaiety, or pert ſmartneſs, their ſelf-love and admiration cannot under any of theſe diſguiſes appear ſo invincible as that of the men. You may eaſily take notice, that in all their actions there is a ſecret approbation, either in the tone of their voice, the turn of their body, or caſt of their eye, which ſhews that they are extremely in their own favour.

Take one of your men of buſineſs, he ſhall keep you half an hour with your hat off, entertaining you with his conſideration of that affair you ſpoke of to him laſt, until he has drawn a crowd that obſerves you in this grimace. Then, when he is public enough, he immediately runs into ſecrets, and falls a whiſpering. You and he make breaks with adverbs; as, " But how-
" ever, thus far;" and then you whiſper again, and ſo on, until they who are about you are diſperſed, and your buſy man's vanity is no longer gratified by the notice taken of what importance he is, and how inconſiderable you are; for your pretender to buſineſs is never in ſecret, but in public.

There is my dear Lord No-WHERE, of all men the moſt gracious and moſt obliging, the terror of *Valets de Chambre*, whom he oppreſſes

preſſes with good breeding, by enquiring for my good lord, and for my good lady's health. This inimitable courtier will whiſper a privy counſellor's lacquey with the utmoſt goodneſs and condeſcenſion, to know when they next ſit; and is thoroughly taken up, and thinks he has a part in a ſecret, if he knows that there is a ſecret. "What it is," he will whiſper you, that "time will diſcover;" then he ſhrugs, and calls you back again——"Sir, I need not "ſay to you, that theſe things are not to be "ſpoken of——and harkye, no names, I "would not be quoted." What adds to the jeſt is, that his emptineſs has its moods and ſeaſons, and he will not condeſcend to let you into theſe his diſcoveries, except he is in very good humour, or has ſeen ſomebody of faſhion talk to you. He will keep his nothing to himſelf, and paſs by and overlook as well as the beſt of them; not obſerving that he is inſolent when he is gracious, and obliging when he is haughty. Shew me a woman ſo inconſiderable as this frequent character.

But my mind, now I am in, turns to many no leſs obſervable: Thou dear WILL SHOESTRING! I profeſs myſelf in love with thee! how ſhall I ſpeak thee? how ſhall I addreſs thee? how ſhall I draw thee? thou dear Outſide! Will you be combing your wig, playing with your box, or picking your teeth? or

chooſeſt thou rather to be ſpeaking; to be ſpeaking for thy only purpoſe in ſpeaking, to ſhew your teeth? Rub them no longer, dear SHOESTRING*; do not premeditate murder: do not for ever whiten. Oh! that for my quiet and his own they were rotten!

But I will forget him, and give my hand to the courteous UMBRA. He is a fine man indeed, but the ſoft creature bows below my apron-ſtring, before he takes it; yet, after the firſt ceremonies, he is as familiar as my phyſician, and his inſignificancy makes me half ready to complain to him of all I would to my doctor. He is ſo courteous, that he carries half the meſſages of ladies ails in town to their midwives and nurſes. He underſtands too the art of medicine as far as to the cure of a pimple, or a raſh. On occaſions of the like importance, he is the moſt aſſiduous of all men living, in conſulting and ſearching precedents from family to family; then he ſpeaks of his obſequiouſneſs and diligence in the ſtyle of real ſervices. If you ſneer at him, and thank him for his great friendſhip, he bows, and ſays,

* Sir WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, Knt. Member for Oxon, Bencher of the Middle Temple: He is the learned knight mentioned, TAT. N° 43. and *note*. P.

——— "If he be free,
"Why then this taxing like a wild gooſe flies,
"Unclaim'd of any man." SHAKSPEARE.

"Madam,

"Madam, all the good offices in my power, "while I have any knowledge or credit, ſhall "be at your ſervice." The conſideration of ſo ſhallow a being, and the intent application with which he purſues trifles, has made me carefully reflect upon that ſort of men we uſually call an IMPERTINENT: and I am, upon mature deliberation, ſo far from being offended with him, that I am really obliged to him; for though he will take you aſide, and talk half an hour to you upon matters wholly inſignificant with the moſt ſolemn air, yet I conſider, that theſe things are of weight in his imagination, and he thinks he is communicating what is for my ſervice. If, therefore, it be a juſt rule, to judge of a man by his intention, according to the equity of good breeding, he that is impertinently kind or wiſe, to do you ſervice, ought in return to have a proportionable place both in your affection and eſteem; ſo that the courteous UMBRA deſerves the favour of all his acquaintance; for though he never ſerved them, he is ever willing to do it, and believes he does it.

As impotent kindneſs is to be returned with all our abilities to oblige; ſo impotent malice is to be treated with all our force to depreſs it. For this reaſon, FLY-BLOW (who is received in all the families in town, through the degeneracy and iniquity of their manners)

is

is to be treated like a knave, though he is one of the weakeſt of fools: he has by rote, and at ſecond-hand, all that can be ſaid of any man of figure, wit, and virtue, in town. Name a man of worth, and this creature tells you the worſt paſſage of his life. Speak of a beautiful woman, and this puppy will whiſper the next man to him, though he has nothing to ſay of her. He is a fly that feeds on the ſore part, and would have nothing to live on if the whole body were in health. You may know him by the frequency of pronouncing the particle *But*; for which reaſon I never heard him ſpoke of with common charity, without uſing my *But* againſt him: for a friend of mine ſaying the other day, "Mrs. DISTAFF has wit, "good-humour, virtue, and friendſhip;" this oaf added, "*But* ſhe is not handſome." "Cox-"comb! the gentleman was ſaying what I was, "not what I was not."

St. James's Coffee-houſe, July 6.

The approaches before Tournay have been carried on with great ſucceſs; and our advices from the camp before that place of the eleventh inſtant ſay, that they had already made a lodgment on the *glacis**. Two hundred boats were

* *Glacis* is a term in *Fortification*, which ſignifies an eaſy inſenſible declivity, and more eſpecially, a maſs of earth ſerving as a parapet to the covered way, ſloping gently towards the level on the ſide of the field.

come

come up the Scheld with the heavy artillery and ammunition, which would be employed in diſmounting the enemy's defences, and raiſed on the batteries the fifteenth. A great body of miners are ſummoned to the camp, to countermine the works of the enemy. We are convinced of the weakneſs of the garriſon by a certain account, that they called a council of war, to conſult whether it was not adviſable to march into the citadel, and leave the town defenceleſs. We are aſſured, that when the confederate army was advancing towards the camp of Marſhal Villars, that General diſpatched a courier to his maſter with a letter, giving an account of their approach, which concluded with the following words: "The day begins "to break, and your Majeſty's army is already "in order of battle. Before noon, I hope to "have the honour of congratulating your Ma-"jeſty on the ſucceſs of a great action; and "you ſhall be very well ſatisfied with the "Marſhal Villars."

"Mrs. Distaff hath received the Dialogue "dated Monday Evening, which ſhe has ſent "forward to Mr. Bickerstaff at Maidenhead: "and in the mean time gives her ſervice to the "parties."

"It

" It is to be noted, that when any part of " this Paper appears dull, there is a deſign " in it."

N° 39. Saturday, July 9, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines ——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

" Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
" Our motley paper ſeizes for it's theme." P.

By Isaac Bickerstaff, Eſquire.

Grecian Coffee-houſe, July 7.

AS I am called forth by the immenſe love I bear to my fellow-creatures, and the warm inclination I feel within me, to ſtem, as far as I can, the prevailing torrent of vice and ignorance; ſo I cannot more properly purſue that noble impulſe, than by ſetting forth the excellence of virtue and knowledge in their native and beautiful colours. For this reaſon, I made my late excurſion to Oxford, where thoſe qualities appear in their higheſt luſtre, and are the only pretences to honour and diſtinction. Superiority is there given in pro-

portion to men's advancement in wiſdom and learning; and that juſt rule of life is ſo univerſally received among thoſe happy people, that you ſhall ſee an earl walk bare-headed to the ſon of the meaneſt artificer, in reſpect to ſeven years more worth and knowledge than the nobleman is poſſeſſed of. In other places they bow to men's fortunes, but here to their underſtandings. It is not to be expreſſed, how pleaſing the order, the diſcipline, the regularity of their lives, is to a philoſopher, who has, by many years experience in the world, learned to contemn every thing but what is revered in this manſion of ſelect and well-taught ſpirits. The magnificence of their palaces, the greatneſs of their revenues, the ſweetneſs of their groves and retirements, ſeem equally adapted for the reſidence of princes and philoſophers; and a familiarity with objects of ſplendour, as well as places of receſs, prepares the inhabitants with an equanimity for their future fortunes, whether humble or illuſtrious. How was I pleaſed when I looked round at St. Mary's, and could, in the faces of the ingenious youth, ſee miniſters of ſtate, chancellors, biſhops, and judges. Here only is human life! Here only the life of man is that of a rational being! Here men underſtand and are employed in works worthy their noble nature. This

This tranſitory being paſſes away in an employment not unworthy a future ſtate, the contemplation of the great decrees of Providence. Each man lives as if he were to anſwer the queſtions made to Job, "Where waſt thou "when I laid the foundations of the earth? "Who ſhut up the ſea with doors, and ſaid, "Hitherto thou ſhalt come, and no farther?" Such ſpeculations make life agreeable, and death welcome.

But, alas! I was torn from this noble ſociety by the buſineſs of this dirty mean world, and the cares of fortune: for I was obliged to be in London againſt the ſeventh day of the term, and accordingly governed myſelf by my Oxford almanack *, and came laſt night; but find, to my great aſtoniſhment, that this ignorant town began the term on the twenty-fourth of the laſt month, in oppoſition to all the learning and aſtronomy of the famous Univerſity of which I have been ſpeaking; according to which, the term certainly was to commence on the firſt inſtant. You may be ſure a man, who has turned his ſtudies as I have, could not

* The humour of this paper is not peculiarly reſtricted to the Oxford Almanack for the year 1709; it is equally applicable to all the Oxford Almanacks before or ſince that period, being founded on the difference between the Univerſity terms and the Law terms, juſt as obvious now as it was then, as may be ſeen, by comparing the Oxford with the London almanack.—See Tatler, N° 43.

be miſtaken in point of time; for, knowing I was to come to town in term, I examined the paſſing moments very narrowly, and called an eminent aſtronomer to my aſſiſtance. Upon very ſtrict obſervation we found, that the cold has been ſo ſevere this laſt winter (which is allowed to have a benumbing quality) that it retarded the earth in moving round from Chriſtmas to this ſeaſon full ſeven days and two ſeconds. My learned friend aſſured me further, that the earth had lately received a ſhogg from a comet that croſſed its vortex, which, if it had come ten degrees nearer to us, had made us loſe this whole term. I was indeed once of opinion that the Gregorian computation was the moſt regular, as being eleven days before the Julian; but am now fully convinced, that we ought to be ſeven days after the chancellor and judges, and eighteen before the pope of Rome; and that the Oxonian computation is the beſt of the three.

Theſe are the reaſons which I have gathered from philoſophy and nature; to which I can add other circumſtances in vindication of the account of this learned body who publiſh this almanack.

It is notorious to philoſophers, that joy and grief can haſten and delay time. Mr. Locke is of opinion, that a man in great miſery may

ſo

ſo far loſe his meaſure, as to think a minute an hour; or in joy make an hour a minute. Let us examine the preſent caſe by this rule, and we ſhall find, that the cauſe of this general miſtake in the Britiſh nation, has been the great ſucceſs of the laſt campaign, and the following hopes of peace. Stocks ran ſo high at the Exchange, that the citizens had gained three days of the courtiers; and we have indeed been ſo happy all this reign, that if the Univerſity did not rectify our miſtakes, we ſhould think ourſelves but in the ſecond year of her preſent majeſty. It would be endleſs to enumerate the many damages that have happened by this ignorance of the vulgar. All the recognizances within the dioceſe of Oxford have been forfeited, for not appearing on the firſt day of this fictitious term. The Univerſity has been nonſuited in their action againſt the bookſellers for printing CLARENDON *in Quarto.* Indeed, what gives me the moſt quick concern, is the caſe of a poor gentleman, my friend, who was the other day taken in execution by a ſet of ignorant bailiffs. He ſhould, it ſeems, have pleaded in the firſt week of term; but being a Maſter of Arts of Oxford, he would not recede from the Oxonian computation. He ſhewed Mr. Broad the almanack, and the very day when the term began; but the mercileſs, ig-

norant fellow, againſt all ſenſe and learning, would hurry him away. He went indeed quietly enough; but he has taken exact notes of the time of arreſt, and ſufficient witneſſes of his being carried into gaol; and has, by advice of the recorder of Oxford, brought his action; and we doubt not but we ſhall pay them off with damages, and blemiſh the reputation of Mr. Broad. We have one convincing proof, which all that frequent the Courts of Juſtice are witneſſes of: the dog that comes conſtantly to WESTMINSTER on the firſt day of the term, did not appear until the firſt day according to the Oxford almanack; whoſe inſtinct I take to be a better guide than men's erroneous opinions, which are uſually biaſſed by intereſt. I judge in this caſe, as king Charles the ſecond victualled his navy with the bread which one of his dogs choſe of ſeveral pieces thrown before him, rather than truſt to the aſſeverations of the victuallers. Mr. COWPER *, and other learned counſel, have already urged the authority of this almanack, in behalf of their clients. We ſhall, therefore,

* SPENCER COWPER, brother to the firſt earl of the name, at that time a celebrated counſellor, and afterwards chief juſtice of the Common Pleas. His noble brother, whilſt Baron COWPER of Wingham, addreſſed "A Letter to ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Eſq. occaſioned by his Letter to the Examiner."—*Supplement* to SWIFT's Works, vol. I, p. 13.

go

go on with all ſpeed in our cauſe; and doubt not, but chancery will give at the end what we loſt in the beginning, by protracting the term for us until Wedneſday come ſeven-night. And the Univerſity Orator ſhall for ever pray, &c.

From my own Apartment, July 7.

The ſubject of DUELS* has, I find, been ſtarted with ſo good ſucceſs, that it has been the frequent ſubject of converſation among polite men; and a dialogue of that kind has been tranſmitted to me *verbatim* as follows. The perſons concerned in it are men of honour and experience in the manners of men, and have fallen upon the trueſt foundation, as well as ſearched the bottom of this evil.

Mr. *Sage.* If it were in my power, every man that drew his ſword, unleſs in the ſervice, or purely to defend his life, perſon, or goods, from violence (I mean abſtracted from all puncto's or whims of honour) ſhould ride the wooden horſe in the Tilt-yard for ſuch firſt offence, for the ſecond ſtand in the pillory,

* See TATLER, N° 25 and *notes*; N°s 8, 26, 29, 31, and 38. SPECTATOR, N°s 84, 97, and 99. GUARDIAN, N°s 20, 129, 133, and 161. See alſo THEATRE, N°s 19, and 26.

and for the third be priſoner in BEDLAM for life *.

Col. *Plume.* I remember that a rencounter or duel was ſo far from being in faſhion among the officers that ſerved in the parliament-army, that on the contrary it was as diſreputable, and as great an impediment to advancement in the ſervice, as being baſhful in time of action.

Sir *Mark.* Yet I have been informed by ſome old cavaliers, of famous reputation for brave and gallant men, that they were much more in mode among their party than they have been during this laſt war.

Col. *Plume.* That is true too, Sir.

Mr. *Sage.* By what you ſay, gentlemen, one ſhould think that our preſent military officers are compounded of an equal proportion of both thoſe tempers; ſince duels are neither quite diſcountenanced, nor much in vogue.

Sir *Mark.* That difference of temper in regard to duels, which appears to have been between the court and the parliament-men of the ſword, was not (I conceive) for want of courage in the latter, nor of a liberal education, becauſe there were ſome of the beſt families in England engaged in that party; but gallantry and mode, which glitter agreeably to the ima-

* See TATLER, N° 30 and *note*.

gination,

gination, were encouraged by the court, as promoting its ſplendour; and it was as natural that the contrary party (who were to recommend themſelves to the public for men of ſerious and ſolid parts) ſhould deviate from every thing chimerical.

Mr. *Sage.* I have never read of a duel among the Romans, and yet their nobility uſed more liberty with their tongues than one may do now without being challenged.

Sir *Mark.* Perhaps the Romans were of opinion, that ill-language and brutal manners reflected only on thoſe who were guilty of them; and that a man's reputation was not at all cleared by cutting the perſon's throat who had reflected upon it: but the cuſtom of thoſe times had fixed the ſcandal in the action; whereas now it lies in the reproach.

Mr. *Sage.* And yet the only ſort of duel that one can conceive to have been fought upon motives truly honourable and allowable, was that between the *Horatii* and *Curiatii.*

Sir *Mark.* Colonel PLUME, pray, what was the method of ſingle combat in your time among the cavaliers? I ſuppoſe, that as the uſe of cloaths continues, though the faſhion of them has been mutable; ſo duels, though ſtill in uſe, have had in all times their particular modes of performance.

Col.

Col. *Plume.* We had no conſtant rule, but generally conducted our diſpute and tilt according to the laſt that had happened between perſons of reputation among the very top fellows for bravery and gallantry.

Sir *Mark.* If the faſhion of quarrelling and tilting was ſo often changed in your time, Colonel PLUME, a man might fight, yet loſe his credit for want of underſtanding the faſhion.

Col. *Plume.* Why, Sir MARK, in the beginning of July a man would have been cenſured for want of courage, or been thought indigent of the true notions of honour, if he had put up words, which, in the end of September following, one could not reſent without paſſing for a brutal and quarrelſome fellow.

Sir *Mark.* But, Colonel, were duels or rencounters moſt in faſhion in thoſe days?

Col. *Plume.* Your men of nice honour, Sir, were for avoiding all cenſure of advantage which they ſuppoſed might be taken in a rencounter; therefore they uſed ſeconds, who were to ſee that all was upon the ſquare, and make a faithful report of the whole combat; but in a little time it became a faſhion for the ſeconds to fight, and I will tell you how it happened.

Mr. *Sage.* Pray do, Colonel PLUME, and the method of a duel at that time, and give

us

us ſome notion of the puncto's upon which your nice men quarrelled in thoſe days.

Col. *Plume.* I was going to tell you, Mr. SAGE, that one Cornet Modiſh had deſired his friend Captain Smart's opinion in ſome affair, but did not follow it; upon which Captain Smart ſent Major Adroit (a very topping fellow of thoſe times) to the perſon that had ſlighted his advice. The Major never enquired into the quarrel, becauſe it was not the manner then among the very topping fellows; but got two ſwords of an equal length, and then waited upon Cornet Modiſh, deſiring him to chooſe his ſword, and meet his friend Captain Smart. Cornet Modiſh came with his friend to the place of combat; there the principals put on their pumps *, and ſtripped to their ſhirts, to ſhew that they had nothing but what men of honour carry about them, and then engaged.

Sir *Mark.* And did the ſeconds ſtand by, Sir?

Col. *Plume.* It was a received cuſtom until that time; but the ſwords of thoſe days being pretty long, and the principals acting on both ſides upon the defenſive, and the morning being froſty, Major Adroit deſired that the other ſecond, who was alſo a very topping fellow,

* See TATLER, Nº 35, and *notes*.

would

would try a thruſt or two, only to keep them warm, until the principals had decided the matter, which was agreed to by Modiſh's ſecond, who preſently whipt Adroit through the body, diſarmed him, and then parted the principals, who had received no harm at all.

Mr. *Sage.* But was not Adroit laughed at?

Col. *Plume.* On the contrary, the very topping fellows were ever after of opinion, that no man, who deſerved that character, could ſerve as a ſecond, without fighting; and the Smarts and Modiſhes finding their account in it, the humour took without oppoſition.

Mr. *Sage.* Pray, Colonel, how long did that faſhion continue?

Col. *Plume.* Not long neither, Mr. SAGE; for as ſoon as it became a faſhion, the very topping fellows thought their honour reflected upon, if they did not proffer themſelves as ſeconds when any of their friends had a quarrel, ſo that ſometimes there were a dozen of a ſide.

Sir *Mark.* Bleſs me! if that cuſtom had continued, we ſhould have been at a loſs now for our very pretty fellows; for they ſeem to be the proper men to officer, animate, and keep up an army. But, pray, Sir, how did that ſociable manner of tilting grow out of mode?

Col. *Plume.* Why, Sir, I will tell you: it was a law among the combatants, that the party which

which happened to have the firſt man diſarmed or killed, ſhould yield as vanquiſhed: which ſome people thought might encourage the Modiſhes and Smarts in quarrelling to the deſtruction of only the very topping fellows; and as ſoon as this reflection was ſtarted, the very topping fellows thought it an incumbrance upon their honour to fight at all themſelves. Since that time the Modiſhes and the Smarts, throughout all Europe, have extolled the French king's edict.

Sir *Mark*. Our very pretty fellows, whom I take to be the ſucceſſors of the very topping fellows, think a quarrel ſo little faſhionable, that they will not be expoſed to it by any other man's vanity, or want of ſenſe.

Mr. *Sage*. But, Colonel, I have obſerved in your account of duels, that there was a great exactneſs in avoiding all advantage that might poſſibly be between the combatants.

Col. *Plume*. That is true, Sir; for the weapons were always equal.

Mr. *Sage*. Yes, Sir; but ſuppoſe an active adroit ſtrong man had inſulted an aukward or a feeble, or an unpractiſed ſword's-man?

Col. *Plume*. Then, Sir, they fought with piſtols.

Mr. *Sage*. But, Sir, there might be a certain advantage that way; for a good marks-

man will be ſure to hit his man at twenty yards diſtance; and a man whoſe hand ſhakes (which is common to men that debauch in pleaſures, or have not uſed piſtols out of their holſters) will not venture to fire, unleſs he touches the perſon he ſhoots at. Now, Sir, I am of opinion, that one can get no honour in killing a man, if one has it all *rug*, as the gameſters ſay, when they have a trick to make the game ſecure, though they ſeem to play upon the ſquare.

Sir *Mark*. In truth, Mr. SAGE, I think ſuch a fact muſt be murder in a man's own private conſcience, whatever it may appear to the world.

Col. *Plume*. I have known ſome men ſo nice, that they would not fight but upon a cloak with piſtols.

Mr. *Sage*. I believe a cuſtom well eſtabliſhed would outdo the grand Monarch's edict*.

* See SPECTATOR, N° 97.

"As the ſubduing of anger is the greateſt act and higheſt capacity of the ſoul, it is an inexpreſſible pleaſure to me, that "while I am talking of this as a meer private man and an "humble moraliſt, the Legiſlature of my country has it among "their preſent deliberations (An. 1720) how to abate the "haughtineſs of man towards man, by a law againſt *Duelling*.

"In this hopeful way is this great work; and it is no ſmall "conſolation, that as we have from time to time imitated the "follies of FRANCE, almoſt to our ruin, there are now hopes "of following that nation, in the one thing, wherein they ex"cell us, that is praiſe-worthy."—STEELE.

Sir

Sir *Mark*. And bullies would then leave off their long ſwords. But I do not find that a very pretty fellow can ſtay to change his ſword when he is inſulted by a bully with a long *Diego*; though his own at the ſame time be no longer than a pen-knife; which will certainly be the caſe if ſuch little ſwords are in mode. Pray, Colonel, how was it between the hectors of your time, and the very topping fellows?

Col. *Plume*. Sir, long ſwords happened to be generally worn in thoſe times.

Mr. *Sage*. In anſwer to what you were ſaying, Sir Mark, give me leave to inform you, that your knights-errant (who were the very pretty fellows of thoſe antient times) thought they could not honourably yield, though they had fought their own trufty weapons to the ſtumps; but would venture as boldly with the page's leaden ſword, as if it had been of inchanted metal. Whence, I conceive, there muſt be a ſpice of romantic gallantry in the compoſition of that very pretty fellow.

Sir *Mark*. I am of opinion, Mr. SAGE, that faſhion governs a very pretty fellow; nature, or common ſenſe, your ordinary perſons, and ſometimes men of fine parts.

Mr. *Sage*. But what is the reaſon, that men of the moſt excellent ſenſe and morals, in other points, aſſociate their underſtandings with the

the very pretty fellows in that chimæra of a DUEL?

Sir *Mark*. There is no diſputing againſt ſo great a majority.

Mr. *Sage*. But there is one ſcruple, Colonel PLUME, and I have done. Do not you believe there may be ſome advantage even upon a cloak with piſtols, which a man of nice honour would ſcruple to take?

Col. *Plume*. Faith, I cannot tell, Sir; but ſince one may reaſonably ſuppoſe that, in ſuch a caſe, there can be but one ſo far in the wrong as to occaſion matters to come to that extremity, I think the chance of being killed ſhould fall but on one; whereas, by their cloſe and deſperate manner of fighting, it may very probably happen to both.

Sir *Mark*. Why, gentlemen, if they are men of ſuch nice honour, and muſt fight, there will be no fear of foul play, if they threw up croſs or pile who ſhould be ſhot *.

* * *

* When the Bill to prevent DUELLING was brought into Parliament, Sir RICHARD STEELE took that occaſion of ſeconding his blow againſt the *Duelliſts*, and embraced at the ſame time an opportunity of doing juſtice to one of his correſpondents in the TATLER, who was at the time of his correſpondence unknown to him.—See TATLER, N° 205, and *note*.

Speaking of the Bill above-mentioned, in 1720, after paying a compliment "to the vigilance and care of our Lawgivers, in "endeavouring thus to provide proper means to ſoften the diſ-

"poſitions

"positions of the heart, and render it less susceptible of offence, "and more inclined to approbation," he expresses himself as follows:

"I can hardly conceive a more laudable act, than declaring "an abhorrence of so fashionable a crime, which weakness, "cowardice, and impatience of the reproach of fools, have "brought upon reasonable men. This sort of behaviour can- "not proceed but from a true and undaunted courage; and I "cannot but have in great veneration a generous youth, who "in public declared his assent and concurrence to this law by "saying, that in spite of the prevalence of custom '*he triumphed "more in being a second to prevent, than he should have done, in "being one to promote murder.*' A speech thus ingenuous could "come only from an heart that scorned reserves in compliance "to falshood, and to do injury to truth.

"This was true greatness of mind; and the man who did it, "could not possibly do it for his own sake, but must be con- "scious of a courage sufficient for his own defence, who could "thus candidly, at his time of life, rescue other men from the "necessity of bearing contempt, or doing an ill action," &c. THEATRE, No 26.

N. B. In the THEATRE, No 19, too, STEELE has thrown together some excellent thoughts, relative to this subject, "on "the passion of anger, or the want of temper, in case of being "under excess of wine," which well deserve commendation, and a serious perusal.

Nº 40. Tueſday, July 12, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 11.

LETTERS from the city of London give an account of a very great conſternation that place is in at preſent, by reaſon of a late enquiry made at Guildhall *, whether a noble perſon has parts enough to deſerve the enjoyment of the great eſtate of which he is poſſeſſed? The city is apprehenſive, that this precedent may go farther than was at firſt imagined. The perſon againſt whom this inquiſition is ſet up by his relations, is a peer of a neighbouring kingdom, and has in his youth made ſome few bulls, by which it is inſinuated,

* "Il s'agit de *Mylord* WENMAN, qu'une de ſes parentes "voulut faire déclarer imbecille, afin d'avoir la regle de ſes "biens. La Cour trouva l'affaire odieuſe, mantient ce Seigneur, "& l'affaire ne fit pas honneur a la Dame. Les Lords WEN-"MAN portent le titre de Vicomte de TUAM, dans la province "de Galway en Irlande." BABILLARD, Tome II. *Art.* V.

that

that he has forfeited his goods and chattels. This is the more aſtoniſhing, in that there are many perſons in the ſaid city who are ſtill more guilty than his lordſhip, and who, though they are idiots, do not only poſſeſs, but have alſo themſelves acquired great eſtates, contrary to the known laws of this realm, which veſts their poſſeſſions in the crown.

There is a gentleman in the coffee-houſe at this time exhibiting a bill in chancery againſt his father's younger brother, who by ſome ſtrange magic has arrived at the value of half a plumb, as the citizens call an hundred thouſand pounds; and in all the time of growing up to that wealth, was never known in any of his ordinary words or actions to diſcover any proof of reaſon. Upon this foundation my friend has ſet forth, that he is illegally maſter of his coffers, and has writ two epigrams to ſignify his own pretenſions and ſufficiency for ſpending that eſtate. He has inſerted in his plea ſome things which I fear will give offence; for he pretends to argue, that though a man has a little of the knave mixed with the fool, he is nevertheleſs liable to the loſs of goods; and makes the abuſe of reaſon as juſt an avoidance of an eſtate as the total abſence of it. This is what can never paſs; but witty men are ſo full of themſelves, that there is no perſuading them;

and my friend will not be convinced, but that upon quoting SOLOMON, who always uſed the word fool as a term of the ſame ſignification with unjuſt, and makes all deviation from goodneſs and virtue to come under the notion of folly; I ſay, he doubts not, but by the force of this authority, let his idiot uncle appear never ſo great a knave, he ſhall prove him a fool at the ſame time.

This affair led the company here into an examination of theſe points; and none coming here but wits, what was aſſerted by a young lawyer, that a lunatic is in the care of the chancery, but a fool in that of the crown, was received with general indignation. "Why "that?" ſays old RENAULT. "Why that? Why "muſt a fool be a courtier more than a mad-"man? This is the iniquity of this dull age. "I remember the time when it went on the "mad ſide*; all your top-wits were ſcour-"ers, rakes, roarers, and demoliſhers of "windows. I knew a mad lord, who was "drunk five years together, and was the envy "of that age, who is faintly imitated by the "dull pretenders to vice and madneſs in this. "Had he lived to this day, there had not been "a fool in faſhion in the whole kingdom."

* "L'auteur veut parler de la cour de CHARLES II. dont la "debauche fut très-grande & très-publique." BABILLARD, *ut ſupra.*

When

When RENAULT had done ſpeaking, a very worthy man aſſumed the diſcourſe: "This "is," ſaid he, "Mr. BICKERSTAFF, a proper "argument for you to treat of in your article "from this place; and if you would ſend your "PACOLET into all our brains, you would find, "that a little fibre or valve, ſcarce diſcern-"able, makes the diſtinction between a poli-"tician and an idiot. We ſhould, therefore, "throw a veil upon thoſe unhappy inſtances of "human nature, who ſeem to breathe without "the direction of reaſon and underſtanding, "as we ſhould avert our eyes with abhorrence "from ſuch as live in perpetual abuſe and "contradiction to theſe noble faculties. Shall "this unfortunate man be diveſted of his eſtate, "becauſe he is tractable and indolent, runs in "no man's debt, invades no man's bed, nor "ſpends the eſtate he owes his children and "his character; when one who ſhews no ſenſe "above him, but in ſuch practices, ſhall be "eſteemed in his ſenſes, and poſſibly may "pretend to the guardianſhip of him who is "no ways his inferior, but in being leſs wicked? "We ſee old age brings us indifferently into "the ſame impotence of ſoul, wherein nature "has placed this lord."

There is ſomething very fantaſtical in the diſtribution of civil power and capacity among men. The law certainly gives theſe perſons

into the ward and care of the crown, becauſe that is beſt able to protect them from injuries, and the impoſitions of craft and knavery; that the life of an idiot may not ruin the intail of a noble houſe, and his weakneſs may not fruſtrate the induſtry or capacity of the founder of his family. But when one of bright parts, as we ſay, with his eyes open, and all men's eyes upon him, deſtroys thoſe purpoſes, there is no remedy. Folly and ignorance are puniſhed! folly and guilt are tolerated! Mr. Locke has ſomewhere * made a diſtinction between a madman and a fool: a fool is he that from right principles makes a wrong concluſion; but a madman is one who draws a juſt inference from falſe principles. Thus the fool who cut off the fellow's head that lay aſleep, and hid it, and then waited to ſee what he would ſay when he awaked, and miſſed his head-piece, was in the right in the firſt thought, that a man would be ſurpriſed to find ſuch an alteration in things ſince he fell aſleep; but he was a little miſtaken to imagine he could awake at all after his head was cut off. A madman fancies himſelf a prince; but upon his miſtake, he acts ſuitably to that character; and though he is out in ſuppoſing he has principalities,

* Locke's "Eſſay concerning Human Underſtanding." Lond. ed. 1706. chap. XII. ſect. 14. page 94.

while he drinks gruel, and lies in ſtraw, yet you ſhall ſee him keep the port of a diſtreſſed monarch in all his words and actions. Theſe two perſons are equally taken into cuſtody: but what muſt be done to half this good company, who every hour of their life are knowingly and wittingly both fools and madmen, and yet have capacities both of forming principles, and drawing concluſions, with the full uſe of reaſon?

From my own Apartment, July 11.

This evening ſome ladies came to viſit my ſiſter JENNY; and the diſcourſe, after very many frivolous and public matters, turned upon the main point among the women, the paſſion of love *. SAPPHO, who always leads on this occaſion, began to ſhew her reading, and told us, that Sir JOHN SUCKLING and MILTON had, upon a parallel occaſion, ſaid the tendereſt things ſhe ever read. "The circum-"ſtance," ſaid ſhe, "is ſuch as gives us a no-"tion of that protecting part, which is the "duty of men in their honourable deſigns "upon, or poſſeſſion of women. In SUCK-"LING's tragedy of BRENNORALT he makes

* See TATLER, N° 6, and *note* on SAPPHO; and TATLER, N° 35, *note* on SAGISSA. See alſo GUARDIAN, N° 53, and *note*; EXAMINER, vol. IV. N° 2; and THEATRE, N° 26.

"the lover ſteal into his miſtreſs's bedcham-
"ber, and draw the curtains; then, when his
"heart is full of her charms, as ſhe lies ſleep-
"ing, inſtead of being carried away by the
"violence of his deſires into thoughts of a
"warmer nature, ſleep, which is the image of
"death, gives this generous lover reflections
"of a different kind, which regard rather her
"ſafety than his own paſſion. For, beholding
"her as ſhe lies ſleeping, he utters theſe
"words:

'So miſers look upon their gold,
'Which, while they joy to ſee, they fear to loſe:
'The pleaſure of the ſight ſcarce equalling
'The jealouſy of being diſpoſſeſs'd by others.
'Her face is like the milky way i'th' ſky,
'A meeting of gentle lights without name!'

"Heav'n! ſhall this freſh ornament of the world,
"Theſe precious love-lines, paſs with other common
"things
"Amongſt the waſtes of time? what pity 'twere!

"When MILTON makes Adam leaning on
"his arm, beholding Eve, and lying in the
"contemplation of her beauty, he deſcribes
"the utmoſt tenderneſs and guardian affection
"in one word:

'Adam, with looks of cordial love,
'Hung over her enamour'd.'

This

"This is that ſort of paſſion which truly de-
"ſerves the name of love, and has ſomething
"more generous than friendſhip itſelf; for it
"has a conſtant care of the object beloved,
"abſtracted from its own intereſts in the poſ-
"ſeſſion of it."

SAPPHO was proceeding on the ſubject, when my ſiſter produced a letter ſent to her in the time of my abſence, in celebration of the marriage ſtate, which is the condition wherein only this ſort of paſſion reigns in full authority. The epiſtle is as follows:

"DEAR MADAM,

"Your brother being abſent, I dare take
"the liberty of writing to you my thoughts of
"that ſtate, which our whole ſex either is, or
"deſires to be in. You will eaſily gueſs I
"mean matrimony, which I hear ſo much de-
"cryed, that it was with no ſmall labour I
"maintained my ground againſt two oppo-
"nents; but, as your brother obſerved of
"SOCRATES, I drew them into my concluſion,
"from their own conceſſions; thus:

"In marriage are two happy things allow'd,
"A wife in wedding-ſheets, and in a ſhroud.
"How can a marriage-ſtate then be accurs'd,
"Since the laſt day's as happy as the firſt?

"If

"If you think they were too eaſily confuted, "you may conclude them not of the firſt ſenſe, "by their talking againſt marriage. Yours,

"MARIANA."

I obſerved SAPPHO began to redden at this epiſtle; and turning to a lady, who was playing with a dog ſhe was ſo fond of as to carry him abroad with her; "Nay," ſays ſhe, "I "cannot blame the men if they have mean "ideas of our ſouls and affections, and wonder "ſo many are brought to take us for compa-"nions for life, when they ſee our endearments "ſo triflingly placed: for, to my knowledge, "Mr. Truman would give half his eſtate for "half the affection you have ſhewn to that "SHOCK: nor do I believe you would be "aſhamed to confeſs, that I ſaw you cry, when "he had the colic laſt week with lapping four "milk. What more could you do for your "lover himſelf?" "What more!" replied the lady. "There is not a man in England "for whom I could lament half ſo much." Then ſhe ſtifled the animal with kiſſes, and called him beau, life, dear, *monſieur*, pretty fellow, and what not, in the hurry of her impertinence. SAPPHO roſe up, as ſhe always does at any thing ſhe obſerves done, which diſcovers in her own ſex a levity of mind, that renders them inconſiderable in the opinion of ours.

N° 41. Thurſday, July 14, 1709.

STEELE.

——*Celebrare domeſtica facta.*

"To celebrate domeſtic deeds," N.

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 12.

THERE is no one thing more to be lamented in our nation, than their general affectation of every thing that is foreign; nay, we carry it ſo far, that we are more anxious for our own countrymen when they have croſſed the ſeas, than when we ſee them in the ſame dangerous condition before our eyes at home: elſe how is it poſſible, that on the twenty-ninth of the laſt month, there ſhould have been a battle fought in our very ſtreets of London, and nobody at this end of the town have heard of it? I proteſt, I, who make it my buſineſs to enquire after adventures, ſhould never have known this, had not the following account been ſent me incloſed in a letter. This, it ſeems, is the way of giving out orders in the Artillery-company*; and they prepare for a

* TATLER, N° 28, and *note*; and N° 38. See alſo "Harleian Miſcellany," vol. I. p. 206.

day

day of action with ſo little concern, as only to call it, "An Exerciſe of Arms."

"An Exerciſe at Arms of the Artillery-company, to be performed on Wedneſday, "June the twenty-ninth, 1709, under the "command of Sir Joſeph Woolfe, Knight "and Alderman, General; Charles Hopſon, "Eſquire, preſent Sheriff, Lieutenant-general; Captain Richard Synge, Major; "Major John Shorey, Captain of Grenadiers; "Captain William Grayhurſt, Captain John "Butler, Captain Robert Carellis, Captains.

"The body marched from the ARTILLERY-"GROUND, through Moorgate, Coleman-ſtreet, "Lothbury, Broad-ſtreet, Finch-lane, Corn-"hill, Cheapſide, St. Martin's, St. Anne's-"lane, hault the pikes under the wall in Noble-"ſtreet, draw up the firelocks facing the Gold-"ſmiths-hall, make ready and face to the left, "and fire, and ſo *ditto* three times. Beat to "arms, and march round the hall, as up Lad-"lane, Gutter-lane, Honey-lane, and ſo wheel "to the right, and make your ſalute to my "lord, and ſo down St. Anne's-lane, up Al-"derſgate-ſtreet, Barbican, and draw up in "Red-Croſs-ſtreet, the right at St. Paul's al-"ley in the rear. March off Lieutenant-ge-"neral with half the body up Beech-lane:

"he

" he ſends a ſub-diviſion up King's-head-
" court, and takes poſt in it, and marches two
" diviſions round into Red-lion-market, to
" defend that paſs, and ſuccour the diviſion in
" King's-head-court; but keeps in White-
" croſs-ſtreet, facing Beech-lane, the reſt of
" the body ready drawn up. Then the General
" marches up Beech-lane, is attacked, but
" forces the diviſion in the court into the
" market, and enters with three diviſions while
" he preſſes the Lieutenant-general's main
" body; and at the ſame time the three di-
" viſions force thoſe of the revolters out of the
" market, and ſo all the Lieutenant-general's
" body retreats into Chiſwell-ſtreet, and lodges
" two diviſions in Grub-ſtreet; and as the Ge-
" neral marches on, they fall on his flank,
" but ſoon made to give way: but having a
" retreating-place in Red-lion-court, but
" could not hold it, being put to flight through
" Paul's-alley, and purſued by the General's
" grenadiers, while he marches up and attacks
" their main body, but are oppoſed again by a
" party of men as lay in Black-raven-court;
" but they are forced alſo to retire ſoon in the
" utmoſt confuſion, and at the ſame time, thoſe
" brave diviſions in Paul's-alley ply their rear
" with grenadoes, that with precipitation they
" take to the route along Bunhill-row: ſo
" the General marches into the ARTILLERY-

" GROUND,

"ground, and being drawn up, finds the re-
"volting party to have found entrance, and
"makes a ſhow as if for a battle, and both
"armies ſoon engage in form, and fire by
"platoons."

Much might be ſaid for the improvement of this ſyſtem; which, for its ſtyle and invention, may inſtruct Generals and their hiſtorians, both in fighting a battle, and deſcribing it when it is over. Theſe elegant expreſſions, "*ditto*—
"and ſo——but ſoon——but having——
"but could not——but are——but they——
"finds the party to have found," &c. do certainly give great life and ſpirit to the relation.

Indeed, I am extremely concerned for the Lieutenant-general, who, by his overthrow and defeat, is made a deplorable inſtance of the fortune of war, and viciſſitudes of human affairs. He, alas! has loſt, in Beech-lane and Chiſwel-ſtreet, all the glory he lately gained in and about Holborn and St. Giles's. The art of ſubdividing firſt, and dividing afterwards, is new and ſurpriſing; and according to this method, the troops are diſpoſed in King's-head-court and Red-lion-market: nor is the conduct of theſe leaders leſs conſpicuous in their choice of the ground or field of battle. Happy was it, that the greateſt part of the atchievements of this day

day was to be performed near Grub-ſtreet, that there might not be wanting a ſufficient number of faithful hiſtorians, who, being eye-witneſſes of theſe wonders, ſhould impartially tranſmit them to poſterity! But then it can never be enough regretted, that we are left in the dark as to the name and title of that extraordinary hero, who commanded the diviſions in Paul's-alley; eſpecially becauſe thoſe diviſions are juſtly ſtyled brave, and accordingly were to puſh the enemy along Bunhill-row, and thereby occaſion a general battle. But PALLAS appeared in the form of a ſhower of rain, and prevented the ſlaughter and deſolation, which were threatened by theſe extraordinary preparations.

Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu compreſſa quieſcunt.

VIRG. Georg. IV. 86.

"Yet all thoſe dreadful deeds, this doubtful fray,
"A caſt of ſcatter'd duſt will ſoon allay."

DRYDEN.

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 13.

Some part of the company keep up the old way of converſation in this place, which uſually turned upon the examination of nature, and an enquiry into the manners of men. There is one in the room ſo very judicious, that he

manages impertinents with the utmoſt dexterity. It was diverting this evening to hear a diſcourſe between him and one of theſe gentlemen. He told me, before that perſon joined us, that he was a queſtioner, who, according to his deſcription, is one who aſks queſtions, not with a deſign to receive information, but an affectation to ſhew his uneaſineſs for want of it. He went on in aſſerting, that there are crowds of that modeſt ambition, as to aim no farther than to demonſtrate that they are in doubt. By this time Will Whynot was ſat down by us. "So, gentlemen," ſays he, "in "how many days, think you, ſhall we be "maſters of Tournay? Is the account of the "action of the Vivarois to be depended upon? "Could you have imagined England had ſo "much money in it as you ſee it has produced? "Pray, Sirs, what do you think? Will the "duke of Savoy make an irruption into "France? But," ſays he, "time will clear "all theſe myſteries." His anſwer to himſelf gave me the altitude of his head, and to all his queſtions I thus anſwered very ſatisfactorily. "——Sir, have you heard that this Slaughter-"ford never owned the fact for which he died? "Have the news-papers mentioned that mat-"ter? But, pray, can you tell me what me-"thod will be taken to provide for theſe Pala-"tines?

"tines*? But this, as you ſay, time will "clear." "Ay, ay," ſays he, and whiſpers me, "they will never let us into theſe things be- "forehand." I whiſpered him again, "We "ſhall know it as ſoon as there is a proclama- "tion"——He tells me in the other ear, "You are in the right of it." Then he whiſpered my friend, to know what my name was; then made an obliging bow, and went to examine another table. This led my friend and me to weigh this wandering manner in many other incidents, and he took out of his pocket ſeveral little notes or tickets to ſolicit for votes to employments: as, "Mr. John "Taplaſh having ſerved all offices, and being "reduced to great poverty, deſires your vote "for ſinging-clerk of this pariſh. Another "has had ten children, all whom his wife has "ſuckled herſelf; therefore humbly deſires to "be a ſchool-maſter."

There is nothing ſo frequent as this way of application for offices. It is not that you are fit for the place, but becauſe the place would be convenient for you, that you claim a merit

* See TATLER, N° 51, and *note* on Betty Pepin; and N° 24, *note*.

"Il y avoit alors aux environs de Londres une grande quan- "tité de perſonnes que l'on avoit fait venir du *Palatinat*, à "deſſein, diſoit-on, d'en faire des Colonies, ou dans le Roy- "aume, ou dans l'*Amerique*. Ces pauvres gens ſouffrirent "beaucoup." BABILLARD.

to it. But commend me to the great KIRLEUS, who has lately ſet up for midwifery, and to help child-birth, for no other reaſon, but that he is himſelf the "Unborn Doctor" *. The way is, to hit upon ſomething that puts the vulgar upon the ſtare, or touches their compaſſion, which is often the weakeſt part about us. I know a good lady, who has taken her daughters from their old dancing-maſter, to place them with another, for no other reaſon, but becauſe the new man has broke his leg, which is ſo ill ſet, that he can never dance more.

From my own Apartment, July 13.

As it is a frequent mortification to me to receive letters, wherein people tell me, without a name, they know I meant them in ſuch and ſuch a paſſage; ſo that very accuſation is an argument, that there are ſuch beings in

* See TATLER, N° 14, and *note*. KIRLEUS aſſumed the title of Phyſician to K. CHARLES II. and availing himſelf of a vulgar prejudice, pretended to extraordinary endowments, on the ſcore of his having been introduced into the world by means of the Ceſarean operation. In the EXAMINER, vol. I. N° 49, original edition *in folio*, there is among the advertiſements ſubjoined, July 5, 1711, notice given that ſome of his *noſtrums* were to be had of "MARY KIRLEUS, widow of JOHN KIR-"LEUS, ſon of Dr. THO. KIRLEUS, a ſworn phyſician in or-"dinary to K. CHARLES II. which are ſaid to have been in "their family for fifty years." See alſo EXAMINER, vol. II. N° 22; and TATLER, N° 226.

human

human life, as fall under our deſcription, and that our diſcourſe is not altogether fantaſtical and groundleſs. But in this caſe I am treated as I ſaw a boy was the other day, who gave out pocky bills: every plain fellow took it that paſſed by, and went on his way without further notice: and at laſt came one with his noſe a little abridged; who knocks the lad down, with a "Why, you ſon of a w——e, do "you think I am p—d?" But SHAKSPEARE has made the beſt apology for this way of talking againſt the public errors: he makes Jacques, in the play called "As you like it," expreſs himſelf thus:

"Why, who cries out on pride,
"That can therein tax any private party?
"What woman in the city do I name,
"When that I ſay, the city woman bears
"The coſt of princes on unworthy ſhoulders?
"Who can come in and ſay that I mean her,
"When ſuch a one as ſhe, ſuch is her neighbour?
"Or, what is he of baſeſt function,
"That ſays his bravery is not on my coſt?
"Thinking that I mean him, but therein ſuits
"His folly to the mettle of my ſpeech.
"There then! How then? Then let me ſee wherein
"My tongue hath wrong'd him: If it do him right,
"Then he hath wrong'd himſelf: If he be free,
"Why then my taxing like a wild gooſe flies,
"Unclaim'd of any man."

N° 42. Saturday, July 16, 1709.

STEELE* and ADDISON. T.

——— *Celebrare domeſtica facta.*

"To celebrate domeſtic deeds." N.

From my own Apartment, July 15.

LOOKING over ſome old papers, I found a little treatiſe, written by my great-grandfather, concerning bribery, and thought his manner of treating that ſubject not unworthy my remark. He there has a digreſſion concerning a poſſibility, that in ſome circumſtances a man may receive an injury, and yet be conſcious to himſelf that he deſerves it. There are abundance of fine things ſaid on the ſubject; but the whole wrapped up in ſo much jingle and pun, which was the wit of thoſe times, that it is ſcarce intelligible; but I thought the deſign was well enough in the following ſketch of an old gentleman's poetry: for in this caſe, where two are rivals for the ſame thing, and propoſe to obtain it by preſents, he that attempts the judge's honeſty, by making

* Or perhaps CONGREVE.

him

him offers of reward, ought not to complain when he loſes his cauſe by a better bidder. The good old doggrel runs thus:

" A poor man once a judge beſought
" To judge aright his cauſe,
" And with a pot of oil ſalutes
" This judger of the laws.

" My friend,' quoth he, ' thy cauſe is good;'
" He glad away did trudge;
" Anon his wealthy foe did come
" Before this partial judge.

" A hog well fed this churl preſents,
" And craves a ſtrain of law;
" The hog receiv'd, the poor man's right
" Was judg'd not worth a ſtraw.

" Therewith he cry'd, ' O! partial judge,
" Thy doom has me undone;
" When oil I gave, my cauſe was good,
" But now to ruin run.'

" Poor man,' quoth he, ' I thee forgot,
" And ſee thy cauſe of foil;
" A hog came ſince into my houſe,
" And broke thy pot of oil *,"

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 15.

The diſcourſe happened this evening to fall upon characters drawn in Plays; and a gentle-

* From GEORGE WHETSTONE's "Engliſh Mirror, &c." London, 1586, 4to. The book is in proſe, and printed in black letter, and this fable is towards the end of it. P.

man remarked, that there was no method in the world of knowing the taſte of an age, or period of time, ſo good, as by the obſervations of the perſons repreſented in their comedies. There were ſeveral inſtances produced, as BEN JONSON's * bringing in a fellow ſmoaking, as a piece of foppery; "but," ſaid the gentleman who entertained us on this ſubject, "this matter is no where ſo obſervable as in the difference of the characters of women on the ſtage in the laſt age, and in this. It is not to be ſuppoſed that it was a poverty of genius in SHAKSPEARE †, that his women made ſo ſmall a figure in his dialogues; but it certainly is, that he drew women as they then were in life: for that ſex had not in thoſe days that freedom in converſation; and their characters were only, that they were mothers, ſiſters, daughters, and wives. There were

* See "Every Man in his Humour," C. 1598. 4to; and TATLER, Nº 9, and *note* on BEAU.

"B. JONSON, qui mourut en 1637, paſſa ſes plus beaux jours ſous le règne de JAQUES I. Ce prince haiſſoit les fumeurs au-delà de ce qu'on peut dire, s'etoit mis en tête d'abolir la coutume de prendre du tabac en fumèe tant par ſes ecrits, & ſes railleries, que par ſes edits. Sa haine fit la mode pendant ſa vie; mais enſuite ce fut autre choſe." BABILLARD.

† All the female parts in SHAKSPEARE's Plays were acted by boys and men, in his time; and this is thought to be one reaſon why SHAKSPEARE makes his female characters generally ſo inſignificant. P.

"not

" not then among the ladies, ſhining wits, " politicians, *virtuoſæ*, free-thinkers, and diſpu- " tants; nay, there was then hardly ſuch a " creature even as a coquette: but vanity had " quite another turn, and the moſt conſpicu- " ous woman at that time of day was only the " beſt houſewife. Were it poſſible to bring " into life an aſſembly of matrons of that age, " and introduce the learned Lady WOODBY " into their company, they would not believe " the ſame nation could produce a creature ſo " unlike any thing they ever ſaw in it.

" But theſe ancients would be as much aſto- " niſhed to ſee in the ſame age ſo illuſtrious a " pattern to all who love things praiſe-worthy " as the divine ASPASIA*. Methinks, I now " ſee her walking in her garden like our firſt " parent, with unaffected charms, before beauty " had ſpectators, and bearing celeſtial con- " ſcious virtue in her aſpect. Her counte- " nance is the lively picture of her mind, which " is the ſeat of honour, truth, compaſſion, " knowledge, and innocence.

' There dwells the ſcorn of vice, and pity too.'

* The character of ASPASIA was written by Mr. CONGREVE; and the perſon meant, was Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS. See the authority for this, with an edifying account of this extraordinary lady, and her benefactions, in a book in *folio*, intituled " Memorials and Characters, &c." London, 1741, printed for John Wilford, p. 780. See alſo TATLER, N° 49, and *note*.

" In the midſt of the moſt ample fortune, and " veneration of all that behold and know her, " without the leaſt affectation, ſhe conſults re- " tirement, the contemplation of her own being, " and that ſupreme Power which beſtowed it. " Without the learning of ſchools, or know- " ledge of a long courſe of arguments, ſhe " goes on in a ſteady courſe of uninterrupted " piety and virtue, and adds to the ſeverity and " privacy of the laſt age all the freedom and " eaſe of this. The language and mien of a " court ſhe is poſſeſſed of in the higheſt degree; " but the ſimplicity and humble thoughts of a " cottage are her more welcome entertainments. " ASPASIA is a female philoſopher, who does " not only live up to the reſignation of the " moſt retired lives of the ancient ſages, but " alſo to the ſchemes and plans which they " thought beautiful, though inimitable. This " lady is the moſt exact œconomiſt, without " appearing buſy; the moſt ſtrictly virtuous, " without taſting the praiſe of it; and ſhuns " applauſe with as much induſtry, as others " do reproach. This character is ſo particular *,

* It is not eaſy to conceive what could lead the French tranſlator of the TATLER, who ſeems to have lived at London, during its firſt publication, to make ſuch an abſurd application of a "*character ſo particular.*"—" On ne doubta point que " l'auteur ne voulût parler ici de la Reine ANNE, qui lui " faiſoit encore alors l'honneur de faire lire ſes feuilles volan- " tes, à meſure qu'on les publioit." BABILLARD.

" that

"that it will very eaſily be fixed on her only, "by all that know her; but I dare ſay, ſhe "will be the laſt that finds it out.

"But, alas! if we have one or two ſuch "ladies, how many dozens are there like the "reſtleſs POLUGLOSSA, who is acquainted with "all the world but herſelf; who has the ap-"pearance of all, and poſſeſſion of no one vir-"tue*: ſhe has, indeed, in her practice the "abſence of vice, but her diſcourſe is the "continual hiſtory of it; and it is apparent, "when ſhe ſpeaks of the criminal gratifications "of others, that her innocence is only a re-"ſtraint, with a certain mixture of envy. She "is ſo perfectly oppoſite to the character of "ASPASIA, that as vice is terrible to her only "as it is the object of reproach, ſo virtue is "agreeable only as it is attended with ap-"plauſe."

St. James's Coffee-houſe, July 15.

It is now twelve of the clock at noon, and no mail come in; therefore, I am not without hopes that the town will allow me the liberty which my brother news-writers take, in giving them

* "Complaint has been made that Monſieur BICKERSTAFF, "in enlarging on the character of POLUGLOSSA, departed "from his general rule, TATLER, N° 14; '*If I can find no-"thing to commend, I am ſilent, and will forbear the ſubject.*'" "Annotations on the TATLER," part I. page 43.

what

what may be for their information in another kind, and indulge me in doing an act of friendſhip, by publiſhing the following account of goods and moveables.

* This is to give notice, that a magnificent palace, with great variety of gardens, ſtatues, and water-works, may be bought cheap in Drury-lane; where there are likewiſe ſeveral caſtles to be diſpoſed of, very delightfully ſituated; as alſo groves, woods, foreſts, fountains, and country-ſeats, with very pleaſant proſpects on all ſides of them; being the moveables of CHRISTOPHER RICH †, Eſquire, who is breaking up houſe-keeping, and has many curious pieces of furniture to diſpoſe of, which may be ſeen between the hours of ſix and ten in the evening.

* The remainder of this paper was written by ADDISON, and is publiſhed among his papers, in the IId vol. of his Works in 4to, by TICKELL.

† Drury-lane playhouſe was about this time ſhut up by an order from the Lord Chamberlain. See an account of this affair in C. CIBBER's "Apology for his Life," vol. I. p. 296. P.

"On y jouoit de les mauvaiſes pièces, ou les auteurs en etoient "ſi mauvais, que le jeu envaloit plus la chandelle. M. ADDI-"SON ſaiſit cette occaſion pour divertier le public, en lui don-"nant l'inventaire de ce theatre tombé. Il ne ſe contente pas "d'y badiner à ſujet des decorations, des machines, &c. mais "en chemin faiſant il indique auſſi les mauvaiſes pièces qui "avoient decredité ce lieu de ſpectacle, ou ce qu'il y avoit de "mauvais dans les meilleures pièces, de meme que les poëtes "mediocres, ou les mediocres acteurs qui avoient contribué à "l'evenement." BABILLARD.

The

The INVENTORY.

Spirits of right Nantz brandy, for lambent flames and apparitions.

Three bottles and an half of lightning.

One ſhower of ſnow in the whiteſt French paper.

Two ſhowers of a browner ſort.

A ſea, conſiſting of a dozen large waves; the tenth* bigger than ordinary, and a little damaged.

A dozen and half of clouds, trimmed with black, and well-conditioned.

A rainbow, a little faded.

A ſet of clouds after the French mode, ſtreaked with lightning, and furbelowed.

A new moon, ſomething decayed.

A pint of the fineſt Spaniſh waſh, being all that is left of two hogſheads ſent over laſt winter.

A coach very finely gilt, and little uſed, with a pair of dragons, to be ſold cheap.

A ſetting-ſun, a pennyworth.

An imperial mantle, made for CYRUS THE GREAT, and worn by JULIUS CÆSAR, BAJAZET, King HARRY the Eighth, and Signor VALENTINI.

* The Latin poets pretend that the tenth wave is the largeſt and moſt dangerous. See HOFFMAN's *Dict.* "Decumanus fluctus."

A baſket-

A baſket-hilted ſword, very convenient to carry milk in.

Roxana's night-gown.

Othello's handkerchief.

The imperial robes of Xerxes, never worn but once.

A wild boar killed by Mrs. Tofts and Dioclesian.

A ſerpent to ſting Cleopatra.

A muſtard-bowl to make thunder with.

Another of a bigger ſort, by Mr. D——s's * directions, little uſed.

Six elbow-chairs, very expert in country-dances, with ſix flower-pots for their partners.

The whiſkers of a Turkiſh Baſſa.

The complexion of a murderer in a band-box; conſiſting of a large piece of burnt cork, and a coal-black peruke.

A ſuit of cloaths for a ghoſt, *viz.* a bloody ſhirt, a doublet curiouſly pinked, and a coat with three great eyelet-holes upon the breaſt.

A bale of red Spaniſh wool.

Modern plots, commonly known by the name of trap-doors, ladders of ropes, vizard-maſques, and tables with broad carpets over them.

Three oak-cudgels, with one of crab-tree; all bought for the uſe of Mr. Pinkethman.

* John Dennis, the celebrated critic.

Materials

Materials for dancing; as maſques, caſtanets, and a ladder of ten rounds.

AURENGEZEBE's ſcymitar, made by Will. Brown in Piccadilly.

A plume of feathers, never uſed but by OEDIPUS and the Earl of ESSEX.

There are alſo ſwords, halbards, ſheep-hooks, cardinals hats, turbans, drums, gallipots, a gibbet, a cradle, a rack, a cart-wheel, an altar, an helmet, a back-piece, a breaſt-plate, a bell, a tub, and a jointed-baby.

Theſe are the hard ſhifts we intelligencers are forced to; therefore our readers ought to excuſe us, if a weſterly wind blowing for a fortnight together, generally fills every paper with an order of battle; when we ſhew our martial ſkill in every line, and according to the ſpace we have to fill, we range our men in ſquadrons and battalions, or draw out company by company, and troop by troop; ever obſerving that no muſter is to be made, but when the wind is in a croſs-point, which often happens at the end of a campaign, when half the men are deſerted or killed *. The COURANT

* A ſneer at the ridiculous military articles publiſhed in the news papers of thoſe days, introduced perhaps with a view to inſinuate, that the news articles in the TATLER were moſt to be relied upon, of any then publiſhed, and ultimately intended to promote the ſale, and circulation of theſe papers.

is ſometimes ten deep, his ranks cloſe: the POST-BOY is generally in files, for greater exactneſs; and the POST-MAN comes down upon you rather after the Turkiſh way, ſword in hand, pell-mell, without form or diſcipline; but ſure to bring men enough into the field; and wherever they are raiſed, never to loſe a battle for want of numbers.

N° 43. Tueſday, July 19, 1709.

——*Bene nummatum decorat Suadela Venuſque.*

HOR.

"The goddeſs of perſuaſion forms his train,
"And VENUS decks the well-bemoney'd ſwain."

FRANCIS.

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 18.

I Write from hence at preſent to complain, that wit and merit are ſo little encouraged by people of rank and quality, that the wits of the age are obliged to run within Temple-bar for patronage. There is a deplorable inſtance of this kind in the caſe of Mr. D'URFEY, who has dedicated his inimitable comedy, called

"THE MODERN PROPHETS" *, to a worthy knight, to whom, it ſeems, he had before communicated his plan, which was, "To ridicule "the ridiculers of our eſtabliſhed doctrine." I have elſewhere celebrated the contrivance of this excellent drama; but was not, until I read the dedication, wholly let into the religious deſign of it. I am afraid, it has ſuffered diſcontinuance at this gay end of the town, for no other reaſon but the piety of the purpoſe. There is, however, in this epiſtle, the true life of panegyrical performance; and I do not doubt but if the patron would part with it, I can help him to others with good pretenſions to it, *viz.* of "uncommon underſtanding," who will give him as much as he gave for it. I know perfectly well a noble perſon, whom theſe words (which are the body of the panegyric) would fit to a hair.

* See TATLER, N°s 1 and 11. A gentleman returning from one of Mr. D'URFEY's plays, the firſt night it was acted, ſaid to DRYDEN, "Was there ever ſuch ſtuff? I could not have "imagined that even this author could have written ſo ill." "O Sir" (replied the old bard) "you don't know my friend "TOM ſo well as I do; I'll anſwer for him, he ſhall write "worſe yet." MEDLEY, N° 16.

The recommendation of D'URFEY in the GUARDIAN, N° 67, atones for the raillery and liberties taken with him as an author, in this and ſome other papers. See alſo GUARDIAN, N° 29.

"Your

* "Your eaſineſs of humour, or rather your "harmonious diſpoſition, is ſo admirably mixed "with your compoſure, that the rugged cares "and diſturbance that public affairs bring with "it, which does ſo vexatiouſly affect the heads "of other great men of buſineſs, &c. does "ſcarce ever ruffle your unclouded brow ſo "much as with a frown. And what above all "is praiſe-worthy, you are ſo far from think-"ing yourſelf better than others, that a flou-"riſhing and opulent fortune, which, by a "certain natural corruption in its quality, ſel-"dom fails to infect other poſſeſſors with pride, "ſeems in this caſe as if only providentially "diſpoſed to enlarge your humility.

"But I find, Sir, I am now got into a very "large field, where though I could with great "eaſe raiſe a number of plants in relation to "your merit of this plauditory nature; yet for "fear of an author's general vice, and that the "plain juſtice I have done you ſhould by my "proceeding, and others miſtaken judgement, "be imagined flattery, a thing the bluntneſs "of my nature does not care to be concerned "with, and which I alſo know you abomi-"nate."

It is wonderful to ſee how many judges of theſe fine things ſpring up every day by the riſe

* An extract from D'URFEY's dedication.

of ſtocks, and other elegant methods of abridging the way to learning and criticiſm. But I do hereby forbid all dedications to any perſons within the city of London; except Sir FRANCIS*, Sir STEPHEN, and the BANK, will take epigrams and epiſtles as value received for their notes; and the Eaſt-India company accept of heroic poems for their ſealed bonds. Upon which bottom our publiſhers have full power to treat with the city in behalf of us authors, to enable traders to become patrons and fellows of the Royal Society †, as well as to receive certain degrees of ſkill in the Latin and Greek tongues, according to the quantity of the commodities which they take off our hands.

Grecian Coffee-houſe, July 18.

The learned have ſo long laboured under the imputation of dryneſs and dulneſs in their accounts of the phænomena, that an ingenious

* Sir FRANCIS and Sir STEPHEN were evidently bankers of the times; and of thoſe the two moſt eminent were Sir FRANCIS CHILD and Sir STEPHEN EVANCE. The latter was ruined, it is thought, in the South-ſea year. The communicator of this note remembers a cauſe in the court of chancery a very few years ſince about his property, which probably is not ſettled even now. R.

† Mr. WHISTON, alluded to in the following part of this paper, was at this time propoſed as a member of the Royal Society, and rejected. The pretended account of his hypotheſis that follows is mere pleaſantry, and not a quotation from his book, or any true account of his "Theory."

gentleman of our ſociety has reſolved to write a ſyſtem of philoſophy in a more lively method, both as to the matter and language, than has been hitherto attempted. He read to us the plan upon which he intends to proceed. I thought his account, by way of fable of the worlds about us, had ſo much vivacity in it, that I could not forbear tranſcribing his hypotheſis, to give the reader a taſte of my friend's treatiſe, which is now in the preſs*.

"The inferior deities, having deſigned on "a day to play a game at football, kneaded "together a numberleſs collection of dancing "atoms into the form of ſeven rolling globes: "and, that nature might be kept from a dull "inactivity, each ſeparate particle is endued "with a principle of motion, or a power of at-"traction, whereby all the ſeveral parcels of "matter draw each other proportionably to "their magnitudes and diſtances into ſuch a

* This ſeems to be a banter upon Mr. WHISTON's book intituled "*Prælectiones Phyſicæ Mathematicæ; ſive Philoſophia cla-"riſſimi Newtoni Mathematica illuſtrata*, 1710;" wherein he explained the Newtonian philoſophy, which now began to grow into vogue. Both ADDISON and STEELE did, however, very much befriend WHISTON; and, after his baniſhment from Cambridge, promoted a ſubſcription for his aſtronomical lectures at Button's Coffee-houſe.

It appears from this paper, that WHISTON's book was printed and publiſhed in 1709, though it is dated on the title-page in 1710. This is commonly done.

" remarkable variety of different forms, as to " produce all the wonderful appearances we " now obſerve in empire, philoſophy, and re- " ligion. But to proceed:

" At the beginning of the game, each of the " globes, being ſtruck forward with a vaſt " violence, ran out of ſight, and wandered in " a ſtraight line through the infinite ſpaces. " The nimble deities purſue, breathleſs al- " moſt, and ſpent in the eager chace; each of " them caught hold of one, and ſtamped it " with his name; as, SATURN, JUPITER, MARS, " and ſo of the reſt. To prevent this incon- " venience for the future, the ſeven are con- " demned to a precipitation, which in our in- " ferior ſtile we call gravity. Thus the tan- " gential and centripetal forces, by their coun- " terſtruggle, make the celeſtial bodies deſcribe " an exact ellipſis.

" There will be added to this an appendix, " in defence of the firſt day of the term ac- " cording to the * Oxford almanack, by a " learned knight † of this realm, with an apo- " logy for the ſaid knight's manner of dreſs;

* See TATLER, Nº 39; and GUARDIAN, Nº 107.

† Sir WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, Knt. Member for Oxon, Bencher of the Middle Temple, and Queen's Serjeant. He is alſo alluded to, under the name of "*Dear* SHOE-STRINGS," which it would ſeem that he wore inſtead of buckles, TATLER, Nº 38. P.

" proving, that his habit, according to this " hypotheſis, is the true modern and faſhion- " able*; and that buckles are not to be worn, " by this ſyſtem, until the tenth of March in " the year 1714, which, according to the com- " putation of ſome of our greateſt divines, is " to be the firſt year of the *millennium* †; in " which bleſſed age all habits will be reduced " to a primitive ſimplicity; and whoever ſhall " be found to have perſevered in a conſtancy of " dreſs, in ſpite of all the allurements of pro- " phane and heathen habits, ſhall be rewarded " with a never-fading doublet of a thouſand " years. All points in the ſyſtem, which are " doubted, ſhall be atteſted by the knight's " extemporary oath ‡, for the ſatisfaction of his " readers."

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 18.

We were upon the heroic ſtrain this even- ing; and the queſtion was, " What is the true

* " *Mylord* NOTTINGHAM, alors grand ami de Mr. WHIS- " TON, & toujours fort attaché à l'Egliſe Anglicane, s'habil- " loit toujours comme on le faiſoit dans le tems de ſa jeuneſſe." BABILLARD.

† " C'eſt à ce jour-là que M. WHISTON, dans un de ces " ouvrages, avoit fixé la deſtruction de l'ante-chriſt, & le com- " mencement du grand millenaire." BABILLARD.

‡ " Les Whigs, qui n'étoient pas alors contens de *Mylord* " NOTTINGHAM, lui reprochoient de n'avoir pas aſſez d'égards " pour les ſermens d'etat qu'il pretoit." BABILLARD, Tome II. *Art.* VIII.

"ſublime?" Many very good diſcourſes happened thereupon; after which a gentleman at the table, who is, it ſeems, writing on that ſubject, aſſumed the argument; and though he ran through many inſtances of ſublimity from the ancient writers, ſaid, "he had hardly "known an occaſion wherein the true great- "neſs of ſoul, which animates a general in "action, is ſo well repreſented, with regard to "the perſon of whom it was ſpoken, and the "time in which it was writ, as in a few lines "in a modern poem. There is," continued he, "nothing ſo forced and conſtrained, as what "we frequently meet with in tragedies; to "make a man under the weight of great ſor- "row, or full of meditation upon what he is "ſoon to execute, caſt about for a ſimile to "what he himſelf is, or the thing which he is "going to act: but there is nothing more "proper and natural for a poet, whoſe buſineſs "it is to deſcribe, and who is ſpectator of one "in that circumſtance, when his mind is work- "ing upon a great image, and that the ideas "hurry upon his imagination—I ſay, there is "nothing ſo natural, as for a poet to relieve "and clear himſelf from the burden of thought "at that time, by uttering his conception in "ſimile and metaphor. The higheſt act of "the mind of man is to poſſeſs itſelf with

" tranquillity in imminent danger, and to have
" its thoughts ſo free, as to act at that time
" without perplexity. The ancient authors
" have compared this ſedate courage to a rock
" that remains immoveable amidſt the rage of
" winds and waves; but that is too ſtupid and
" inanimate a ſimilitude, and could do no cre-
" dit to the hero. At other times they are all
" of them wonderfully obliged to a Libyan
" lion, which may give indeed very agreeable
" terrors to a deſcription, but is no compliment
" to the perſon to whom it is applied: eagles,
" tigers, and wolves, are made uſe of on the
" ſame occaſion, and very often with much
" beauty; but this is ſtill an honour done to
" the brute rather than the hero. MARS,
" PALLAS, BACCHUS, and HERCULES, have
" each of them furniſhed very good ſimiles in
" their time, and made, doubtleſs, a greater
" impreſſion on the mind of a heathen, than
" they have on that of a modern reader. But
" the ſublime image that I am talking of, and
" which I really think as great as ever entered
" into the thought of man, is in the poem
" called 'THE CAMPAIGN*;' where the ſimile
" of

* By ADDISON, publiſhed in 1704. He was preferred to a conſiderable poſt ſoon after the publication. OLDMIXON, a moſt unjuſt and virulent cenſurer of ADDISON, very injuriouſly ſuggeſts that he wrote this criticiſm on his own poem, by ſaying that

" of a miniſtering angel ſets forth the moſt ſe-
" date and the moſt active courage, engaged
" in an uproar of nature, a confuſion of ele-
" ments, and a ſcene of divine vengeance.
" Add to all, that theſe lines compliment the
" general and his queen at the ſame time,
" and have all the natural horrors heightened
" by the image that was ſtill freſh in the mind
" of every reader* :

' Twas then great MARLBRO's mighty ſoul was prov'd,
' That, in the ſhock of charging hoſts unmov'd,
' Amidſt confuſion, horror, and deſpair,
' Examin'd all the dreadful ſcenes of war;
' In peaceful thought the field of death ſurvey'd,
' To fainting ſquadrons ſent the timely aid,
' Inſpir'd repuls'd battalions to engage,
' And taught the doubtful battle where to rage.
' So when an Angel, by divine command,
' With riſing tempeſts ſhakes a guilty land,

that "he can hardly think ADDISON wrote it." See more of this in OLDMIXON's "Arts of Logick and Rhetorick," p. 304. See TATLER, N° 62, *note* on Mr. OMICRON "the unborn "poet." This man was the author of "Reflections on Dr. "SWIFT's Letter to the Earl of OXFORD about the *Engliſh* "Tongue, 1712;" of many poems, and ſome plays: but his moſt capital performances were a "Hiſtory of the STUARTS," and the "Critical Hiſtory of England." "OLDMIXON "ſtands," ſays Mr. GRANGER, "at the head of infamous "hiſtorians:" he died July 9, 1742. "*Supplement* to SWIFT's "Works," vol. I. p. 47. *note*. N.

* The author alludes here to the terrible tempeſts which happened in November 1703, and made ſad havock in England, and in ſeveral other places of Europe.

'Such as of late o'er pale BRITANNIA paſt,
'Calm and ſerene he drives the furious blaſt;
'And, pleas'd th' Almighty's orders to perform,
'Rides in the whirlwind, and directs the ſtorm*.'

"The whole poem is ſo exquiſitely noble "and poetic, that I think it an honour to our "nation and language †."

The gentleman concluded his critique on this work, by ſaying that "he eſteemed it wholly "new, and a wonderful attempt to keep up "the ordinary ideas of a march of an army, "juſt as they happened, in ſo warm and great "a ſtyle, and yet be at once familiar and he-"roic. Such a performance is a chronicle as "well as a poem, and will preſerve the me-"mory of our hero, when all the edifices ‡ and "ſtatues erected to his honour are blended "with common duſt §."

* Pſalm cxlviii. 8.

† "No paſſage in the CAMPAIGN," ſays Dr. JOHNSON, "has been more often mentioned than the ſimile of the Angel, "which is ſaid in the TATLER to be 'one of the nobleſt "thoughts that ever entered into the heart of man,' and is "therefore worthy of attentive conſideration.—But perhaps this "thought, though hardly a ſimile, was remote from vulgar "conceptions, and required great labour of reſearch, or dex-"terity of application. Of this, Dr. MADDEN, a name "which Ireland ought to honour, once gave me his opi-"nion. 'If I had ſet,' ſaid he, 'ten ſchool-boys to write on "the battle of Blenheim, and eight had brought me the Angel, "I ſhould not have been ſurpriſed." Lives, vol. II. p. 408. 410.

‡ BLEINHEIM-HOUSE ſeems as if it was built for a long duration.

§ A long paragraph of news is omitted here. See TATLER, original edition in *folio*.

N° 44. Thurſday, July 21, 1709.

STEELE.

——— *Nullis amor eſt medicabilis herbis.* OVID.

"No herb, alas! can cure the pangs of love."

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 19.

THIS day, paſſing through Covent-garden, I was ſtopped in the piazza by PACOLET, to obſerve what he called the triumph of love and youth. I turned to the object he pointed at, and there I ſaw a gay gilt chariot, drawn by freſh prancing horſes; the coachman with a new cockade, and the lacqueys with inſolence and plenty in their countenances. I aſked immediately, "What young heir or lover "owned that glittering equipage?" But my companion interrupted: "Do you not ſee "there the mourning ÆSCULAPIUS *?" "The "mourning?" ſaid I. "Yes, ISAAC," ſaid PACOLET, "he is in deep mourning, and "is the languiſhing, hopeleſs lover of the

* This paper was written in ridicule of a love-affair which befel Dr. RADCLIFFE, who was at this time about ſixty; he died Nov. 1, 1714, aged ſixty-four. See BIOGR. BRIT. vol. V. *Art.* RADCLIFFE; and TATLER, N°s 46, 47, 50, & 67.

"divine

" divine HEBE *, the emblem of youth and " beauty. The excellent and learned ſage " you behold in that furniture is the ſtrongeſt " inſtance imaginable, that love is the moſt " powerful of all things.

" You are not ſo ignorant as to be a ſtranger " to the character of ÆSCULAPIUS, as the " patron and moſt ſucceſsful of all who pro- " feſs the art of medicine. But as moſt of his " operations are owing to a natural ſagacity

* The lady's real name was Miſs TEMPEST. " Elle etoit " une tres belle & tres vertueuſe perſonne, & fille d'honneur de " la Reine. M. RADCLIFFE, avec tout ſon ſavoir—& tout ſon " amour—ne peut lui ſauver la vie. L'auteur, qui le peint a " cauſe de cela en grand deuil, charge d'ailleurs la peinture " d'autres ornamens étrangers, à fin de paiſer un peu les lec- " teurs." BABILLARD.

The author of the life of Dr. RADCLIFFE, in the BIOG. BRITAN. p. 3462 (the materials of which were taken from a pamphlet publiſhed by one PITTIS, from the information of Dr. MEAD) relates this differently. " The lady, who " made the doctor, at this advanced age, ſtand in need of a " phyſician himſelf, was," he ſays, " of great beauty, wealth, " and quality; and too attractive not to inſpire the coldeſt heart " with the warmeſt ſentiments. *After he had made a cure of* " *her*, he could not but imagine, as naturally he might, that " her ladyſhip would entertain a favourable opinion of him. " But the lady, however grateful ſhe might be for the care he had " taken of her health, divulged the ſecret, and one of her con- " fidents revealed it to STEELE, who, on account of party, was " ſo ill-natured as to write the ridicule of it in the TATLER."

It muſt be owned that STEELE was too often tranſported by the ſpirit of party, beyond the natural benevolence of his temper; and that from this, or whatever motive, the character of this Tory-doctor is treated in theſe papers with a ſeverity, notwithſtanding the whimſical peculiarities of RADCLIFFE, not ſtrictly juſtifiable.

" or

" or impulſe, he has very little troubled him-
" ſelf with the doctrine of drugs, but has always
" given nature more room to help herſelf, than
" any of her learned aſſiſtants; and, conſe-
" quently, has done greater wonders than is
" in the power of art to perform: for which
" reaſon he is half deified by the people; and
" has ever been juſtly courted by all the world,
" as if he were a ſeventh ſon.

" It happened, that the charming HEBE was
" reduced, by a long and violent fever, to the
" moſt extreme danger of death; and when all
" ſkill failed, they ſent for ÆSCULAPIUS.
" The renowned artiſt was touched with the
" deepeſt compaſſion to ſee the faded charms
" and faint bloom of HEBE; and had a gene-
" rous concern in beholding a ſtruggle, not
" between life, but rather between youth and
" death. All his ſkill and his paſſion tended
" to the recovery of HEBE, beautiful even in
" ſickneſs: but, alas! the unhappy phyſician
" knew not that in all his care he was only
" ſharpening darts for his own deſtruction. In
" a word, his fortune was the ſame with that
" of the ſtatuary, who fell in love with the
" image of his own making; and the unfor-
" tunate ÆSCULAPIUS is become the patient of
" her whom he lately recovered. Long before
" this diſaſter, ÆSCULAPIUS was far gone
" in the unneceſſary and ſuperfluous amuſe-
" ments

" ments of old age, in increaſing unwieldy " ſtores, and providing, in the midſt of an " incapacity of enjoyment of what he had, for " a ſupply of more wants than he had calls for " in youth itſelf. But theſe low conſiderations " are now no more, and love has taken place " of avarice, or rather is become an avarice of " another kind, which ſtill urges him to pur- " ſue what he does not want. But, behold the " metamorphoſis; the anxious, mean cares of " an uſurer are turned into the languiſhments " and complaints of a lover *." 'Behold,' " ſays the aged ÆSCULAPIUS, I ſubmit; I own, " great Love, thy empire: pity, HEBE, the " fop which you have made. What have I to " do with gilding but on pills? Yet, O fair! " for thee I ſit amidſt a crowd of painted " deities on my chariot, buttoned in gold, " claſped in gold, without having any value " for that beloved metal, but as it adorns the " perſon, and laces the hat, of thy dying lover. " I aſk not to live, O HEBE! give me but

* " Ce medicin n'etoit pas né pour la galanterie, car les ma- " nieres étoient fort bruſques, & generalement trés impolies. " A cela il etoit grand, & bien fait." BABILLARD.

The doctor had a ſort of antipathy to women, and being unfortunate in his only attempt to marry, he grew to a degree of inſenſibility for the ſex; and often declared that he wiſhed for an act of parliament, whereby nurſes only ſhould be entitled to preſcribe to them. BIOG. BRIT. *ubi ſupra.*

" gentle

"gentle death: Εὐθανάσια, Εὐθανάσια *, that is "all I implore."

When Æsculapius had finiſhed his complaint, Pacolet went on in deep morals on the incertainty of riches, with this remarkable exclamation: "O wealth! how impotent art "thou! and how little doſt thou ſupply us "with real happineſs, when the uſurer himſelf "can forget thee for the love of what is as "foreign to his felicity as thou art!"

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 19.

The company here, who have all a delicate taſte for theatrical repreſentations, had made a gathering to purchaſe the moveables of the neighbouring playhouſe, for the encouragement of one which is ſetting up in the Hay-market. But the proceedings at the auction, by which method the goods have been ſold this evening, have been ſo unfair, that this generous deſign has been fruſtrated; for the imperial mantle made for Cyrus was miſſing, as alſo the chariot and two dragons: but upon examination it was found, that a gentleman of Hampſhire had clandeſtinely bought them both, and is gone down to his country ſeat; and that on Satur-

* A Greek word, that ſignifies "eaſy death," which was the common wiſh of the Emperor Augustus.

Sueton. in August. cap. 99.

day

day laſt he paſſed through Staines, attired in that robe, and drawn by the ſaid dragons, aſſiſted by two only of his own horſes. This theatrical traveller has alſo left orders with Mr. HALL * to ſend the faded rainbow to the ſcourer's, and when it comes home, to diſpatch it after him. At the ſame time CHRISTOPHER RICH †, eſquire, is invited to bring down his ſetting-ſun himſelf, and be box-keeper to a theatre erected by this gentleman near Southampton. Thus there has been nothing but artifice in the management of this affair; for which reaſon I beg pardon of the town, that I inſerted the inventory in my paper; and ſolemnly proteſt, I knew nothing of this artful deſign of vending theſe rarities: but I meant only the good of the world, in that, and all other things which I divulge.

And now I am upon this ſubject, I muſt do myſelf juſtice in relation to an article in a former paper ‡, wherein I made mention of a

* A noted *auctioneer* of thoſe times.

† The patentee for Drury-lane play-houſe, which was ſhut up about this time by an order from the Lord Chamberlain. See TATLER, N° 42; and *note*.

‡ All the papers and paſſages about POWEL, the puppet-ſhow-man, relate to the controverſy between HOADLY and OFFSPRING BLACKALL biſhop of Exeter, on which they were intended as a banter; it is needleſs to ſay that the wit and raillery is employed on the ſide of HOADLY. See preface to the TATLER, vol. IV. See alſo TATLER, N° 11, and *note*; N° 16, and *note*; and N° 45.

perſon

perſon who keeps a puppet-ſhow in the town of BATH; I was tender of naming names, and only juſt hinted, that he makes larger promiſes, when he invites people to his dramatic repreſentations, than he is able to perform: but I am credibly informed, that he makes a prophane, lewd jeſter, whom he calls PUNCH, ſpeak to the diſhonour of ISAAC BICKERSTAFF with great familiarity; and, before all my learned friends in that place, takes upon him to diſpute my title to the appellation of *eſquire*. I think I need not ſay much to convince all the world, that this Mr. POWEL*, for that is his name, is a pragmatical and vain perſon, to pretend to

* "Il faut ſavoir qu'en Mars, 1709, M. BLACKALL prêcha "devant la Reine un ſermon, dans lequel il établit la doctrine la "plus outrée ſur l'obeiſſance paſſive; & qu'en 1704, prechant "dans une paroiſſe de Londres, il avoit prêché l'obeiſſance li- "mitée par les loix de l'etat. M. HOADLY ecrivit contre le "ſermon de 1709, & le combatit principalement par l'oppoſition "de celui de 1704. L'Eveque, horriblement piqué de cette ma- "niere de refutation, repondit avec une extreme hauteur, & ſe "prevalut beaucoup de la ſuperiorité de ſon rang contre un an- "tagoniſte qui n'etoit encore que ſimple Recteur de la paroiſſe "de St. Pierre le pauvre, à Londres. BICKERSTAFF prend ici "parti contre l'Eveque. D'un côté il lui reproche la hauteur & "l'impoliteſſe de ſa reſponſe, dont il tire quelques paroles, qui "marquent plus de colere que de civilité. De l'autre, en l'in- "troduiſant ſous le perſonage de POWEL, il l'accuſe de n'aller "pas droit en beſonge, d'agir par des principes cachez, & de "ſuppoſer tous les ſujets comme autant d'automates, ou de "machines qui ne peuvent, & qui ne doivent ſe remuer, qu'à "la volonté du Prince." BABILLARD.

argue

argue with me on any ſubject. *Mecum certaſſe feretur* *; that is to ſay, It will be an honour to him to have it ſaid he contended with me: but I would have him to know, that I can look beyond his wires, and know very well the whole trick of his art; and that it is only by theſe wires that the eye of the ſpectator is cheated, and hindered from ſeeing that there is a thread on one of Punch's chops, which draws it up, and lets it fall at the diſcretion of the ſaid POWEL, who ſtands behind and plays him, and makes him ſpeak ſaucily of his betters. He! to pretend to make prologues againſt me!——But a man never behaves himſelf with decency in his own caſe; therefore, I ſhall command myſelf, and never trouble me further with this little fellow, who is himſelf but a tall puppet, and has not brains enough to make even wood ſpeak as it ought to do: and I, that have heard the *groaning board*, can deſpiſe all that his puppets ſhall be able to ſpeak as long as they live. But, *Ex quovis ligno non fit Mercurius.* "Every log of wood will "not make a MERCURY." He has pretended to write to me alſo from the Bath †, and ſays, he

* The faſtidious and reproachful anſwer of AJAX to ULYSSES, on the occaſion of their conteſting for the arms of ACHILLES. OVID. *Metam. lib.* XIII. *ver.* 20.

† Alluding to the Biſhop of EXETER's anſwer to HOADLY's letter, 1709, in which there is this paſſage: "I have no books "here;

he thought to have deferred giving me an anſwer until he came to his books; but that my writings might do well with the waters: which are pert expreſſions, that become a ſchool-boy better than * one that is to teach others: and when I have ſaid a civil thing to him, he cries, "Oh! I thank you for that——I am your "humble ſervant for that†." Ah! Mr. POWEL, theſe ſmart civilities will never run down men

"here; and being under theſe circumſtances, I hope I may be "excuſed, if, in citing ſcripture, I ſhould not always name "chapter and verſe, nor hit exactly upon the very words of the "tranſlation." Lord Biſhop of EXETER's Anſwer, &c. p. 2 & 3.

"Les amis de M. BLACKALL diſoient par voye d'eloge, qu'il "liſoit peu à la vérité, mais qu'en recompenſe il médetoit beau-"coup. Un louange pareil reſſemble aſſez à la ſatyre, &c."

BABILLARD.

"As to the TATLERS relating to POWEL's puppets, and the "doctrines of paſſive obedience and abſolute non-reſiſtance, and "to Biſhop BLACKALL, I know it gave my father ſome uneaſi-"neſs, that there is a reference to a fact, which, as he reſolved "himſelf never to take notice of, thinking it ungenerous, ſo he "was ſorry to ſee any friend of the cauſe had; which is, that "the Biſhop had ſaid inadvertently, he was at Bath, and "had not a BIBLE in his family. It is worth remarking, "that all the arguments uſed by POWEL about his power over "PUNCH, 'lighting his pipe with one of his legs, &c.' are a "good burleſque of thoſe uſed by the advocates of non-reſiſt-"ance, which put me in mind of what Colonel TITUS ſaid in "the houſe of Commons, *that he could not believe men were "born with ſaddles on their backs, and one booted and ſpurred, "with a whip in his hand to ride them.*" Dr. JOHN HOADLY.

* Meaning a BISHOP, alluding to what ought to be his employment.

† The BISHOP, after quoting a reſpectful expreſſion of HOADLY, ſays, "*your ſervant, Sir, for that.*"

of learning: I know well enough your deſign is to have all men *automata* *, like your puppets; but the world is grown too wiſe, and can look through theſe thin devices. I know your deſign to make a reply to this; but be ſure you ſtick cloſe to my words; for if you bring me into diſcourſes concerning the government of your puppets, I muſt tell you †, "I neither am, "nor have been, nor will be, at leiſure to an-"ſwer you." It is really a burning ſhame this man ſhould be tolerated in abuſing the world with ſuch repreſentations of things: but his parts decay, and he is not much more alive than PARTRIDGE ‡.

From my own Apartment, July 14.

I muſt beg pardon of my readers, that for this time I have, I fear, huddled up my diſcourſe, having been very buſy in helping an old friend of mine out of town. He has a very good eſtate, and is a man of wit; but he has been three years abſent from town, and cannot bear a jeſt; for which reaſon I have, with ſome pains, convinced him, that he can no more live here than if he were a downright bankrupt. He was ſo fond of dear London, that he began to fret, only inwardly; but being unable to laugh

* Mere machines.

† The Biſhop's words retorted.

‡ See TATLER, Nos 1, 7, 11, 35, and 44.

and

and be laughed at, I took a place in the northern coach for him and his family; and hope he is got to-night ſafe from all ſneerers in his own parlour.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, July 20.

This morning we received by expreſs the agreeable news of the ſurrender of the town of Tournay on the twenty-eighth inſtant, N. S. The place was aſſaulted by the attacks of General Schuylemberg, and that of General Lottum, at the ſame time. The action at both thoſe parts of the town was very obſtinate, and the allies loſt a conſiderable number in the beginning of the diſpute; but the fight was continued with ſo great bravery, that the enemy, obſerving our men to be maſters of all the poſts which were neceſſary for a general attack, beat the *chamade*, and hoſtages were received from the town, and others ſent from the beſiegers, in order to come to a formal capitulation for the ſurrender of the place. We have alſo this day received advice, that Sir John Leake, who lies off Dunkirk, had intercepted ſeveral ſhips laden with corn from the Baltic; and that the Dutch privateers had fallen in with others, and carried them into Holland. The French letters adviſe, that the young ſon to the Duke of Anjou lived but eight days.

Nº 45. Saturday, July 23, 1709.

STEELE.

Credo pudicitiam Saturno rege moratam
In terris——

Juv. Sat. vi. 1.

"In SATURN's reign, at nature's early birth,
"There was that thing call'd chaſtity on earth."

DRYDEN.

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 22.

THE other day I took a walk a mile or two out of town, and ſtrolling wherever chance led me, I was inſenſibly carried into a by-road, along which was a very agreeable quickſet, of an extraordinary height, which ſurrounded a very delicious ſeat and garden. From one angle of the hedge, I heard a voice cry, "Sir, Sir!"——This raiſed my curioſity, and I heard the ſame voice ſay, but in a gentle tone, "Come forward, come forward!" I did ſo, and one through the hedge called me by my name, and bid me go on to the left, and I ſhould be admitted to viſit an old acquaintance in diſtreſs. The laws of knight-errantry made me obey the ſummons without heſitation; and

I was

I was let in at the back-gate of a lovely houſe by a maid-ſervant, who carried me from room to room until I came into a gallery; at the end of which, I ſaw a fine lady, dreſſed in the moſt ſumptuous habit, as if ſhe were going to a ball, but with the moſt abject and diſconſolate ſorrow in her face that I ever beheld. As I came near, ſhe burſt into tears, and cried, "Sir, do "not you know the unhappy TERAMINTA?" I ſoon recollected her whole perſon: "But," ſaid I, "madam, the ſimplicity of dreſs, in "which I have ever ſeen you at your good "father's houſe, and the chearfulneſs of coun-"tenance with which you always appeared, "are ſo unlike the faſhion and temper you are "now in, that I did not eaſily recover the me-"mory of you. Your habit was then decent "and modeſt, your looks ſerene and beautiful: "whence then this unaccountable change? "Nothing can ſpeak ſo deep a ſorrow as your "preſent aſpect; yet your dreſs is made for "jollity and revelling!"—"It is," ſaid ſhe, "an unſpeakable pleaſure to meet with one I "know, and to bewail myſelf to any that is not "an utter ſtranger to humanity.

"When your friend my father died, he left "me to a wide world, with no defence againſt "the inſults of fortune; but rather, a thouſand "ſnares to intrap me in the dangers to which

" youth and innocence are expoſed, in an age
" wherein honour and virtue are become mere
" words, and uſed only as they ſerve to betray
" thoſe who underſtand them in their native
" ſenſe, and obey them as the guides and mo-
" tives of their being. The wickedeſt of all
" men living, the abandoned DECIUS, who has
" no knowledge of any good art or purpoſe of
" human life, but as it tends to the ſatisfaction
" of his appetites, had opportunities of fre-
" quently ſeeing and entertaining me at a houſe
" where mixed company boarded, and where he
" placed himſelf for the baſe intention which
" he has ſince brought to paſs. DECIUS ſaw
" enough in me to raiſe his brutal deſires, and
" my circumſtances gave him hopes of accom-
" pliſhing them. But all the glittering ex-
" pectations he could lay before me, joined by
" my private terrors of poverty itſelf, could
" not for ſome months prevail upon me; yet,
" however I hated his intention, I ſtill had
" a ſecret ſatisfaction in his courtſhip, and al-
" ways expoſed myſelf to his ſolicitations.
" See here the bane of our ſex! Let the flat-
" tery be never ſo apparent, the flatterer never
" ſo ill thought of, his praiſes are ſtill agree-
" able, and we contribute to our own deceit.
" I was, therefore, ever fond of all opportuni-
" ties and pretences of being in his company.

" In

"In a word, I was at laſt ruined by him, and "brought to this place, where I have been ever "ſince immured; and from the fatal day after "my fall from innocence, my worſhiper be-"came my maſter and my tyrant.

"Thus you ſee me habited in the moſt gor-"geous manner, not in honour of me as a "woman he loves, but as this attire charms "his own eye, and urges him to repeat the "gratification he takes in me, as the ſervant "of his brutiſh luſts and appetites. I know "not where to fly for redreſs; but am here "pining away life in the ſolitude and ſeverity "of a nun, but the conſcience and guilt of an "harlot. I live in this lewd practice with a "religious awe of my miniſter of darkneſs, "upbraided with the ſupport I receive from "him, for the ineſtimable poſſeſſion of youth, "of innocence, of honour, and of conſcience. "I ſee, Sir, my diſcourſe grows painful to "you; all I beg of you is, to paint it in ſo "ſtrong colours, as to let DECIUS ſee I am "diſcovered to be in his poſſeſſion, that I may "be turned out of this deteſtable ſcene of re-"gular iniquity, and either think no more, or "ſin no more. If your writings have the good "effect of gaining my enlargement, I promiſe "you I will atone for this unhappy ſtep, by "preferring an innocent laborious poverty, to

" all the guilty affluence the world can offer " me."

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 21.

To ſhew that I do not bear an irreconcileable hatred to my mortal enemy, Mr. POWEL at Bath, I do his function * the honour to publiſh to the world, that plays repreſented by puppets are permitted in our univerſities, and that ſort of drama is not wholly thought unworthy the *critique* of learned heads; but, as I have been converſant rather with the greater ode, as I think the critics call it, I muſt be ſo humble as to make a requeſt to Mr. POWEL, and deſire him to apply his thoughts to anſwering the difficulties with which my kinſman, the author of the following letter, ſeems to be embarraſſed.

" To my honoured kinſman, ISAAC BICKER-
" STAFF, Eſquire.

From Mother Gourdon's at Hedington, near Oxon, June 16 †.

" DEAR COUSIN,

" Had the family of the BEADLESTAFFS ‡, " whereof I, though unworthy, am one, known

* An alluſion to OFFSPRING BLACKALL's being a biſhop. The univerſity of Oxford declared publickly in favour of his lordſhip, and his doctrine of paſſive obedience; and in ſo doing acted in conſiſtency with its famous or infamous decree in the year 1683. BABILLARD.

† A village near Oxford; where Dr. KING takes the ſcene of his droll tragi-comedy, called " JOAN of Hedington." See his works, vol. III. p. 16. edit. 1776.

‡ See TATLER, Nº 11.

" of

" of your being lately at Oxon, we had in our " own name, and in the univerſity's, as it is " our office, made you a compliment: but " your ſhort ſtay here robbed us of an oppor- " tunity of paying our due reſpects, and you of " receiving an ingenious entertainment, with " which we at preſent divert ourſelves and " ſtrangers. A puppet-ſhow at this time ſup- " plies the want of an ACT*. And ſince the " nymphs of this city are diſappointed of a " luſcious muſic-ſpeech, and the country ladies " of hearing their ſons or brothers ſpeak verſes; " yet the vocal machines, like them, by the " help of a prompter, ſay things as much to " the benefit of the audience, and almoſt as " properly their own. The licence of a *Terræ-* " *Filius* † is refined to the well-bred ſatire of " PUNCHINELLO. Now, couſin BICKERSTAFF, " though Punch has neither a French night- " cap ‡, nor long pockets, yet you muſt own " him to be a pretty fellow, a very pretty fel- " low:

* " On appelle actes, dans les univerſités, les aſſemblées qui " ſe font pour conferer les degrez. Il ſe fait alors des diſputes, " des declamations, &c." BABILLARD.

† " On donna ce nom à un jeune etudiant, qui dans les actes " publiques fait des declamations arbitraires, qui ſont ſouvent " tres ſatyriques. On a imprimé quelquefois ſous ce titre des " pieces fort ſpirituelles & fort hardies. Il en parut ſous le " régne de GEORGE I. deux pétits volumes qui n'etoient point " à l'honneur de l'univerſité." *Ibidem.*

‡ " L'auteur inſinuë que l'univerſité etoit portée pour le pre- " tendant, que la France ſoutenoit, & pour lequel auſſi les " Whigs,

"low: nay, ſince he ſeldom leaves the com-
"pany, without calling ſon of a whore, de-
"manding ſatisfaction, and duelling, he muſt
"be owned a ſmart fellow, too. Yet, by ſome
"indecencies towards the ladies*, he ſeems to
"be of a third character, diſtinct from any you
"have yet touched upon. A young gentleman
"who ſat next me (for I had the curioſity of
"ſeeing this entertainment) in a tufted gown,
"red ſtockings, and long wig (which I pro-
"nounce to be tantamount to red heels, and a
"dangling cane) was enraged when Punche-
"nello diſturbed a ſoft love-ſcene with his
"ribaldry. You would oblige us mightily by
"laying down ſome rules for adjuſting the ex-
"travagant behaviour of this Almanzor of the
"play, and by writing a treatiſe on this ſort of
"dramatic poetry, ſo much favoured, and ſo
"little underſtood, by the learned world †.

"From

"Whigs, pretendoit qu'agiſſoit ſous main un Seigneur, trés
"zèlé, Anglican, qui conſerva la mode des longues poches à
"ſon habit." BARILLARD, Tome II. *Art.* X.

* "On remarquoit alors en Angleterre, comme un choſe bien
"ſinguliere, que les femmes, dont ſi peu veulent obeïr à leurs
"maris, ſe declaroient preſque toutes pour l'obeiſſance paſſive,
"comme duë au prince." *Ibidem.*

"I never heard that BEAUTY contributed to the danger of
"the church; at leaſt it was never complained of by the *Doctor*.
"It has always been famous for good principles, a great en-
"courager of paſſive obedience, and not a little pleaſed to turn
"ſubjects into ſlaves." MEDLEY, N° 12.

† To the learned our notes will afford little information; but
for the ſake of the unlearned, it may be proper to obſerve here,

dramatic

"From its being conveyed in a cart, after "the Theſpian manner, all the parts being re- "cited by one perſon, as the cuſtom was before "ÆSCHYLUS, and from the behaviour of "Punch, as if he had won the goat, you may "poſſibly deduce its antiquity, and ſettle the "chronology, as well as ſome of our modern "critics. In its natural tranſitions from "mournful to merry; as from the hanging "of a lover to dancing upon the rope; from "the ſtalking of a ghoſt to a lady's preſenting "you with a jig, you may diſcover ſuch a de- "corum, as is not to be found elſewhere than "in our tragi-comedies. But I forget myſelf; "it is not for me to dictate: I thought fit, "dear couſin, to give you theſe hints, to ſhew "you, that the BEADLESTAFFS do not walk be- "fore men of letters to no purpoſe; and that "though we do but hold up the train of arts "and ſciences, yet, like other pages, we are "now and then let into our ladies ſecrets. I "am your affectionate kinſman,

"BENJAMIN BEADLESTAFF."

dramatic repreſentations were at firſt rural diverſions; they were exhibited in a cart, and the actor was rewarded with a goat, which was ſacrificed to BACCHUS. THESPIS gave the firſt form to this ruſtic diverſion, who lived in the time of SOLON; and ÆSCHYLUS, inſtead of one, introduced two actors. From this it follows, that the liberty of the ſtage was antecedent to its conſtraint, and that in the earlieſt ages there were free nations and republican governments. BABILLARD.

From

From my own Apartment, July 22.

I am got hither ſafe, but never ſpent time with ſo little ſatisfaction as this evening; for you muſt know, I was five hours with three merry, and two honeſt, fellows. The former ſang catches; and the latter even died with laughing at the noiſe they made. "Well," ſays TOM BELLFREY, "you ſcholars, Mr. "BICKERSTAFF, are the worſt company in the "world."—"Ay," ſays his oppoſite, "you "are dull to-night; prythee be merry." With that I huzzaed, and took a jump croſs the table, then came clever upon my legs, and fell a-laughing. "Let Mr. BICKERSTAFF alone," ſays one of the honeſt fellows; "when he is in "a good humour, he is as good company as "any man in England." He had no ſooner ſpoke, but I ſnatched his hat off his head, and clapped it upon my own, and burſt out a-laughing again; upon which we all fell a-laughing for half an hour. One of the honeſt fellows got behind me in the interim, and hit me a ſound ſlap on the back; upon which he got the laugh out of my hands; and it was ſuch a twang on my ſhoulders, that I confeſs he was much merrier than I. I was half angry; but reſolved to keep up the good humour of the company; and after hollowing as loud

as I could poſſibly, I drank off a bumper of claret, that made me ſtare again. "Nay," ſays one of the honeſt fellows, "Mr. ISAAC is "in the right, there is no converſation in this; "what ſignifies jumping, or hitting one an- "other on the back? let us drink about." We did ſo from ſeven of the clock until eleven; and now I am come hither, and, after the manner of the wiſe PYTHAGORAS, begin to reflect upon the paſſages of the day. I remember nothing but that I am bruiſed to death; and as it is my way to write down all the good things I have heard in the laſt converſation, to furniſh my paper, I can from this only tell you my ſufferings and my bangs.

I named PYTHAGORAS juſt now; and I proteſt to you, as he believed men after death entered into other ſpecies, I am now and then tempted to think other animals enter into men, and could name ſeveral on two legs, that never diſcover any ſentiments above what is common with the ſpecies of a lower kind; as we ſee in theſe bodily wits with whom I was to-night, whoſe parts conſiſt in ſtrength and activity; but their boiſterous mirth gives me great impatience for the return of ſuch happineſs as I enjoyed in a converſation laſt week. Among others in that company we had FLORIO, who never interrupted any man living when he was

ſpeaking;

ſpeaking; or ever ceaſed to ſpeak, but others lamented that he had done. His diſcourſe ever ariſes from the fulneſs of the matter before him, and not from oſtentation or triumph of his underſtanding; for though he ſeldom delivers what he need fear being repeated, he ſpeaks without having that end in view; and his forbearance of calumny or bitterneſs is owing rather to his good-nature than his diſcretion; for which reaſon he is eſteemed a gentleman perfectly qualified for converſation, in whom a general good-will to mankind takes off the neceſſity of caution and circumſpection.

We had at the ſame time that evening the beſt ſort of companion that can be, a good-natured old man. This perſon, in the company of young men, meets with veneration for his benevolence; and is not only valued for the good qualities of which he is maſter, but reaps an acceptance from the pardon he gives to other men's faults: and the ingenuous ſort of men with whom he converſes, have ſo juſt a regard for him, that he rather is an example, than a check, to their behaviour. For this reaſon, as SENECIO never pretends to be a man of pleaſure before youth, ſo young men never ſet up for wiſdom before SENECIO; ſo that you never meet, where he is, thoſe monſters of converſation, who are grave or gay above their

years. He never converſes but with followers of nature and good ſenſe, where all that is uttered is only the effect of a communicable temper, and not of emulation to excel their companions; all deſire of ſuperiority being a contradiction to that ſpirit which makes a juſt converſation, the very eſſence of which is mutual good-will. Hence it is, that I take it for a rule, that the natural, and not the acquired man, is the companion. Learning, wit, gallantry, and good breeding, are all but ſubordinate qualities in ſociety, and are of no value, but as they are ſubſervient to benevolence, and tend to a certain manner of being or appearing equal to the reſt of the company; for converſation is compoſed of an aſſembly of men, as they are men, and not as they are diſtinguiſhed by fortune: therefore he who brings his quality with him into converſation, ſhould always pay the reckoning; for he came to receive homage, and not to meet his friends.——But the din about my ears from the clamour of the people I was with this evening, has carried me beyond my intended purpoſe, which was to explain upon the order of merry fellows; but I think I may pronounce of them, as I heard good Senecio, with a ſpice of the wit of the laſt age, ſay, *viz.* "That a merry fellow is the "ſaddeſt fellow in the world."

N° 46.

N° 46. Tueſday, July 26, 1709.

STEELE.

Non bene conveniunt, nec in una ſede morantur,
Majeſtas & amor. ——

OVID. Met. II. 88.

—— "Love but ill agrees with kingly pride."

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 25.

WE ſee every day volumes written againſt that tyrant of human life called Love; and yet there is no help found againſt his cruelties, or barrier againſt the inroads he is pleaſed to make into the mind of man. After this preface, you will expect I am going to give particular inſtances of what I have aſſerted. That expectation cannot be raiſed too high for the novelty of the hiſtory, and manner of life, of the emperor AURENGEZEBE*, who has reſided for ſome years in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, with the air and mien indeed of his imperial quality, but the equipage and appointment only of a private gentleman.

* This name has been applied to a very celebrated East-India governour of that time. See more of AURENGEZEBE in TATLER, N° 50. P.

This

This potentate, for a long ſeries of time, appeared from the hour of twelve until that of two at a coffee-houſe near the Exchange, and had a ſeat (though without a canopy) ſacred to himſelf, where he gave diurnal audiences concerning commerce, politics, tare and tret, uſury and abatement, with all things neceſſary for helping the diſtreſſed, who are willing to give one limb for the better maintenance of the reſt; or ſuch joyous youths, whoſe philoſophy is confined to the preſent hour, and were deſirous to call in the revenue of the next half-year to double the enjoyment of this. Long did this growing monarch employ himſelf after this manner: and as alliances are neceſſary to all great kingdoms, he took particularly the intereſts of Lewis the XIVth into his care and protection. When all mankind were attacking that unhappy monarch, and thoſe who had neither valour nor wit to oppoſe againſt him would be ſtill ſhewing their impotent malice, by laying wagers in oppoſition to his intereſts; Aurengezebe ever took the part of his contemporary, and laid immenſe treaſures on his ſide, in defence of his important magazine of Toulon. Aurengezebe alſo had all this while a conſtant intelligence with India; and his letters were anſwered in jewels, which he ſoon made brilliant, and cauſed to be affixed to his

imperial caſtor, which he always wears cocked in front, to ſhew his defiance; with an heap of imperial ſnuff in the middle of his ample viſage, to ſhow his ſagacity. The zealots for this little ſpot called Great-Britain fell univerſally into this emperor's policies, and paid homage to his ſuperior genius, in forfeiting their coffers to his treaſury.

But wealth and wiſdom are poſſeſſions too ſolemn not to give wearineſs to active minds, without the relief (in vacant hours) of wit and love, which are the proper amuſements of the powerful and the wiſe. This emperor, therefore, with great regularity, every day at five in the afternoon, leaves his money-changers, his publicans, and little hoarders of wealth, to their low purſuits, and aſcends his chariot, to drive to Will's; where the taſte is refined, and a reliſh given to men's poſſeſſions, by a polite ſkill in gratifying their paſſions and appetites. There it is that the emperor has learned to live and to love, and not, like a miſer, to gaze only on his ingots or his treaſures; but, with a nobler ſatisfaction, to live the admiration of others, for his ſplendour and happineſs in being maſter of them. But a prince is no more to be his own caterer in his love, than in his food; therefore Aurengezebe has ever in waiting two purveyors for his diſhes, and his wenches for

for his retired hours, by whom the ſcene of his diverſion is prepared in the following manner:

There is near Covent-garden a ſtreet known by the name of DRURY, which, before the days of Chriſtianity, was purchaſed by the queen of PAPHOS, and is the only part of Great-Britain where the tenure of vaſſalage is ſtill in being. All that long courſe of building is under particular diſtricts or ladyſhips, after the manner of lordſhips in other parts, over which matrons of known abilities preſide, and have, for the ſupport of their age and infirmities, certain taxes paid out of the rewards of the amorous labours of the young. This ſeraglio of Great-Britain is diſpoſed into convenient alleys and apartments, and every houſe, from the cellar to the garret, inhabited by nymphs of different orders, that perſons of every rank may be accommodated with an immediate conſort, to allay their flames, and partake of their cares. Here it is that, when AURENGEZEBE thinks fit to give a looſe to dalliance, the purveyors prepare the entertainment; and what makes it more auguſt is, that every perſon concerned in the interlude has his ſet part, and the prince ſends beforehand word what he deſigns to ſay, and directs alſo the very anſwer which ſhall be made to him.

It has been before hinted, that this emperor has a continual commerce with India; and it is to be noted, that the largeſt ſtone that rich earth has produced is in our AURENGEZEBE's poſſeſſion.

But all things are now diſpoſed for his reception. At his entrance into the ſeraglio, a ſervant delivers him his beaver of ſtate and love, on which is fixed this ineſtimable jewel as his diadem. When he is ſeated, the purveyors, Pandarus and Nuncio, marching on each ſide of the matron of the houſe, introduce her into his preſence. In the midſt of the room, they bow all together to the diadem. When the matron——

"Whoever thou art, as thy awful aſpect "ſpeaks thee a man of power, be propitious "to this manſion of love, and let not the ſe-"verity of thy wiſdom diſdain, that by the "repreſentation of naked innocence, or paſtoral "figures, we revive in thee the memory at "leaſt of that power of VENUS, to which all the "wiſe and the brave are ſome part of their "lives devoted." AURENGEZEBE conſents by a nod, and they go out backward.

After this, an unhappy nymph, who is to be ſuppoſed juſt eſcaped from the hands of a raviſher, with her treſſes diſhevelled, runs into the room with a dagger in her hand, and falls before the emperor.

"Pity,

"Pity, oh! pity, whoever thou art, an un-"happy virgin, whom one of thy train has "robbed of her innocence; her innocence, "which was all her portion——Or rather, let "me die like the memorable LUCRETIA."— Upon which ſhe ſtabs herſelf. The body is immediately examined after the manner of our coroners. LUCRETIA recovers by a cup of right Nantz; and the matron, who is her next relation, ſtops all proceſs at law.

This unhappy affair is no ſooner over, but a naked mad woman breaks into the room, calls for her duke, her lord, her emperor. As ſoon as ſhe ſpies AURENGEZEBE, the object of all her fury and love, ſhe calls for petticoats, is ready to ſink with ſhame, and is dreſſed in all haſte in new attire at his charge. This unexpected accident of the mad woman makes AURENGEZEBE curious to know, whether others who are in their ſenſes can gueſs at his quality. For which reaſon, the whole convent is examined one by one. The matron marches in with a tawdry country girl —— "Pray, Winifred," ſays ſhe, "who do you think that fine man "with thoſe jewels and pearls is?" —— "I "believe," ſays Winifred, "it is our land-"lord——It muſt be the eſquire himſelf."—— The emperor laughs at her ſimplicity—— "Go, fool," ſays the matron: then turning to

the emperor —— "Your greatneſs will pardon "her ignorance!" After her, ſeveral others of different characters are inſtructed to miſtake who he is, in the ſame manner: then the whole ſiſterhood are called together, and the emperor riſes, and cocking his hat, declares, he is the GREAT MOGUL, and they his concubines. A general murmur goes through the whole aſſembly; and AURENGEZEBE, certifying that he keeps them for ſtate rather than uſe, tells them, they are permitted to receive all men into their apartments; then proceeds through the crowd, among whom he throws medals ſhaped like half-crowns, and returns to his chariot.

This being all that paſſed the laſt day in which AURENGEZEBE viſited the women's apartments, I conſulted PACOLET concerning the foundation of ſuch ſtrange amuſements in old age: to which he anſwered, "You may re-"member, when I gave you an account of my "good fortune in being drowned on the thir-"tieth day of my human life, I told you of the "diſaſters I ſhould otherwiſe have met with "before I arrived at the end of my *ſtamen*, "which was ſixty years. I may now add an "obſervation to you, that all who exceed that "period, except the latter part of it is ſpent "in the exerciſe of virtue and contemplation "of futurity, muſt neceſſarily fall into an inde-

cent

" cent old age; becauſe, with regard to all the " enjoyments of the years of vigour and man- " hood, childhood returns upon them: and " as infants ride on ſticks, build houſes in dirt, " and make ſhips in gutters, by a faint idea of " things they are to act hereafter; ſo old men " play the lovers, potentates, and emperors, " for the decaying image of the more perfect " performances of their ſtronger years: there- " fore, be ſure to inſert ÆSCULAPIUS and AU- " RENGEZEBE in your next bill of mortality of " the metaphorically defunct."

Will's Coffee-houſe, July 24.

As ſoon as I came hither this evening, no leſs than ten people produced the following poem, which they all reported was ſent to each of them by the penny-poſt from an unknown hand. All the battle-writers in the room were in debate, who could be the author of a piece ſo martially written; and every body applauded the addreſs and ſkill of the author, in calling it a poſtſcript: it being the nature of a poſt- ſcript to contain ſomething very material which was forgotten, or not clearly expreſſed in the letter itſelf. Thus the verſes being occaſioned by a march without beat of drum, and that circumſtance being no ways taken notice of in any of the ſtanzas, the author calls it a poſt- ſcript; not that it is a poſtſcript, but figura-

tively, becauſe it wants a poſtſcript. Common writers, when what they mean is not expreſſed in the book itſelf, ſupply it by a preface; but a poſtſcript ſeems to me the more juſt way of apology; becauſe otherwiſe a man makes an excuſe before the offence is committed. All the heroic poets were gueſſed at for its author; but though we could not find out his name, yet one repeated a couplet in HUDIBRAS, which ſpoke his qualifications:

" I'th' midſt of all this warlike rabble,
" CROWDERO* march'd, expert and able."

The poem is admirably ſuited to the occaſion: for to write without diſcovering your meaning, bears a juſt reſemblance to marching without beat of drum.

" On the march to Tournay without beat of
" drum.

" The BRUSSELS POSTSCRIPT.

" Could I with plaineſt words expreſs
" That great man's wonderful addreſs,
" His penetration, and his tow'ring thought;
" It would the gazing world ſurpriſe,
" To ſee one man at all times wiſe,
" To view the wonders he with eaſe has wrought.

* " C'eſt le nom que BUTLER dans ſon HUDIBRAS donne " à l'un des ridicules heros de ſon poëme, & c'etoit auſſi le nom " d'un brigadier général, au temps que le Sr. BICKERSTAFF " ecrivoit ceci." BABILLARD.

" Refining

" Refining ſchemes approach his mind,
" Like breezes of a ſouthern wind,
" To temperate a ſultry glorious day;
" Whoſe fannings, with an uſeful pride,
" Its mighty heat do ſoftly guide,
" And, having clear'd the air, glide ſilently away.

" Thus his immenſity of thought
" Is deeply form'd, and gently wrought,
" His temper always ſoftening life's diſeaſe;
" That Fortune, when ſhe does intend
" To rudely frown, ſhe turns his friend,
" Admires his judgement, and applauds his eaſe.

" His great addreſs in this deſign
" Does now, and will for ever ſhine,
" And wants a WALLER but to do him right;
" The whole amuſement was ſo ſtrong,
" Like fate he doom'd them to be wrong,
" And Tournay's took by a peculiar ſlight.

" Thus, Madam, all mankind behold
" Your vaſt aſcendant, not by gold,
" But by your wiſdom and your pious life;
" Your aim no more, than to deſtroy
" That which does Europe's eaſe annoy,
" And ſuperſede a reign of ſhame and ſtrife."

St. James's Coffee-houſe, July 24.

My brethren of the quill, the ingenious ſociety of news-writers, having with great ſpirit and elegance already informed the world, that the town of Tournay capitulated on the twenty-

eighth inſtant; there is nothing left for me to ſay, but to congratulate the good company here, that we have reaſon to hope for an opportunity of thanking Mr. WITHERS * next winter in this place, for the ſervice he has done his country. No man deſerves better of his friends than that gentleman, whoſe diſtinguiſhing character it is, that he gives his orders with the familiarity, and enjoys his fortune with the generoſity, of a fellow-ſoldier. His grace the duke of ARGYLE † had alſo an eminent part in the reduction of this important place. That

* "M. WITHERS etoit alors major general, dans les armées "de la G. Brétagne & paroient enſuite au grade de brigadier, "& de lieutenant general." BABILLARD.

The following epitaph on General HENRY WITHERS, who died in 1729, and was buried in Weſtminſter-Abbey, was written by Mr. POPE:

"Here, WITHERS, reſt! thou braveſt, gentleſt mind,
Thy country's friend, but more of human-kind.
Oh born to arms! O worth in youth approv'd!
O ſoft humanity, in age belov'd
For thee the hardy veteran drops a tear,
And the gay courtier feels the ſigh ſincere.
WITHERS, adieu! yet not with thee remove
Thy martial ſpirit, or thy ſocial love!
Amidſt corruption, luxury, and rage,
Still leave ſome ancient virtues to our age:
Nor let us ſay (thoſe Engliſh glories gone)
The laſt true Briton lies beneath this ſtone."

† "JEAN duc d'ARGYLE en Ecoſſe, & crée en 1705 baron "de CHATTAM, & comte de GREENWICH, en Angleterre, "eſt né en 1682, & a commencé preſque au ſortir de l'enfance, "a paroître d'un façon diſtinguée, tant dans les affaires d'état, "que dans les armées." *Ibidem.* And ſee "*Supplement* to "SWIFT," vol. II. p. 442, *& ſeq.*

illuſtrious youth diſcovers the peculiar turn of ſpirit and greatneſs of ſoul, which only make men of high birth and quality uſeful to their country; and conſiders nobility as an imaginary diſtinction, unleſs accompanied with the practice of thoſe generous virtues by which it ought to be obtained. ‡ *But*, that our military glory is arrived at its preſent height, and that men of all ranks ſo paſſionately affect their ſhare in it, is certainly owing to the merit and conduct of our glorious general: for as the great ſecret in chymiſtry, though not in nature, has occaſioned many uſeful diſcoveries; and the fantaſtic notion of being wholly diſintereſted in friendſhip has made men do a thouſand generous actions above themſelves; ſo, though the preſent grandeur and fame of the duke of MARLBOROUGH is a ſtation of glory to which no one hopes to arrive, yet all carry their actions to an higher pitch, by having that great example laid before them.

‡ "Ce MAIS paroitra ridicule, à moins de ſavoir qu'il y "avoit alors entre les ducs de MARLBOROUGH & d'ARGYLE "une miſintelligence qui fut augmentée par les flatteurs du "dernier, & dont les ennemis du premier profiterent pour for- "tifier le nombre de groſſes tetes que l'on ligua contre lui. "Ces gens là en louant la bravoure que le duc d'ARGYLE "avoit fait paroitre à la bataille de Malplaquet, affectoient d' "imputer a *Mylord* MARLBOROUGH d'avoir expoſé ce jeune "ſeigneur dans un des endroits le plus dangereux a deſſein de "l'y faire perir."

BAILLARD, Tome II. *Art.* XI. p. 91, *note.*

Nº 47. Thurſday, July 28, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, July 18.

MY friend Sir Thomas* has communicated to me his letters from Epſom of the twenty-fifth inſtant, which give, in general, a very good account of the preſent poſture of affairs in that place; but that the tranquillity and correſpondence of the company begins to be interrupted by the arrival of Sir TAFFETY TRIPPET †, a fortune-hunter, whoſe follies are too

* The waiter. See TATLER, Nos 16, 26, and 36; and SPECTATOR, Nº 49.

† HENRY CROMWELL, Eſq. who died in 1728, was the original of the character here delineated under the name of Sir TAFFETY TRIPPET. This note reſts on the authority of a lady, whoſe teſtimony in this particular inſtance is certainly unexceptionable: who moreover informs us, that "our incomparable TATLER has rendered the fame of this perſon im-
"mortal,

too groſs to give diverſion; and whoſe vanity is too ſtupid to let him be ſenſible that he is a public offence. If people will indulge a ſplenetic humour, it is impoſſible to be at eaſe, when ſuch creatures as are the ſcandal of our ſpecies ſet up for gallantry and adventures. It will be much more eaſy, therefore, to laugh Sir TAFFETY into reaſon, than convert him from his foppery by any ſerious contempt. I knew a gentleman that made it a maxim to open his doors, and ever run into the way of bullies, to avoid their inſolence. The rule will hold as well with coxcombs: they are never mortified, but when they ſee you receive and deſpiſe them; otherwiſe they reſt aſſured, that it is your ignorance makes them out of your good graces; or, that it is only want of admittance prevents their being amiable where

" mortal, by the three diſtinguiſhing titles of *Squire* EASY the " amorous *bard*; *Sir* TIMOTHY the *critick*; and *Sir* TAF- " FETY TRIPPET the *fortune-hunter*." — " PYLADES and " CORINNA; or, Memoirs of the Lives, &c. of Richard Gwin- " net, Eſq. and Mrs. Eliz. Thomas, Jun." 8vo. 2 vols. vol. I. page 194 compared with page 96.—See alſo TATLER, N° 49, and *note*.

" HENRY CROMWELL the poet, ſo well known by his cor- " reſpondence with Mr. POPE, was not deſcended from OLI- " VER, though undoubtedly of the ſame family. The late Mr. " WILLIAM CROMWELL, who knew this HENRY, told me " they kept up the form of calling *couſin*, though their relation " was remote. Sir HENRY CROMWELL, ſettled at Hinching- " brook in the reign of Elizabeth, was the common anceſtor of " both." HUGHES's " Correſpondence," vol. III. p. 219.

they

they are ſhunned and avoided. But Sir TAFFETY is a fop of ſo ſanguine a complexion, that I fear it will be very hard for the fair-one he at preſent purſues to get rid of the chace, without being ſo tired, as, for her own eaſe, to fall into the mouth of the mongrel ſhe runs from. But the hiſtory of Sir TAFFETY is as pleaſant as his character.

It happened that, when he firſt ſet up for a fortune-hunter, he choſe Tunbridge for the ſcene of action, where were at that time two ſiſters upon the ſame deſign. The knight believed of courſe the elder muſt be the better prize; and conſequently makes all his ſail that way. People that want ſenſe do always in an egregious manner want modeſty, which made our hero triumph in making his amour as public as was poſſible. The adored lady was no leſs vain of his public addreſſes. An attorney with one cauſe is not half ſo reſtleſs as a woman with one lover. Wherever they met, they talked to each other aloud, choſe each other partner at balls, ſaluted at the moſt conſpicuous parts of the ſervice of the church, and practiſed, in honour of each other, all the remarkable particularities which are uſual for perſons who admire one another, and are contemptible to the reſt of the world. Theſe two lovers ſeemed as much made for each other as Adam and Eve, and all pronounced it a match

of

of nature's own making; but the night before the nuptials, ſo univerſally approved, the younger ſiſter, envious of the good fortune even of her ſiſter, who had been preſent at moſt of their interviews, and had an equal taſte for the charms of a fop, as there are a ſet of women made for that order of men; the younger, I ſay, unable to ſee ſo rich a prize paſs by her, diſcovered to Sir TAFFETY, that a coquet air, much tongue, and three ſuits, was all the portion of his miſtreſs. His love vaniſhed that moment, himſelf and equipage the next morning. It is uncertain where the lover has been ever ſince engaged; but certain it is, he has not appeared in his character as a follower of love and fortune until he arrived at Epſom, where there is at preſent a young lady of youth, beauty, and fortune, who has alarmed all the vain and the impertinent to infeſt that quarter. At the head of this aſſembly, Sir TAFFETY ſhines in the brighteſt manner, with all the accompliſhments which uſually enſnare the heart of a woman; with this particular merit, which often is of great ſervice, that he is laughed at for her ſake. The friends of the fair-one are in much pain for the ſufferings ſhe goes through from the perſeverance of this hero; but they may be much more ſo from the danger of his ſucceeding, toward which they give a helping hand, if they diſſuade her with

with bitterneſs; for there is a fantaſtical generoſity in the ſex to approve creatures of the leaſt merit imaginable, when they ſee the imperfections of their admirers are become marks of deriſion for their ſakes; and there is nothing ſo frequent, as that he, who was contemptible to a woman in her own judgement, has won her by being too violently oppoſed by others.

Grecian Coffee-houſe, July 27.

In the ſeveral capacities I bear, of aſtrologer, civilian, and phyſician, I have with great application ſtudied the public emolument: to this end ſerve all my lucubrations, ſpeculations, and whatever other labours I undertake, whether nocturnal or diurnal. On this motive am I induced to publiſh a never-failing medicine for the ſpleen: my experience in this diſtemper came from a very remarkable cure on my ever worthy friend Tom Spindle, who, through exceſſive gaiety, had exhauſted that natural ſtock of wit and ſpirits he had long been bleſſed with: he was ſunk and flattened to the loweſt degree imaginable, ſitting whole hours over the "Book of Martyrs" and "Pilgrim's Progreſs;" his other contemplations never riſing higher than the colour of his urine, or the regularity of his pulſe. In this condition I found him, accompanied by the learned Dr. Drachm, and a good old nurſe. Drachm had preſcribed magazines

magazines of herbs, and mines of ſteel. I ſoon diſcovered the malady, and deſcanted on the nature of it, until I convinced both the patient and his nurſe, that the ſpleen is not to be cured by medicine, but by poetry. APOLLO, the author of phyſic, ſhone with diffuſive rays, the beſt of poets as well as of phyſicians; and it is in this double capacity that I have made my way; and have found ſweet, eaſy, flowing numbers are oft ſuperior to our nobleſt medicines. When the ſpirits are low, and nature ſunk, the muſe, with ſprightly and harmonious notes, gives an unexpected turn with a grain of poetry; which I prepare without the uſe of mercury. I have done wonders in this kind; for the ſpleen is like the TARANTULA, the effects of whoſe malignant poiſon are to be prevented by no other remedy but the charms of muſic: for you are to underſtand, that as ſome noxious animals carry antidotes for their own poiſons, ſo there is ſomething equally unaccountable in poetry; for though it is ſometimes a diſeaſe, it is to be cured only by itſelf. Now I, knowing Tom Spindle's * conſtitution, and that he is not only a pretty gentleman, but alſo a pretty poet, found the true cauſe of his diſtemper was a violent grief, that moved his affections too ſtrongly: for during the late

* HENRY CROMWELL, Eſq. See "Pylades and Corinna," Vol. I. *paſſim*; and TATLER, N° 49, and *note*.

treaty of peace, he had writ a moſt excellent poem on that ſubject; and when he wanted but two lines in the laſt ſtanza for finiſhing the whole piece, there comes news that the French tyrant would not ſign. Spindle in a few days took his bed, and had lain there ſtill, had not I been ſent for. I immediately told him, there was great probability the French would now ſue to us for peace. I ſaw immediately a new life in his eyes; and I knew that nothing could help him forward ſo well, as hearing verſes which he would believe worſe than his own. I read him, therefore, the Bruſſels Poſtſcript: after which I recited ſome heroic lines of my own, which operated ſo ſtrongly on the *tympanum* of his ear, that I doubt not but I have kept out all other ſounds for a fortnight; and have reaſon to hope, we ſhall ſee him abroad the day before his poem.

This, you ſee, is a particular ſecret I have found out, *viz.* that you are not to chooſe your phyſician for his knowledge in your diſtemper, but for having it himſelf. Therefore, I am at hand for all maladies ariſing from poetical vapours, beyond which I never pretend. For being called the other day to one in love, I took indeed their three guineas, and gave them my advice, which was to ſend for ÆSCULAPIUS*. ÆSCULAPIUS, as ſoon as he ſaw the patient,

* Dr. RADCLIFFE. See TATLER, N° 44, and *notes*.

cries out, "It is love! it is love! Oh! the "unequal pulſe! Theſe are the ſymptoms a "lover feels; ſuch ſighs, ſuch pangs, attend "the uneaſy mind; nor can our art, or all our "boaſted ſkill, avail.—Yet, O fair! for "thee"—Thus the ſage ran on, and owned the paſſion which he pitied, as well as that he felt a greater pain than ever he cured: after which he concluded, "All I can adviſe, is "marriage: charms and beauty will give new "life and vigour, and turn the courſe of nature "to its better proſpect." This is the new way; and thus ÆSCULAPIUS has left his beloved powders, and writes a *recipe* for a wife at ſixty. In ſhort, my friend followed the preſcription, and married youth and beauty in its perfect bloom.

"Supine in Silvia's ſnowy arms he lies,
"And all the buſy cares of life deſies:
"Each happy hour is fill'd with freſh delight,
"While peace the day, and pleaſure crowns the night."

From my own Apartment, July 27.

Tragical paſſion was the ſubject of the diſcourſe where I laſt viſited this evening: and a gentleman who knows that I am at preſent writing a very deep tragedy, directed his diſcourſe in a particular manner to me. "It is "the common fault," ſaid he, "of you gentle-"men who write in the buſkin ſtyle, that you "give us rather the ſentiments of ſuch who

"behold tragical events, than of ſuch who bear "a part in them themſelves. I would adviſe "all who pretend this way, to read SHAKSPEARE "with care; and they will ſoon be deterred "from putting forth what is uſually called "tragedy. The way of common writers in "this kind is rather the deſcription than the "expreſſion of ſorrow. There is no medium "in theſe attempts, and you muſt go to the "very bottom of the heart, or it is all mere "language; and the writer of ſuch lines is no "more a poet, than a man is a phyſician for "knowing the names of diſtempers, without "the cauſes of them *. Men of ſenſe are pro-

* A ſarcaſtic alluſion to Dr. RADCLIFFE, who, though very ſucceſsful in his practice, deſpiſed and ridiculed the *theory* of PHYSIC. Among the projects of MARTINUS SCRIBLERUS, one "was by a ſtamp upon bliſtering-plaſters, and melilot by the "yard, to raiſe money for the ſervice of government, and to "give it to RADCLIFFE and others to farm;" and in MARTIN's "Map of Diſeaſes," which was "thicker ſet with "towns than any Flanders map," RADCLIFFE was "painted "at the corner of the map, contending for the univerſal empire "of this world, and the reſt of the phyſicians oppoſing his ambitious deſigns, with a project of a treaty of partition to ſettle "peace." May 26, 1704, he carried ſome cauſe againſt an apothecary, by the aid of the ſolicitor-general HARCOURT; and "two days before," ATTERBURY ſays, "a play was "acted, wherein the doctor was extremely ridiculed upon that "head of his quarrel with the apothecary. A great number "of perſons of quality were preſent; among the reſt, the "Dutcheſs of MARLBOROUGH and the maids of honour. "The paſſages where the doctor was affronted were received "with the utmoſt applauſe." See ATTERBURY's "Epiſtolary Correſpondence," vol. III. p. 186.

"ſeſſed

" feſſed enemies to all ſuch empty labours:
" for he who pretends to be ſorrowful, and is
" not, is a wretch yet more contemptible than
" he who pretends to be merry, and is not.
" Such a tragedian is only maudlin drunk."
The gentleman went on with much warmth; but all he could ſay had little effect upon me: but when I came hither, I ſo far obſerved his counſel, that I looked into SHAKSPEARE. The tragedy I dipped into was "Henry the Fourth." In the ſcene where Morton is preparing to tell Northumberland of his ſon's death, the old man does not give him time to ſpeak, but ſays,

" The whiteneſs of thy cheeks
" Is apter than thy tongue to tell thy errand;
" Even ſuch a man, ſo faint, ſo ſpiritleſs,
" So dull, ſo dead in look, ſo woe-be-gone,
" Drew Priam's curtain at the dead of night,
" And would have told him half his Troy was burnt;
" But Priam found the fire, ere he his tongue,
" And I my Piercy's death, ere thou report'ſt it."

The image in this place is wonderfully noble and great; yet this man in all this is but riſing towards his great affliction, and is ſtill enough himſelf, as you ſee, to make a ſimile. But when he is certain of his ſon's death, he is loſt to all patience, and gives up all the regards of this life; and ſince the laſt of evils is fallen upon him, he calls for it upon all the world.

" Now let not nature's hand
" Keep the wild flood confin'd; let order die,
" And let the world no longer be a ſtage,
" To feed contention in a ling'ring act;
" But let one ſpirit of the firſt-born CAIN
" Reign in all boſoms, that each heart being ſet
" On bloody courſes, the wide ſcene may end,
" And darkneſs be the burier of the dead."

Reading but this one ſcene has convinced me, that he, who deſcribes the concern of great men, muſt have a ſoul as noble, and as ſuſceptible of high thoughts, as they whom he repreſents: I ſhall therefore lay by my drama for ſome time, and turn my thoughts to cares and griefs, ſomewhat below that of heroes, but no leſs moving. A misfortune, proper for me to take notice of, has too lately happened: the diſconſolate Maria has three days kept her chamber for the loſs of the beauteous Fidelia, her lap-dog. Leſbia herſelf did not ſhed more tears for her ſparrow. What makes her the more concerned, is, that we know not whether Fidelia was killed or ſtolen; but ſhe was ſeen in the parlour-window when the train-bands went by, and never ſince. Whoever gives notice of her, dead or alive, ſhall be rewarded with a kiſs of her lady.

N° 48. Saturday, July 30, 1709.

STEELE.

——*Virtutem verba putant, ut*
Lucum ligna——

HOR. Ep. vi. 31.

"They look on virtue as an empty name."

From my own Apartment, July 29.

THIS day I obliged PACOLET to entertain me with matters which regarded perſons of his own character and occupation. We choſe to take our walk on Tower-hill; and as we were coming from thence, in order to ſtroll as far as Garraway's*, I obſerved two men, who had but juſt landed, coming from the water-ſide. I thought there was ſomething uncommon in their mien and aſpect; but though they ſeemed by their viſage to be related, yet was there a warmth in their manner, as if they differed very much in their ſentiments of the ſubject on which they were talking. One of them ſeemed to have a natural

* GARRAWAY kept a coffee-houſe at that time, oppoſite to the Royal Exchange, probably in the place where there is now a coffee-houſe well known by the ſame name.

confidence, mixed with an ingenuous freedom, in his geſture; his dreſs very plain, but very graceful and becoming: the other, in the midſt of an over-bearing carriage, betrayed, by frequently looking round him, a ſuſpicion that he was not enough regarded by thoſe he met, or that he feared they would make ſome attack upon him. This perſon was much taller than his companion, and added to that height the advantage of a feather in his hat, and heels to his ſhoes ſo monſtrouſly high, that he had three or four times fallen down, had he not been ſupported by his friend. They made a full ſtop as they came within a few yards of the place where we ſtood. The plain gentleman bowed to PACOLET; the other looked upon him with ſome diſpleaſure: upon which I aſked him, who they both were? when he thus informed me of their perſons and circumſtances:

"You may remember, ISAAC, that I have "often told you, there are beings of a ſuperior "rank to mankind; who frequently viſit the "habitations of men, in order to call them "from ſome wrong purſuits in which they are "actually engaged, or divert them from me-"thods which will lead them into errors for "the future. He that will carefully reflect "upon the occurrences of his life, will find he "has been ſometimes extricated out of diffi-

"culties,

" culties, and received favours where he could " never have expected ſuch benefits; as well as " met with croſs events from ſome unſeen " hand, which has diſappointed his beſt laid " deſigns. Such accidents arrive from the in- " terventions of aerial beings, as they are be- " nevolent or hurtful to the nature of man; " and attend his ſteps in the tracks of ambi- " tion, of buſineſs, and of pleaſure. Before I " ever appeared to you in the manner I do " now, I have frequently followed you in your " evening-walks; and have often, by throwing " ſome accident in your way, as the paſſing by " of a funeral, or the appearance of ſome other " ſolemn object, given your imagination a new " turn, and changed a night you have deſtined " to mirth and jollity, into an exerciſe of ſtudy " and contemplation. I was the old ſoldier " who met you laſt ſummer in Chelſea fields, " and pretended that I had broken my wooden " leg, and could not get home; but I ſnapped " it ſhort off, on purpoſe that you might fall " into the reflections you did on that ſubject, " and take me into your hack. If you re- " member, you made yourſelf very merry on " that fracture, and aſked me whether I thought " I ſhould next winter feel cold in the toes of " that leg? as is uſually obſerved, that thoſe " who loſe limbs are ſenſible of pains in the

" extreme

" extreme parts, even after thoſe limbs are cut " off. However, my keeping you then in the " ſtory of the battle of the Boyne prevented an " aſſignation, which would have led you into " more diſaſters than I then related.

" To be ſhort: thoſe two perſons whom you " ſee yonder are ſuch as I am; they are not real " men, but are mere ſhades and figures; one " is named ALETHES, the other VERISIMILIS*. " Their office is to be the guardians and repre- " ſentatives of conſcience and honour. They " are now going to viſit the ſeveral parts of the " town, to ſee how their intereſts in the world " decay or flouriſh, and to purge themſelves " from the many falſe imputations they daily " meet with in the commerce and converſation " of men. You obſerved VERISIMILIS frowned " when he firſt ſaw me. What he is provoked " at is, that I told him one day, though he " ſtrutted and dreſſed with ſo much oſtenta- " tion, if he kept himſelf within his own " bounds, he was but a lacquey, and wore " only that gentleman's livery whom he is now " with. This frets him to the heart; for you " muſt know, he has pretended a long time to

* " M. D'AUBIGNE me paroit avoir fourni l'idée de cet ar- " ticle, dans les Dialogues qu'il fait faire entre le Sr. ENAY " & le Baron de FUNESTE, c'eſt à dire, l'*Etre & Paroitre.*"
BABILLARD.

" ſet

" ſet up for himſelf, and gets among a crowd " of the more unthinking part of mankind, " who take him for a perſon of the firſt qua- " lity; though his introduction into the world " was wholly owing to his preſent compa- " nion."

This encounter was very agreeable to me, and I was reſolved to dog them, and deſired PACOLET to accompany me. I ſoon perceived what he told me in the geſture of the perſons; for when they looked at each other in diſcourſe, the well-dreſſed man ſuddenly caſt down his eyes, and diſcovered that the other had a painful ſuperiority over him. After ſome further diſcourſe, they took leave. The plain gentleman went down towards Thames-ſtreet, in order to be preſent, at leaſt, at the oaths taken at the Cuſtom-houſe*; and the other made directly for the heart of the city. It is incredible how great a change there immediately appeared in the man of honour, when he got rid of his uneaſy companion: he adjuſted the cock of his hat a-new, ſettled his ſword-knot, and had an appearance that attracted a ſudden inclination for him and his intereſts in all who

* " Cette preſtation de ſerment à la Douane eſt une eſpece " de metier qui ſe fait ſouvent par procureur. Il s'y agit de " jurer la valeur des merchandiſes qui entrent ou qui ſortent, " & l'on ne ſauroit croire combien cela occaſionne ou de doutes " conſciencieux, ou de veritables friponneries." BABILLARD.

beheld

beheld him. "For my part," ſaid I to PACOLET, "I cannot but think you are miſtaken "in calling this perſon of the lower quality; "for he looks much more like a gentleman "than the other. Do not you obſerve all eyes "are upon him, as he advances? how each ſex "gazes at his ſtature, aſpect, addreſs, and mo-"tion?" PACOLET only ſmiled, and ſhaked his head; as leaving me to be convinced by my own further obſervation. We kept on our way after him until we came to Exchange-alley, where the plain gentleman again came up to the other; and they ſtood together after the manner of eminent merchants, as if ready to receive application; but I could obſerve no man talk to either of them. The one was laughed at as a fop; and I heard many whiſpers againſt the other, as a whimſical ſort of a fellow, and a great enemy to trade. They croſſed Cornhill together, and came into the full Exchange, where ſome bowed, and gave themſelves airs in being known to ſo fine a man as VERISIMILIS, who, they ſaid, had great intereſt in all princes courts; and the other was taken notice of by ſeveral, as one they had ſeen ſomewhere long before. One more particularly ſaid, he had formerly been a man of conſideration in the world; but was ſo unlucky, that they who dealt with him, by ſome ſtrange infatuation

tuation or other, had a way of cutting off their own bills, and were prodigiouſly ſlow in improving their ſtock. But as much as I was curious to obſerve the reception theſe gentlemen met with upon the Exchange, I could not help being interrupted by one that came up towards us, to whom every body made their compliments. He was of the common height, and in his dreſs there ſeemed to be great care to appear no way particular, except in a certain exact and feat manner of behaviour and circumſpection. He was wonderfully careful that his ſhoes and cloaths ſhould be without the leaſt ſpeck upon them; and ſeemed to think, that on ſuch an accident depended his very life and fortune. There was hardly a man on the Exchange who had not a note upon him; and each ſeemed very well ſatisfied that their money lay in his hands, without demanding payment. I aſked PACOLET, what great merchant that was, who was ſo univerſally addreſſed to, yet made too familiar an appearance to command that extraordinary deference? PACOLET anſwered, "This perſon is the dæ-
"mon or genius of credit; his name is UMBRA.
"If you obſerve, he follows ALETHES and VE-
"RISIMILIS at a diſtance; and indeed has no
"foundation for the figure he makes in the
"world, but that he is thought to keep their

" caſh; though, at the ſame time, none who " truſt him would truſt the others for a groat." As the company rolled about, the three ſpectres were jumbled into one place: when they were ſo, and all thought there was an alliance between them, they immediately drew upon them the buſineſs of the whole Exchange. But their affairs ſoon increaſed to ſuch an unwieldy bulk, that ALETHES took his leave, and ſaid, " he " would not engage further than he had an im- " mediate fund to anſwer." VERISIMILIS pretended, " that though he had revenues large " enough to go on his own bottom, yet it was " below one of his family to condeſcend to " trade in his own name;" therefore he alſo retired. I was extremely troubled to ſee the glorious mart of London left with no other guardian but him of credit. But PACOLET told me, " that traders had nothing to do with " the honour or conſcience of their correſpond- " ents, provided they ſupported a general be- " haviour in the world, which could not hurt " their credit or their purſes: for," ſaid he, " you may, in this one tract of building of " London and Weſtminſter, ſee the imaginary " motives on which the greateſt affairs move, " as well as in rambling over the face of the " earth. For though ALETHES is the real go- " vernor, as well as legiſlator of mankind, he

" has

" has very little buſineſs but to make up quar-
" rels; and is only a general referee, to whom
" every man pretends to appeal, but is ſatisfied
" with his determinations no further than they
" promote his own intereſt. Hence it is, that
" the ſoldier and the courtier model their ac-
" tions according to VERISIMILIS's manner,
" and the merchant according to that of UM-
" BRA. Among theſe men, honour and credit
" are not valuable poſſeſſions in themſelves,
" or purſued out of a principle of juſtice; but
" merely as they are ſerviceable to ambition
" and to commerce. But the world will never
" be in any manner of order or tranquillity,
" until men are firmly convinced, that con-
" ſcience, honour, and credit, are all in one
" intereſt; and that, without the concurrence of
" the former, the latter are but impoſitions
" upon ourſelves and others. The force theſe
" deluſive words have is not ſeen in the tran-
" ſactions of the buſy world only, but they
" have alſo their tyranny over the fair ſex.
" Were you to aſk the unhappy LAIS, what
" pangs of reflection preferring the conſidera-
" tion of her honour to her conſcience has
" given her? ſhe could tell you, that it has
" forced her to drink up half a gallon this
" winter of Tom Daſſapas's potions: that ſhe
" ſtill pines away for fear of being a mother;
" and knows not but, the moment ſhe is ſuch,

" ſhe

" ſhe ſhall be a murdereſs: but if conſcience
" had as ſtrong a force upon the mind as ho-
" nour, the firſt ſtep to her unhappy condition
" had never been made; ſhe had ſtill been in-
" nocent, as ſhe is beautiful. Were men ſo
" enlightened and ſtudious of their own good,
" as to act by the dictates of their reaſon and
" reflection, and not the opinion of others,
" conſcience would be the ſteady ruler of hu-
" man life; and the words truth, law, reaſon,
" equity, and religion, would be but ſynony-
" mous terms for that only guide which makes
" us paſs our days in our own favour and ap-
" probation."

N° 49. Tueſday, Auguſt 2, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

" Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
" Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 1.

THE impoſition of honeſt names and words upon improper ſubjects, has made ſo regular a confuſion among us, that we are apt to ſit

ſit down with our errors, well enough ſatisfied with the methods we are fallen into, without attempting to deliver ourſelves from the tyranny under which we are reduced by ſuch innovations. Of all the laudable motives of human life, none have ſuffered ſo much in this kind, as love; under which revered name a brutal deſire called luſt is frequently concealed and admitted; though they differ as much as a matron from a proſtitute, or a companion from a buffoon. PHILANDER * the other day was bewailing this misfortune with much indignation, and upbraided me for having ſome time ſince quoted thoſe excellent lines of the ſatiriſt:

"To an exact perfection they have brought
"The action love, the paſſion is forgot †."

"How could you," ſaid he, "leave ſuch a "hint ſo coldly? How could ASPASIA and "SEMPRONIA‡ enter into your imagination

* "Je dit ailleurs que PHILANDER etoit Mylord HALIFAX. "Il l'introduit ici parlant, parce qu'il s'y agit d'intrigues de "galanterie entre perſonnes de la premiere qualité." BAILLARD. See TATLER, N° 13. PHILANDER.

† See TATLER, N° 5.

‡ See TATLER, N° 33; perhaps for SEMPRONIA, we ought to read POLUGLOSSA. See N° 42; where the character of Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS is drawn by CONGREVE, under the name of ASPASIA. See WILFORD's "Memorials and "Characters, &c." *folio*, Lond. 1741, page 780; and BALLARD's "Memoirs of learned Ladies," *art.* HASTINGS.

"at the ſame time, and you never declare to "us the different receptions you gave them?"

The figures which the ancient mythologiſts and poets put upon Love and Luſt in their writings are very inſtructive. Love is a beauteous blind child, adorned with a quiver and a bow, which he plays with, and ſhoots around him, without deſign or direction; to intimate to us, that the perſon beloved has no intention to give us the anxieties we meet with, but that the beauties of a worthy object are like the charms of a lovely infant; they cannot but attract your concern and fondneſs, though the child ſo regarded is as inſenſible of the value you put upon it, as it is that it deſerves your benevolence. On the other ſide, the ſages figured Luſt in the form of a ſatyr; of ſhape, part human, part beſtial; to ſignify that the followers of it proſtitute the reaſon of a man to purſue the appetites of a beaſt. This ſatyr is made to haunt the paths and coverts of the wood-nymphs and ſhepherdeſſes, to lurk on the banks of rivulets, and watch the purling ſtreams, as the reſorts of retired virgins; to ſhew, that lawleſs deſire tends chiefly to prey upon innocence, and has ſomething ſo unnatural in it, that it hates its own make, and ſhuns the object it loved, as ſoon as it has made it like itſelf. Love, therefore, is a child that

complains

complains and bewails its inability to help itſelf, and weeps for aſſiſtance, without an immediate reflection or knowledge of the food it wants: Luſt, a watchful thief, which ſeizes its prey, and lays ſnares for its own relief; and its principal object being innocence, it never robs, but it murders at the ſame time.

From this idea of a CUPID and a SATYR, we may ſettle our notions of theſe different deſires, and accordingly rank their followers. ASPASIA* muſt, therefore, be allowed to be the firſt of the beauteous order of Love, whoſe unaffected freedom, and conſcious innocence, give her the attendance of the Graces in all her actions. That awful diſtance which we bear toward her in all our thoughts of her, and that chearful familiarity with which we approach her, are certain inſtances of her being the trueſt object of love of any of her ſex. In this accompliſhed lady, love is the conſtant effect, becauſe it is never the deſign. Yet, though her mien carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to looſe be-

* Lady ELIZABETH HASTINGS, "the illuſtrious pattern of "all who love praiſe-worthy things." See TATLER, Nº 42. This eminent lady lived the ornament of her ſex and age to the year 1740. Mr. BALLARD mentions, and endeavours to exculpate, her attachment to the Methodiſts, who ſtarted up in her time: it is the only objection on record to the prejudice of her ladyſhip's character, and may be conſidered as a proof, that ſhe was a lady, *quæ niſi bonitate capi non poterat.*

haviour; and to love her is a liberal education; for, it being the nature of all love to create an imitation of the beloved perſon in the lover, a regard for ASPASIA naturally produces decency of manners, and good conduct of life, in her admirers. If, therefore, the giggling LEUCIPPE could but ſee her train of fops aſſembled, and ASPASIA move by them, ſhe would be mortified at the veneration with which ſhe is beheld, even by LEUCIPPE's own unthinking equipage, whoſe paſſions have long taken leave of their underſtandings.

As charity is eſteemed a conjunction of the good qualities neceſſary to a virtuous man, ſo love is the happy compoſition of all the accompliſhments that make a fine gentleman. The motive of a man's life is ſeen in all his actions; and ſuch as have the beauteous boy for their inſpirer have a ſimplicity of behaviour, and a certain evenneſs of deſire, which burns like the lamp of life in their boſoms; while they who are inſtigated by the ſatyr are ever tortured by jealouſies of the object of their wiſhes; often deſire what they ſcorn, and as often conſciouſly and knowingly embrace where they are mutually indifferent.

FLORIO, the generous huſband, and LIMBERHAM, the kind keeper, are noted examples of the different effects which theſe deſires produce

duce in the mind. AMANDA, who is the wife of FLORIO, lives in the continual enjoyment of new inſtances of her huſband's friendſhip, and ſees it the end of all his ambition to make her life one ſeries of pleaſure and ſatisfaction; and AMANDA's reliſh of the goods of life is all that makes them pleaſing to FLORIO: they behave themſelves to each other, when preſent, with a certain apparent benevolence, which tranſports above rapture; and they think of each other in abſence with a confidence unknown to the higheſt friendſhip: their ſatisfactions are doubled, their ſorrows leſſened, by participation.

On the other hand, CORINNA*, who is the miſtreſs of LIMBERHAM, lives in conſtant torment: her equipage is an old woman, who was what CORINNA is now; and an antiquated footman, who was pimp to LIMBERHAM's father; and a chambermaid, who is LIMBERHAM's

* The perſons here alluded to under the names of CORINNA and LIMBERHAM, were Mrs. ELIZABETH THOMAS, junior, and HENRY CROMWELL, Eſquire. The authority for this note ſee in PYLADES and CORINNA, or "Memoirs, &c." vol. I. p. 194 compared with page 96. Mrs. E. THOMAS was probably the lady glanced at in TATLER, N° 5, p. 43.—"CORINNA with ſprightly wit." From the ſame unqueſtionable authority above referred to, it appears certain, that the very ſame perſons were alluded to in theſe papers, under different names; as this appellation of LIMBERHAM, is the fourth fictitious name under which HENRY CROMWELL, eſq; is introduced. See TATLER, N° 47, and *Note*, where he is diſtinguiſhed by the title of Sir TAFFETY TRIPPET, &c. See alſo TATLER, N° 165, Sir TIMOTHY TITLE, and *note*.

wench by fits, out of a principle of politics to make her jealous and watchful of CORINNA. Under this guard, and in this converſation, CORINNA lives in ſtate: the furniture of her habitation, and her own gorgeous dreſs, make her the envy of all the ſtrolling ladies in the town; but CORINNA knows ſhe herſelf is but part of LIMBERHAM's houſhold-ſtuff, and is as capable of being diſpoſed of elſewhere, as any other moveable. But while her keeper is perſuaded by his ſpies, that no enemy has been within his doors ſince his laſt viſit, no Perſian prince was ever ſo magnificently bountiful: a kind look or falling tear is worth a piece of brocade, a ſigh is a jewel, and a ſmile is a cupboard of plate. All this is ſhared between CORINNA and her guard in his abſence. With this great œconomy and induſtry does the unhappy LIMBERHAM purchaſe the conſtant tortures of jealouſy, the favour of ſpending his eſtate, and the opportunity of enriching one by whom he knows he is hated and deſpiſed. Theſe are the ordinary and common evils which attend keepers; and CORINNA is a wench but of common ſize of wickedneſs, were you to know what paſſes under the roof where the fair MESSALINA reigns with her humble adorer.

MESSA-

MESSALINA* is the profeſſed miſtreſs of mankind; ſhe has left the bed of her huſband, and her beauteous offspring, to give a looſe to want of ſhame and fulneſs of deſire. Wretched NOCTURNUS, her feeble keeper! How the poor creature fribbles in his gait, and ſkuttles from place to place, to diſpatch his neceſſary affairs in painful daylight, that he may return to the conſtant twilight preſerved in that ſcene of wantonneſs, MESSALINA's bed-chamber! How does he, while he is abſent from thence, conſider in his imagination the breadth of his porter's ſhoulders, the ſpruce night-cap of his valet, the ready attendance of his butler! any of all whom he knows ſhe admits, and profeſſes to approve of. This, alas! is the gallantry, this the freedom of our fine gentlemen; for this they preſerve their liberty, and keep clear of that bugbear, marriage. But he does not underſtand either vice or virtue, who will not allow, that life without the rules of morality is a wayward uneaſy being, with ſnatches only of pleaſure; but under the regulation of virtue, a reaſonable and uniform habit of enjoyment. I have ſeen, in a play of old HAY-

* In alluſion to VALERIA MESSALINA, the daughter of M. VALERIUS BARBATUS MESSALA, and fifth wife of CLAUDIUS CÆSAR.

SUET. in CLAUD. 26. JUV. *Lib.* II. *Sat.* 6.

wood's,* a ſpeech at the end of an act, which touched this point with much ſpirit. He makes a married man in the play, upon ſome endearing occaſion, look at his ſpouſe with an air of fondneſs, and fall into the following reflection on his condition:

Oh marriage! happieſt, eaſieſt, ſafeſt ſtate;
Let debauchees and drunkards ſcorn thy rites,
Who, in their naufeous draughts and luſts, profane
Both thee and heav'n, by whom thou wert ordain'd.
How can the ſavage call it loſs of freedom,
Thus to converſe with, thus to gaze at
A faithful, beauteous friend?
Bluſh not, my fair-one, that thy love applauds thee,
Nor be it painful to my wedded wife
That my full heart o'erflows in praiſe of thee.
Thou art by law, by intereſt, paſſion, mine:
Paſſion and reaſon join in love of thee.
Thus, through a world of calumny and fraud,
We paſs both unreproach'd, both undeceiv'd;
While in each other's intereſt and happineſs,
We without art all faculties employ,
And all our ſenſes without guilt enjoy.

* It is uncertain which of the dramatic writers of this name is here intended. The paſſage quoted from the play has been ſought for hitherto with fruitleſs enquiry.

N° 50. Thurſday, Auguſt 4, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 2.

The Hiſtory of ORLANDO THE FAIR.

WHATEVER malicious men may ſay of our LUCUBRATIONS, we have no deſign but to produce unknown merit, or place in a proper light the actions of our contemporaries who labour to diſtinguiſh themſelves, whether it be by vice or virtue. For we ſhall never give accounts to the world of any thing, but what the lives and endeavours of the perſons, of whom we treat, make the baſis of their fame and reputation. For this reaſon, it is to be hoped that our appearance is reputed a public benefit; and though certain perſons may turn what we mean for panegyric into ſcandal, let it be anſwered

anſwered once for all, that if our praiſes are really deſigned as raillery, ſuch malevolent perſons owe their ſafety from it, only to their being too inconſiderable for hiſtory. It is not every man who deals in rats-bane, or is unſeaſonably amorous, that can adorn ſtory like Æsculapius *; nor every ſtock-jobber of the India company can aſſume the port, and perſonate the figure of Aurengezebe†. My noble anceſtor, Mr. Shakspeare, who was of the race of the Staffs, was not more fond of the memorable Sir John Falstaff, than I am of thoſe worthies; but the Latins have an admirable admonition expreſſed in three words, to wit, *Ne quid nimis*‡, which forbids my indulging myſelf on thoſe delightful ſubjects, and calls me to do juſtice to others, who make no leſs figures in our generation: of ſuch, the firſt and moſt renowned is, that eminent hero and lover Orlando § the handſome, whoſe diſappointments in love, in gallantry, and in war,

* Dr. Radcliffe. See Tatler, Nº 44, and *notes*; Nos 46; 47; and 67.

† See Tatler, Nº 46, and *note*.

‡ "Too much of one thing is good for nothing." *Prov.*

§ Robert Fielding, eſq; commonly known then by the name of Beau *Fielding*, a handſome and very comely gentleman, much diſtinguiſhed in the "Annals of Gallantry" at that time. He was tried for ſelony at the Old-Bailey, Dec. 4, 1706. He had married, as the indictment holds forth, Nov. 25, 1705, the moſt noble Barbara ducheſs of Cleveland, having a former

war, have baniſhed him from public view, and made him voluntarily enter into a confinement to which the ungrateful age would otherwiſe have forced him. Ten *luſtra* * and more are

former wife then living. In the courſe of the evidence on this trial, it appears, that ſixteen days before, viz. Nov. 9, 1705, Mrs. VILLARS, a very bad woman, had artfully drawn him into a marriage with one *Mary Wadſworth* ſpinſter, on the miſtaken belief of her being Mrs. *Deleau*, a widow, with a fortune of £.60,000. His marriage with the ducheſs was therefore ſet aſide, and her grace was allowed the liberty of marrying again. He craved the *benefit of his clergy*, and when ſentence was given, that *he ſhould be burnt in his hand*, produced the queen's warrant to ſuſpend execution, and was admitted to bail. Trial of ROBERT FIELDING, eſq; &c. folio. Lond. 1708, *paſſim*.

In his will, dated April 9, 1712, and proved on the 12th of May following, he is ſtyled "ROBERT FIELDING, of Field-"ing-hall, in the county of Warwick, eſq;" and appears to have had ſome eſtates at Lutterworth. He is mentioned by SWIFT among thoſe who have made "mean figures" on ſome remarkable occaſions.

FIELDING, having injured his fortune by his gallantry and extravagance in early life, repaired the breaches he had made in it, by his firſt marriage with the counteſs of PURBECK, a widow lady of an ancient and noble family in Ireland, who had a large fortune of her own, to which ſhe had added conſiderably by a former marriage: ſhe was the only daughter and heireſs of BARNHAM SWIFT, Lord CARLINGFORD, who was of the ſame family with the dean of St. PATRICK's. FIELDING is ſaid to have lived happily for ſome years with this lady, who was a zealous Roman-catholic, and could have no great difficulty in inducing a man who had no religion to profeſs himſelf a proſelyte to her religious perſuaſion. See TATLER, N° 51, and *notes*.

* Ten *luſtra* amount to half a century. A *luſtrum* was undoubtedly a period of *five* years compleat, and an *olympiad* of *four*. For the evidences of this, ſee "The Origin of Printing 1776," page 32, *note*.

wholly paſſed ſince ORLANDO firſt appeared in the metropolis of this iſland: his deſcent noble, his wit humorous, his perſon charming. But to none of theſe recommendatory advantages was his title ſo undoubted, as that of his beauty. His complexion was fair, but his countenance manly; his ſtature of the talleſt, his ſhape the moſt exact: and though in all his limbs he had a proportion as delicate as we ſee in the works of the moſt ſkilful ſtatuaries, his body had a ſtrength and firmneſs little inferior to the marble of which ſuch images are formed. This made ORLANDO the univerſal flame of all the fair ſex; innocent virgins ſighed for him, as ADONIS; experienced widows, as HERCULES. Thus did this figure walk alone the pattern and ornament of our ſpecies, but of courſe the envy of all who had the ſame paſſions without his ſuperior merit, and pretences to the favour of that enchanting creature, woman. However, the generous ORLANDO believed himſelf formed for the world, and not to be ingroſſed by any particular affection. He ſighed not for Delia, for Chloris, for Chloe, for Betty, nor my lady, nor for the ready chamber-maid, nor diſtant baroneſs: woman was his miſtreſs, and the whole ſex his ſeraglio. His form was always irreſiſtible: and if we conſider, that not one

of five hundred can bear the leaſt favour from a lady without being exalted above himſelf; if alſo we muſt allow, that a ſmile from a ſide-box has made Jack Spruce half mad; we cannot think it wonderful that ORLANDO's repeated conqueſts touched his brain: ſo it certainly did, and ORLANDO became an enthuſiaſt in love; and in all his addreſs, contracted ſomething out of the ordinary courſe of breeding and civility. However, powerful as he was, he would ſtill add to the advantages of his perſon, that of a profeſſion which the ladies always favour, and immediately commenced ſoldier *. Thus equipped for love and honour, our hero ſeeks diſtant climes and adventures, and leaves the deſpairing nymphs of Great Britain, to the courtſhips of beaux and witlings till his re-

* FIELDING embarked in the fortunes of K. JAMES II. who gave him the nomination of colonel, and for whom he raiſed a regiment in his native county of Warwick. He followed the king into France, and is ſaid to have carried with him about £4000, with which ſum, and the remittances he had from his counteſs while ſhe lived, he was enabled to cut a more conſiderable figure than moſt in his majeſty's retinue. The mock-king probably raiſed him to the mock-rank of a major-general, for ſo he is frequently ſtyled in the trial before mentioned. He ſeems alſo to have had, or affected, the title of *Count*, for he calls his wife MARY WADSWORTH, upon the ſuppoſition of her being *Mrs. Deleau, Anne* COUNTESS of *Fielding*. See "The TRIAL, &c." *ut ſupra, paſſim.*

turn.

turn. His exploits in foreign nations and courts have not been regularly enough communicated unto us, to report them with that veracity which we profeſs in our narrations: but after many feats of arms (which thoſe who were witneſſes to them have ſuppreſſed out of envy, but which we have had faithfully related from his own mouth in our public ſtreets) ORLANDO returns home full, but not loaded, with years. Beaux born in his abſence made it their buſineſs to decry his furniture, his dreſs, his manner; but all ſuch rivalry he ſuppreſſed (as the philoſopher did the ſceptic, who argued there was no ſuch thing as motion) by only moving. The beauteous VILLARIA *, who only was formed for his paramour, became the object of his affection. His firſt ſpeech to her was as follows:

"MADAM,

"It is not only that nature has made "us two the moſt accompliſhed of each ſex, "and pointed to us to obey her dictates in "becoming one; but that there is alſo an "ambition in following † the mighty perſons "you

* BARBARA daughter and heireſs to WILLIAM VILLIERS lord viſcount GRANDISON of the kingdom of Ireland.

† ORLANDO, though not the laſt in the motley proceſſion, came after a long promiſcuous train of king, lords, and commons.

Lord

"you have favoured. Where kings and he-
"roes, as great as ALEXANDER, or ſuch as
"could perſonate ALEXANDER *, have bowed,
"permit your General to lay his laurels."

According to MILTON;

The Fair with conſcious majeſty approv'd
His pleaded reaſon. ——

Fortune having now ſupplied ORLANDO with neceſſaries for his high taſte of gallantry and pleaſure, his equipage and œconomy had ſomething in them more ſumptuous and gallant than could be received in our degenerate age; therefore his figure, though higly graceful,

Lord STANHOPE, alluding to this, ſays to Dr. ATTERBURY: "I had a letter from you this day (Dec. 17, 1705)
"with a diverting one incloſed from a mad imaginary general,
"who is ſo happy as to be fond of that which my father, and
"all the world beſides himſelf were weary of long ago, &c."
"Happy Madman, &c." See "The Epiſtolary Correſpondence
"&c. of the Right Reverend FRANCIS ATTERBURY, D. D."
&c. Vol. II. page 31, &c.

"The *Dutcheſs* of CLEVELAND, then favourite miſtreſs to K.
"CHARLES II. ſtruck by the *Graces* who protected and promoted
"the Duke of MALBOROUGH, gave him while he was an Enſign
"of the guards, five thouſand pounds; with which he imme-
"diately bought an annuity for his life, of five hundred pounds
"a year, of my grandfather HALIFAX; which was the foun-
"dation of his ſubſequent fortunes. His figure was beautiful;
"but his manner was irreſiſtible, by either man or woman."
Ld. CHESTERFIELD's "Letters to his Son," Letter 136.
See TATLER, N° 61.

* An alluſion to GOODMAN the player, who was one of the promiſcuous train above-mentioned.

appeared

appeared ſo exotic, that it aſſembled all the Britons under the age of ſixteen, who ſaw his grandeur, to follow his chariot with ſhouts and acclamations; which he regarded with the contempt which great minds affect in the midſt of applauſes. I remember, I had the honour to ſee him one day ſtop, and call the youths about him, to whom he ſpake as follows:

"Good baſtards—Go to ſchool, and do not "loſe your time in following my wheels: I am "loth to hurt you, becauſe I know not but you "are all my own offspring: hark ye, you ſirrah "with the white hair, I am ſure you are mine: "there is half a crown. Tell your mother, "this, with the half crown I gave her when I "got you, comes to five ſhillings. Thou haſt "coſt me all that, and yet thou art good for "nothing. Why, you young dogs, did you "never ſee a man before?" 'Never ſuch a "one as you, noble general,' replied a truant "from Weſtminſter. "Sirrah, I believe thee: "there is a crown for thee. Drive on, coach-"man."

This vehicle, though ſacred to love, was not adorned with doves: ſuch an hieroglyphic denoted too languiſhing a paſſion. ORLANDO therefore gave the eagle *, as being of a con-

* The FIELDINGS give the *Spread Eagle*, as counts of the German Empire.

ſtitution

ſtitution which inclined him rather to ſeize his prey with talons, than pine for it with murmurs.

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 2.

I have received the following letter from Mr. POWEL* of Bath, who, I think, runs from the point between us; which I leave the whole world to judge.

"To ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Eſquire.

"SIR,

Bath, July 28.

"† Having a great deal of more advan-
"tageous buſineſs at preſent on my hands, I
"thought to have deferred anſwering your
"TATLER

* "Our friend the TATLER, under the notion of Mr. "POWELL at the Bath, has, in my mind, entered into the "depth of the argument in diſpute [between BEN HOADLY and "the biſhop of EXETER] and given a complete anſwer to all "that the reverend biſhop either can or will ſay upon the ſub-"ject; and BEN ſhould have referred his lordſhip to be *mum-"bled*, as he calls it, by Mr. BICKERSTAFF, as his lordſhip "had threatened him with that uſage, from the worthy author of "TIMOTHY and PHILATHEUS." "Correſpondence" of JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. 1772, vol. I. let. 8. p. 38.

† A continuation of the raillery on the Lord Biſhop of EXETER's "Anſwer to Mr. HOADLY's Letter. See TATLER, Nº 44, and *notes*.

" TATLER of the twenty-firſt inſtant until the " company was gone, and ſeaſon over; but " having reſolved not to regard any impertinencies of your paper, except what relate " particularly to me, I am the more eaſily induced to anſwer you, as I ſhall find time to " do it. Firſt, partly leſt you ſhould think " yourſelf neglected, which I have reaſon to " believe you would take heinouſly ill*. Secondly, partly becauſe it will increaſe my " fame, and conſequently my audience, when " all the quality ſhall ſee with how much wit " and raillery I ſhew you——I do not care a " farthing for you. Thirdly, partly becauſe " being without books*, if I do not ſhew

" REV. SIR,

" I was in ſuch full buſineſs, —— that when your letter of " Conſiderations came to my hands, I could only dip into it, but " had not time to give it a thorough reading; and when (ſoon " after I came hither) I did read it all over, it was at firſt without any deſign of giving an anſwer to it, at leaſt not till I " ſhould find more leiſure, and better conveniencies for it than " I can have here, where I not only have no books proper for " the purpoſe, but may alſo expect to find more other neceſſary " buſineſs, than the phyſicians will allow any perſon in a courſe " of drinking theſe waters to give a due attendance to. But " after I had read it over, &c. I ſoon altered my mind, and took " reſolution of anſwering you from hence, according as I ſhould " be able to find leiſure and convenience: becauſe I ſaw I ſhould " have little more to do, than only to undergo the fatigue of " writing, &c." " Lord Biſhop of EXETER's Anſwer to Mr. " HOADLY's Lettter, London, 1709," page 2.

* His Lordſhip uſes theſe words in his " Anſwer," page 3.

" much learning, it will not be imputed to my " having none.

" I have travelled Italy, France, and Spain, and " fully comprehend whatever any German artiſt " in the world can do; yet cannot I imagine, why " you ſhould endeavour to diſturb the repoſe " and plenty which, though unworthy, I enjoy " at this place. It cannot be, that you take of- " fence at my prologues and epilogues, which " you are pleaſed to miſcall fooliſh and abuſive. " No, no, until you give a better †, I ſhall not " forbear thinking that the true reaſon of your " picking a quarrel with me was, becauſe it is " more agreeable to your principles, as well as " more to the honour of your aſſured victory, " to attack a governor. Mr. ISAAC, Mr. ISAAC, " I can ſee into a mill-ſtone as far as another, " as the ſaying is; you are for ſowing the ſeeds " of ſedition and diſobedience among my pup- " pets, and your zeal for the good old cauſe " would make you perſuade PUNCH to pull the " ſtring from his chops, and not move his jaw " when I have a mind he ſhould harangue. " Now, I appeal to all men, if this be not con-

* See TATLER, N° 44, and *notes*.

† " And till I can hear of a better reaſon, &c. I ſhall not " forbear thinking that the true reaſon of it was, becauſe I " am (though unworthy, yet by God's permiſſion and the " Queen's favour) a BISHOP; and a BISHOP is thought by ſome " people to be a ſort of an eccleſiaſtical GOVERNOR, &c." *Ibidem*, page 5.

" trary to that unaccountable and uncontroul-
" lable dominion, which by the laws of nature I
" exerciſe over them; for all ſorts of wood and
" wire were made for the uſe and benefit of
" man: I have, therefore, an unqueſtionable
" right to frame, faſhion, and put them toge-
" ther as I pleaſe; and having made them what
" they are, my puppets are my property, and
" therefore my ſlaves: nor is there in nature
" any thing more juſt, than the homage which
" is paid by a leſs to a more excellent being:
" ſo that by the right, therefore, of a ſuperior
" genius, I am their ſupreme moderator, al-
" though you would inſinuate, agreeably to
" your levelling principles, that I am myſelf
" but a great puppet, and can therefore have
" but a co-ordinate juriſdiction with them. I
" ſuppoſe, I have now ſufficiently made it ap-
" pear, that I have a paternal right * to keep
" a puppet-ſhow, and this right I will maintain
" in my prologues on all occaſions.

" And, therefore, if you write a defence of
" yourſelf againſt this my ſelf-defence, I ad-
" moniſh you to keep within bounds; for every
" day will not be ſo propitious to you as the
" twenty-ninth of April; and perhaps my

* FILMER publiſhed two books, the one on the " Anarchy of " Limited Monarchy," the other on " Patriarchal Govern- " ment;" in which he labours to prove, that all government ought to be abſolute and monarchical; that *paternal* is the ſame as *royal* authority, and implies *deſpotic* power.

" reſentment may get the better of my genero-
" ſity, and I may no longer ſcorn to fight one
" who is not my equal, with unequal weapons:
" there are ſuch things as *ſcandalums magna-*
" *tums* *; therefore, take heed hereafter how
" you write ſuch things as I cannot eaſily an-
" ſwer, for that will put me in a paſſion.

" I order you to handle only theſe two pro-
" poſitions, to which our diſpute may be re-
" duced: the firſt, whether I have not an ab-
" ſolute power, whenever I pleaſe, to light a
" pipe with one of PUNCH's legs, or warm my
" fingers with his whole carcaſe? the ſecond,
" whether the devil † would not be in PUNCH,
" ſhould he by word or deed oppoſe my ſove-
" reign will and pleaſure? and then, perhaps,
" I may, if I can find leiſure for it, give you the
" trouble of a ſecond letter.

" But if you intend to tell me of the original
" of puppet-ſhows ‡; and the ſeveral changes
" and

* " Why, Sir, 1. As to other anſwer, I don't know but that
" I might anſwer it by an action of *ſcand. mag.* but that I
" ſhould ſcorn to fight an adverſary with unequal weapons."
" Biſhop of EXETER's Anſwer, &c." *ut ſupra*, p. 27.

† " Les partiſans de l'obeiſſance paſſive pretendent que cette
" eſt un article neceſſaire a ſalut, & qu'on eſt damné quand on
" ne le croit pas. L'aſſemblée du clergé fit en 1640 des canons
" eccleſiaſtiques, par l'un deſquels ceux qui refuſent de rece-
" voir cette doctrine ſont ſoumis a l'excommunication."
Le BABILLARD.

‡ " The letter-writer here alludes to Biſhop BLACKALL's
" peeviſh expreſſions in the concluſion of his anſwer from Bath,

" and revolutions that have happened in them " ſince THESPIS, and I do not care who, that is " *Noli me tangere!* I have ſolemnly engaged to " ſay nothing of what I cannot approve. Or, " if you talk of certain contracts † with the " mayor and burgeſſes, or fees to the conſtables, " for the privilege of acting, I will not write " one ſingle word about any ſuch matters ‡; " but ſhall leave you to be mumbled by the " learned and very ingenious author of a late " book, who knows very well what is to be ſaid " and done in ſuch caſes. He is now ſhuffling " the cards, and dealing to TIMOTHY; but if " he wins the game, I will ſend him to play at " back-gammon with you; and then he will " ſatisfy you, that *duce-ace* makes five.

" to Mr. HOADLY's Conſiderations, &c." " *If your reply* " *ſhall be about original contracts, revolutions, &c. I tell you* " *plainly that I an't at leiſure, nor I ſhan't be at leiſure, nor I* " *won't be at leiſure, to write you ſo much as one ſingle line about* " *ſuch matters.*" " Correſpondence" of JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. vol. I. page 229.

† " La monarchie limitée ſuppoſe un contract original entre " le ſouverain & le peuple. La convention qui ajugea la con- " ronne a Guillaume & Marie, decida que Jaques II. avoit diſ- " ſous ce contract, &c." BABILLARD. See alſo Biſhop of EXETER's " Anſwer," p. 14.

‡ " The ingenious dialogue here mentioned was intituled " TIMOTHY and PHILATHEUS," *in which the principles and* " *projects of a late whimſical book, entitled,* The Rights of " the Chriſtian Church, &c. (by Dr. TINDAL) *are fairly ſtated* " *and anſwered in their kinds.* Written by a Layman," printed at London in three vols. 8vo. 1709. Mr. OLDISWORTH was the author. " Correſpondence" of JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. vol. I. page 229.

" And

"And ſo, ſubmitting myſelf to be tried by "my country, and allowing any jury of twelve "good men, and true, to be that country*; "not excepting any unleſs Mr. ISAAC BIC-"KERSTAFF to be of the pannel, for you are "neither good nor true†. I bid you heartily "farewell; and am,

"SIR,

"Your loving friend,

"POWEL."

* * *

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Proper cuts for the hiſtorical part of this "paper, are now almoſt finiſhed, by an en-"graver lately arrived from Paris, and will be "ſold at all the toy-ſhops in London and Weſt-"minſter."

* "Referring myſelf to by tried by God and my country, "not excepting againſt any one perſon's being on the pannel, "but only Mr. BENJAMIN HOADLY, *Rector of St. Peter's "Poor*." Ibidem, page 22.

† The writer of theſe notes has been aſſured upon good authority, that Mr. HOADLY, after his advancement to the ſee of Wincheſter, having accidentally diſcovered that Biſhop BLACKALL's widow was in indigent circumſtances, generouſly ſettled upon her an annuity of 50l.

See a conciſe and accurate account of Dr. BENJ. HOADLY, &c. in the "*Supplement* to Dr. SWIFT's Works," vol. II. p. 447, *& ſeq.*

N. B. The BISHOP's "Anſwer," &c. is dated Bath, May 10, 1709.

N° 51. Saturday, Auguſt 6, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines ——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for it's theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 5.

Continuation of the Hiſtoriette of ROBERT FIELDING, Eſq. under the fictitious name of ORLANDO the FAIR *.

FORTUNE being now propitious to the gay ORLANDO, he dreſſed, he ſpoke, he moved as a man might be ſuppoſed to do in a nation of pygmies, and had an equal value for our approbation or diſlike. It is uſual for thoſe who profeſs a contempt for the world, to fly from it and live in obſcurity; but ORLANDO, with a greater magnanimity, contemned it, and appeared in it, to tell them ſo. If, therefore, his exalted mien met with an unwelcome reception, he was ſure always to double the cauſe which gave the diſtaſte. You ſee our beauties affect a negligence in the ornament of their hair, and adjuſting their head-dreſſes, as con-

* See TATLER, N° 50, and *notes*.

ſcious

ſcious that they adorn whatever they wear. ORLANDO had not only this humour in common with other beauties, but alſo had a neglect whether things became him, or not, in a world he contemned. For this reaſon, a noble particularity appeared in all his œconomy, furniture, and equipage. And to convince the preſent little race, how unequal all their meaſures were to an ANTEDILUVIAN as he called himſelf, in reſpect of the inſects which now appear for men, he ſometimes rode in an open tumbril, of leſs ſize than ordinary, to ſhow the largeneſs of his limbs, and the grandeur of his perſonage, to the greater advantage *. At

* EGERTON confirms what is here ſaid of FIELDING's vanity in diſplaying his figure, and relates an inſtance of this affectation which went near to coſt him his life. At a repreſentation of the "Scornful Lady," for the benefit of Mrs. OLDFIELD, in preſſing forward to ſhew himſelf, FIELDING trod on Mr. FULWOOD, a barriſter, in Gray's-Inn, and in anſwer to the charge of rudeneſs, clapped his hand to his ſword: FULWOOD inſtantly drew, and gave him a wound of twelve inches deep in the belly. This iraſcible lawyer was killed in a duel, the very ſame night, by captain CUSACK, whom he challenged at the theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields.

EGERTON's "Memoirs," p. 70.

It is ſaid "that FIELDING was not a man of real courage; "that he run a link-boy through the body, in St. Martin's-"Lane; and that he was caned and wounded by Mr. PRICE, "a Welch gentleman, at the ſame theatre above-mentioned."

"Memoirs of Gameſters, &c." 12mo. 1714 p. 211, &c.

FIELDING's dreſs was always extraordinary, and the liveries of his footmen were equally fantaſtical; they generally wore yellow coats, with black feathers in their hats, and black ſaſhes. *Ibidem*, p. 208.

orhet

other ſeaſons, all his appointments had a magnificence, as if it were formed by the genius of TRIMALCHIO of old, which ſhewed itſelf in doing ordinary things, with an air of pomp and grandeur. ORLANDO therefore called for tea by beat of drum; his valet got ready to ſhave him by a trumpet to horſe; and water was brought for his teeth, when the ſound was changed to boots and ſaddle.

In all theſe glorious exceſſes from the common practice, did the happy ORLANDO live and reign in an uninterrupted tranquillity, until an unlucky accident brought to his remembrance, that one * evening he was married before he courted the nuptials of VILLARIA†. Several fatal memorandums were produced to revive the memory of this accident; and the unhappy

* The author humourouſly alludes to FIELDING's trial for felony, of which an account has been given in a note on the preceding paper.

† VILLARIA means BARBARA VILLIERS, the daughter and heireſs of WILLIAM VILLIERS, Lord Viſcount GRANDISON in the kingdom of Ireland, who died in a ſhort time after, of the wounds he received at the battte of Edgehill, in 1642. Her portrait, in the figure of PALLAS, may be ſeen in the gallery of beauties at Windſor. She was born in or about the year 1642. Her firſt appearance in London was in no very affluent circumſtances; but her extraordinary beauty procured her many admirers, and among the reſt, ROGER PALMER, Eſq. a ſtudent in the Temple, and the heir of an ample fortune, who married her much againſt the will of his father, not long before the reſtoration of King CHARLES II. in 1660. Her criminal connexion with that King began, it is ſaid, at his reign, in the thirteenth year of which he conferred on Mr. PALMER the title of

unhappy lover was for ever baniſhed her preſence, to whom he owed the ſupport of his juſt renown and gallantry. But diſtreſs does not debaſe noble minds; it only changes the ſcene, and gives them new glory by that alteration *.

ORLANDO

of Earl of CASTLEMAIN, in the kingdom of Ireland. She was delivered of a daughter in 1661, while ſhe ſtill cohabited with Mr. PALMER, who parted from her ſoon after. This *Meſſalina* was not more faithful to his majeſty than ſhe had been to her huſband; but there is no poſſibility of compriſing in a note, the detail of her very various amours, and the fruits of them. In 1670 ſhe was created Baroneſs of NONSUCH in Surrey, Counteſs of SOUTHAMPTON, and Ducheſs of CLEVELAND for her natural life, with remainder to CHARLES and GEORGE FITZROY, her eldeſt and third ſons, and their heirs male. It does not appear that the King lived with her as a miſtreſs after 1672; nor that he ever owned her daughter BARBARA, who was born in that year, and became afterwards a nun at Pontoiſe in France. The unfortunate Earl of CASTLEMAIN died in Wales in 1705, and left her at liberty to marry "the *Handſome* FIELDING, a gentleman (ſays the annaliſt of Queen ANNE) "of noble extraction, and juſtly entitled to that appellation, "nature having contributed ſo very much towards the comelineſs of his perſon, and the goodlineſs of his ſhape, that he "exceeded any one man I ever yet ſaw in my life." The Ducheſs had a conſtant income of 100l. a week, paid her out of the Poſt-Office, and a houſe at Chiſwick, where, in about two years after her divorce from FIELDING, ſhe became dropſical, ſwelled to a monſtrous ſize, and died Oct. 9, 1709, aged 69. She left her grandſon, the Duke of GRAFTON, her ſole executor, who buried her in a manner privately, in the pariſh church of Chiſwick, the Dukes of ORMOND and HAMILTON, the Earls of ESSEX and GRANTHAM, the Earl of LIFFORD, and Lord BERKLEY OF STRATTON holding up the pall.

"Annals of Queen ANNE," year 81, 1710, p. 387, *&ſeq.*

† The atuhor of memoirs of FIELDING, in the "Select "Trials," admits, that for all the ludicrous air and pleaſantry

of

ORLANDO therefore now raves in a garret, and calls to his neighbour-ſkies to pity his dolours, and to find redreſs for an unhappy lover. All high ſpirits, in any great agitation of mind, are inclined to relieve themſelves by poetry: the renowned porter of OLIVER* had not more volumes

of this narrative, the truth of facts and characters is in general fairly repreſented; but denies his being reduced to vent *his dolours in a garret*. The impriſonment, however, mentioned by that memorialiſt, ſeems to juſtify this circumſtance of the relation. It appears from FIELDING's laſt will, dated April 21, 1712, that he was perfectly reconciled to MARY WADSWORTH, for he ſtyles her there *his dear and loving wife*; and after leaving legacies among his friends to the amount of 1300l. conſtitutes her his whole and ſole executrix. In cohabitation with her, and under her care, he died of a fever, at their houſe in Scotland-Yard, aged 61. "Select Trials," vol. V. *paſſim*. "Memoirs of Gameſters," p. 216.

* CROMWELL's *porter* is ſaid to have been the original from which CAIUS *Gabriel*, father of COLLEY CIBBER, copied one of the lunatic figures on Bedlam gate, which are, ſays his ſon, no ill monuments of his fame as an artiſt. That this man was remarkably tall is very probable from the figure of a large O on the back of the terrace at Windſor, reported to have been the ſtandard of his height. Be this as it may, his chriſtian name was DANIEL; he was many years in Bedlam, and when his cure was deſpaired of, he was allowed the uſe of his library, in which the moſt conſpicuous book was a large bible, given to him by NELL GWYNN. He is ſaid to have turned his brain by plodding in books of myſtical divinity, and to have had much of the cant which prevailed at that time. He frequently preached, ſometimes prophecied, and foretold, it was ſaid, ſeveral remarkable events, particularly the great fire of London. BUTLER ſeems to allude to this frantic enthuſiaſt in the following lines:

"Had

volumes around his cell in his college of Bedlam, than ORLANDO in his preſent apartment. And though inſerting poetry in the midſt of proſe be thought a licence among correct writers not to be indulged, it is hoped the neceſſity of doing it, to give a juſt idea of the hero of whom we treat, will plead for the liberty we ſhall hereafter take, to print ORLANDO's ſoliloquies in verſe and proſe, after the manner of great wits, and ſuch as thoſe to whom they are nearly allied.

" Had lights where better eyes were blind,
" As pigs are ſaid to ſee the wind,
" Fill'd Bedlam with predeſtination, &c." HUDIB.

Mr. CHARLES LESLIE, who places DANIEL with FOX and MUGGLETON, tells us, in his " Snake in the Graſs," edit. 1698, p. 330, & p. 327, that ſober people often went to hear him preach, and would ſit for hours under his window with great devotion. He adds, that a gentleman having aſked a grave woman in this ſituation, what profit ſhe could derive from hearing a madman rave; ſhe with a compoſed countenance, as pitying his ignorance, replied, " That Feſtus thought Paul was " mad." GRANGER's " Biogr. Hiſt. of England," vol. II. part II. p. 460, &c.

In KING's " Remarks on the Tale of a Tub," there is the following paſſage: " The book was written (ſays one) by a " ſurgeon's man who had married a midwife's nurſe. But (cries " another) OLIVER's *Porter* had an amanuenſis in Bedlam, who " uſed to tranſcribe what he dictated; and may not theſe be " ſome ſcattered notes of his maſter's?" To which all replied, " that though OLIVER's *Porter* was crazed, his misfortune " never made him forget that he was a Chriſtian."

Dr. KING's " Works," 1776, vol. I. page 217, *& ſeq.*

Will's

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 5.

A good company of us were this day to ſee, or rather to hear, an artful perſon do ſeveral feats of activity with his throat and windpipe. The firſt thing wherewith he preſented us, was a ring of bells, which he imitated in a moſt miraculous manner; after that, he gave us all the different notes of a pack of hounds, to our great delight and aſtoniſhment. The company expreſſed their applauſe with much noiſe; and never was heard ſuch a harmony of men and dogs: but a certain plump merry fellow, from an angle of the room, fell a-crowing like a cock ſo ingeniouſly, that he won our hearts from the other operator in an inſtant. As ſoon as I ſaw him, I recollected I had ſeen him on the ſtage, and immediately knew it to be TOM MIRROUR*, the comical actor. He immediately addreſſed himſelf to me, and told me, "he "was ſurpriſed to ſee a virtuoſo take ſatisfaction "in any repreſentations below that of human "life;" and aſked me, "whether I thought this "acting bells and dogs was to be conſidered un-"der the notion of wit, humour, or ſatire? "Were it not better," continued, he "to have

* Mr. RICHARD ESTCOURT, commonly called *Dick Eſtcourt*, celebrated for his mimick powers, in which he was inimitable. See TATLER, N° 20, and SPECT. N°s 358, 468, and *Supplement* to SWIFT's "works," vol. II. p. 437.

"ſome

" ſome particular picture of man laid before " your eyes, that might incite your laughter?" He had no ſooner ſpoke the word, but he immediately quitted his natural ſhape, and talked to me in a very different air and tone from what he had uſed before: upon which, all that ſat near us laughed; but I ſaw no diſtortion in his countenance, or any thing that appeared to me diſagreeable. I aſked PACOLET, " what " meant that ſudden whiſper about us? for I " could not take the jeſt." He anſwered, " The " gentleman you were talking to aſſumed " your air and countenance ſo exactly, that all " fell a-laughing to ſee how little you knew " yourſelf, and how much you were enamoured " with your own image. But that perſon," continued my monitor, " if men would make the " right uſe of him, might be as inſtrumental " to their reforming errors in geſture, language, " and ſpeech, as a dancing-maſter, linguiſt, or " orator. You ſee he laid yourſelf before you " with ſo much addreſs, that you ſaw nothing " particular in his behaviour: he has ſo happy " a knack of repreſenting errors and imper- " fections, that you can bear your faults in him " as well as in yourſelf: he is the firſt mimic " that ever gave the beauties, as well as the " deformities, of the man he acted. What " Mr. DRYDEN ſaid of a very great man, may be " well applied to him:

——" He

——— "He ſeems to be
"Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

You are to know, that this Pantomime may be ſaid to be a ſpecies of himſelf: he has no commerce with the reſt of mankind, but as they are the objects of imitation; like the Indian fowl, called the MOCK-BIRD, who has no note of his own, but hits every ſound in the wood as ſoon as he hears it; ſo that MIRROUR is at once a copy and an original. Poor MIRROUR's fate, as well as talent, is like that of the bird we juſt now ſpoke of; the nightingale, the linnet, the lark, are delighted with his company; but the buzzard, the crow, and the owl, are obſerved to be his mortal enemies. Whenever SOPHRONIUS meets MIRROUR, he receives him with civility and reſpect, and well knows a good copy of himſelf can be no injury to him; but BATHILLUS ſhuns the ſtreet where he expects to meet him; for he, that knows his every ſtep and look is conſtrained and affected, muſt be afraid to be rivalled in his action, and of having it diſcovered to be unnatural, by its being practiſed by another as well as himſelf.

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 5.

Letters from Coventry and other places have been ſent to me, in anſwer to what I have ſaid

in

in relation to my antagoniſt Mr. POWELL; and adviſe me, with warm language, to keep to ſubjects more proper for me than ſuch high points*. But the writers of theſe epiſtles miſtake the uſe and ſervice I propoſed to the learned world by ſuch obſervations: for you are to underſtand, that the title of this paper † gives me a right in taking to myſelf, and inſerting in it, all ſuch parts of any book or letter which are foreign to the purpoſe intended, or profeſſed, by the writer: ſo that ſuppoſe two great divines ſhould argue, and treat each other with warmth and levity unbecoming their ſubject or character, all that they ſay unfit for that place is very proper to be inſerted here. Therefore, from time to time, in all writings which ſhall hereafter be publiſhed, you ſhall have from me extracts of all that ſhall appear not to the purpoſe; and for the benefit of the gentle reader, I will ſhew what to turn over unread, and what to peruſe. For this end I have a mathematical ſieve preparing, in which I will ſift every page and paragraph; and all that falls through I ſhall make bold with for my own uſe. The ſame thing will be as bene-

* See "EXAMINER," vol. I. N° 12, *ad finem*; and vol. IV. N° 40. "A thing like a crown-officer was *an emmet with a* "*white ſtraw*, and PUNCH was introduced when he found "himſelf at leiſure to meddle with the rights of epiſcopacy."

† See "Dedication" to TATLER, vol. I. TATLER, N°s 5, 5, 9, 64, Letter ſigned JOSIAH COUPLET; and N° 271.

ficial in ſpeech; for all ſuperfluous expreſſions in talk fall to me alſo: as when a pleader at the bar deſigns to be extremely impertinent and troubleſome, and cries, "Under favour of the "court—— with ſubmiſſion, my lord —— I "humbly offer"——and, "I think I have "well conſidered this matter; for I would be "very far from trifling with your lordſhip's "time, or treſpaſſing upon your patience— "however, thus I will venture to ſay——" and ſo forth. Or elſe, when a ſufficient ſelf-conceited coxcomb is bringing out ſomething in his own praiſe, and begins, "Without vani-"ty, I muſt take this upon me to aſſert." There is alſo a trick which the fair ſex have, that will greatly contribute to ſwell my volumes: as, when a woman is going to abuſe her beſt friend, "Pray," ſays ſhe, "have you "heard what is ſaid of Mrs. ſuch-a-one? I "am heartily ſorry to hear any thing of that "kind of one I have ſo great a value for; but "they make no ſcruple of telling it; and it "was not ſpoken of to me as a ſecret, for "now all the town rings of it." All ſuch flowers in rhetorick, and little refuges for malice, are to be noted, and naturally belong only to TATLERS. By this method, you will immediately find folios contract themſelves into octavos, and the labour of a fortnight got over in half a day.

St.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 5.

Laſt night arrived a mail from Liſbon, which gives a very pleaſing account of the poſture of affairs in that part of the world, the enemy having been neceſſitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivenza. Theſe advices ſay, that Sir John Jennings is arrived at Liſbon. When that gentleman left Barcelona, his Catholic Majeſty was taking all poſſible methods for carrying on an offenſive war. It is obſerved with great ſatisfaction in the court of Spain, that there is very good intelligence between the general officers: Count Staremberg and Mr. Stanhope acting in all things with ſuch unanimity, that the publick affairs receive great advantages from their perſonal friendſhip and eſteem to each other, and mutual aſſiſtance in promoting the ſervice of the common cauſe.

" This is to give notice, that if any able-bodied " PALATINE will enter into the bonds of matrimony " with BETTY PEPIN, the ſaid *Palatine* ſhall be ſet- " tled in a freehold of forty ſhillings *per annum* in the " county of *Middleſex**."

* See TATLER, N° 24, and *note*, p. 268; and "Pylades and Corinna." Vol. 1. p. 67. 8vo. 1733. This animadverſion on the knight's method of ſecuring votes, and extending his influence in Middleſex, ſeems to imply that an unconſtitutional practice, now not uncommon, was then rather new.

N°. 52. Tueſday, Auguſt, 9, 1709.

STEELE*.

Quicquid agunt homines——
——— noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
JUV. Sat. i. 85, 86.

DELAMIRA reſigns her FAN.

LONG had the crowd of the gay and young ſtood in ſuſpenſe, as to their fate in their paſſion *to* the beauteous DELAMIRA; but all their hopes are lately vaniſhed, by the declaration that ſhe has made of her choice, to take the happy ARCHIBALD† for her companion for life. Upon her making this known, the expence of ſweet powder and jeſſamine are conſiderably abated; and the mercers and milliners

* This paper is aſcribed to STEELE, but perhaps ADDISON was really the author of it. See TATLER, N° 63, *note*, p. 311.

† The Honourable Lord ARCHIBALD HAMILTON of Motherwell, ſon to WILLIAM third Duke of Hamilton, was probably *the happy* ARCHIBALD here meant. He was member of parliament for Lanerkſhire, afterwards governour of Jamaica, and about this time married Lady Jane Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of JAMES Earl of Abercorn. It ſeems to follow, that Lady JANE HAMILTON, who died at Paris in 1752, was the DELAMIRA here celebrated. It is more certain, that by this marriage Lady JANE H. became the mother of two ſons, and of two daughters, who were afterwards Lady BROOKE and Lady CATHCART. Lord ARCHIBALD died about two years after his lady.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, *Auguſt* 5.

Laſt night arrived a mail from Liſbon, which gives a very pleaſing account of the poſture of affairs in that part of the world, the enemy having been neceſſitated wholly to abandon the blockade of Olivenza. Theſe advices ſay, that Sir John Jennings is arrived at Liſbon. When that gentleman left Barcelona, his Catholic Majeſty was taking all poſſible methods for carrying on an offenſive war. It is obſerved with great ſatisfaction in the court of Spain, that there is a very good intelligence between the general officers: Count Staremberg and Mr. Stanhope acting in all things with ſuch unanimity, that the public affairs receive great advantages from their perſonal friendſhip and eſteem to each other, and mutual aſſiſtance in promoting the ſervice of the common cauſe.

"This is to give notice, that if any able-
"bodied PALATINE will enter into the bonds of
"matrimony with BETTY PEPIN, the ſaid
"*Palatine* ſhall be ſettled in a freehold of
"forty ſhillings *per annum* in the county of
"*Middleſex**."

N°

* BETTY PEPIN was a kept miſtreſs of a knight near Brentford, who ſquandered his fortune in electioneering and debauchery. His name the reſpectable communicator of this

N° 52. Tuesday, August 9, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines—— nostri est farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or say, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper seizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-house, August 7.

DELAMIRA resigns her FAN.

LONG had the croud of the gay and young stood in suspense, as to their fate, in their passion to the beauteous DELAMIRA; but all their hopes are lately vanished, by the declaration that she has made of her choice, to take the happy ARCHIBALD for her companion for life. Upon her making this known, the expence of sweet powder and jessamine are considerably abated; and the mercers and milliners

information had forgotten, probably from an unwillingness to remember such things. Such as regret the loss of his name may find it, perhaps, in "Pylades and Corinna," vol. I. p. 67.

This humourous advertisement is a sarcastic animadversion on that knight's method of securing votes, and extending his influence in the county of Middlesex. See TATLER, N° 24, and *note*.

liners complain of her want of public ſpirit, in not concealing longer a ſecret which was ſo much the benefit of trade. But ſo it has happened; and no one was in confidence with her in carrying on this treaty, but the matchleſs VIRGULTA, whoſe deſpair of ever entering the matrimonial ſtate made her, ſome nights before DELAMIRA's reſolution was publiſhed to the world, addreſs herſelf to her in the following manner:

"DELAMIRA! you are now going into that "ſtate of life wherein the uſe of your charms is "wholly to be applied to the pleaſing only "one man. That ſwimming air of your body, "that janty bearing of your head over one "ſhoulder, and that inexpreſſible beauty in "your manner of playing your FAN, muſt be "lowered into a more confined behaviour; "to ſhew, that you would rather ſhun than re-"ceive addreſſes for the future. Therefore, "dear DELAMIRA, give me thoſe excellences "you leave off, and acquaint me with your "manner of charming: for I take the liberty "of our friendſhip to ſay, that when I conſider "my own ſtature, motion, complexion, wit, "or breeding, I cannot think myſelf any way "your inferior; yet do I go through crouds "without wounding a man, and all my ac-"quaintance marry round me, while I live a "virgin unaſked, and I think unregarded."

DELAMIRA heard her with great attention, and, with that dexterity which is natural to her, told her, that "all she had above the rest "of her sex and contemporary beauties was "wholly owing to a FAN, (that was left her by "her mother, and had been long in the family) "which whoever had in possession, and used with "skill, should command the hearts of all her "beholders: and since," said she smiling, "I have "no more to do with extending my conquests "or triumphs, I will make you a present of this "inestimable rarity." VIRGULTA made her expressions of the highest gratitude for so uncommon a confidence in her, and desired she would "show her what was peculiar in the "management of that utensil, which rendered "it of such general force while she was mistress "of it." DELAMIRA replied, "You see, madam, "CUPID is the principal figure painted on it; "and the skill in playing this FAN is, in your "several motions of it, to let him appear as little "as possible; for honourable lovers fly all endeavours to ensnare them; and your CUPID must "hide his bow and arrow, or he will never be sure "of his game. You may observe," continued she, "that in all public assemblies, the sexes seem to "separate themselves, and draw up to attack "each other with eye-shot: that is the time "when the FAN, which is all the armour of a

" woman, is of moſt uſe in our defence; for " our minds are conſtrued by the waving of that " little inſtrument, and our thoughts appear in " compoſure or agitation, according to the mo- " tion of it. You may obſerve, when *Will Peregrine* " comes into the ſide-box, Miſs *Gatty* flutters " her fan, as a fly does its wings round a candle; " while her eldeſt ſiſter, who is as much in love " with him as ſhe is, is as grave as a veſtal at " his entrance; and the conſequence is accord- " ingly. He watches half the play for a glance " from her ſiſter, while *Gatty* is overlooked and " neglected. I wiſh you heartily as much ſuc- " ceſs in the management of it as I have had: " If you think fit to go on where I left off, I " will give you a ſhort account of the execu- " tion I have made with it.

" *Cymon*, who is the dulleſt of mortals, and " though a wonderful great ſcholar, does not " only pauſe, but ſeems to take a nap with his " eyes open between every other ſentence in his " diſcourſe: him have I made a leader in aſ- " ſemblies; and one blow on the ſhoulder as " I paſſed by him has raiſed him to a downright " impertinent in all converſations. The airy " *Will Sampler* is become as lethargic by this my " wand, as *Cimon* is ſprightly. Take it, good " girl, and uſe it without mercy; for the reign " of beauty never laſted full three years, but it

" ended in marriage, or condemnation to vir-
" ginity. As you fear, therefore, the one, and
" hope for the other, I expect an hourly journal
" of your triumphs; for I have it by certain
" tradition, that it was given to the firſt who
" wore it, by an inchantreſs, with this remark-
" able power, that it beſtows a huſband in half
" a year on her who does not overlook her pro-
" per minute; but aſſigns to a long deſpair the
" woman who is well offered, and neglects that
" propoſal. May occaſion attend your charms,
" and your charms ſlip no occaſion! Give me,
" I ſay, an account of the progreſs of your
" forces at our next meeting; and you ſhall
" hear what I think of my new condition. I
" ſhould meet my future ſpouſe this moment.
" Farewell. Live in juſt terror of the dreadful
" words, SHE WAS."

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 8.

I had the honour this evening to viſit ſome ladies, where the ſubject of the converſation was MODESTY; which they commended as a quality quite as becoming in men as in women. I took the liberty to ſay, " it might be
" as beautiful in our behaviour as in theirs,
" yet it could not be ſaid, it was as ſucceſsful
" in life; for as it was the only recommendation
" in them, ſo it was the greateſt obſtacle to us,

" both in love and buſineſs." A gentleman preſent was of my mind, and ſaid, that " we muſt " deſcribe the difference between the MODESTY " of women and that of men, or we ſhould " be confounded in our reaſonings upon it; " for this virtue is to be regarded with re- " ſpect to our different ways of life. The " woman's province is, to be careful in her " œconomy, and chaſte in her affections: the " man's, to be active in the improvement of his " fortune, and ready to undertake whatever is " conſiſtent with his reputation for that end." Modeſty, therefore, in a woman, has a certain agreeable fear in all ſhe enters upon; and in men, it is compoſed of a right judgement of what is proper for them to attempt. From hence it is, that a diſcreet man is always a modeſt one. It is to be noted that MODESTY in a man is never to be allowed as a good quality, but a weakneſs, if it ſuppreſſes his virtue, and hides it from the world, when he has at the ſame time a mind to exert himſelf. A French author ſays very juſtly, that MODESTY is to the other virtues in a man, what ſhade in a picture is to the parts of the thing repreſented. It makes all the other beauties conſpicuous, which would otherwiſe be but a wild heap of colours. This ſhade in our actions muſt, therefore, be very juſtly applied; for

for if there be too much, it hides our good qualities, inſtead of ſhowing them to advantage.

NESTOR * in *Athens* was an unhappy inſtance of this truth; for he was not only in his profeſſion

* Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, the real perſon here alluded to, very properly under the name of NESTOR, both in reſpect of his great wiſdom and his great age, was born at East Knoyle in Wiltſhire, Oct. 5, 1632, and died at Hampton Court, Feb. 25, 1723, in his 91ſt year. Any attempt to declare his extenſive merit, to enumerate his manifold inventions, or even to mention his literary publications and architectural works, in a note on a paper of half a ſheet, to ſay nothing of the abſurdity, would be an indignity to one of the moſt accompliſhed and illuſtrious characters in hiſtory. They are recorded with an hereditary modeſty by his learned ſon, and publiſhed by his grandſon in a volume in folio, *an.* 1750, under the affectionate title of "*Parentalia*," a rich repoſitory of curious and uſeful knowledge, and one of the moſt entertaining and inſtructive books in our own, or in any language. For all his unparalleled ſervices to his country, this true patriot was twice prevented from ſitting in parliament, by the effects of party malice; and in the year 1718, at the age of 86, in the full vigour of his mind, which continued with unuſual vivacity 'till within a few days of his death, he was removed from the ſurveyorſhip, which he had dignified in a manner ſo extraordinary, under ſix crowned heads, and for more than half a century.

——————*Pudet hæc opprobria nobis*
Et dici poſſe & non potuiſſe refelli.

"Happily for him, he had an evenneſs of temper, a ſteady "tranquillity of mind, and chriſtian fortitude, that no injurious "incidents, or inquietudes of human life, could ever ruffle or "diſcompoſe. When his patent was ſuperſeded, this MODEST "MAN retired to his houſe at Hampton Court, ſaying only, "*Nunc me jubet fortuna expeditius philoſophari*," 'It is now the "intention of providence that I ſhould apply myſelf more cloſely

"to

ſeſſion the greateſt man of that age, but had given more proofs of it than any other man ever did*; yet, for want of that natural freedom and audacity which is neceſſary in commerce with men, his perſonal MODESTY overthrew all his public actions. NESTOR was in thoſe days a ſkilful architect, and in a manner the inventor

" to philoſophy.' Accordingly, he ſpent the greateſt part of " his five laſt years in contemplation and ſtudies, and princi- " pally in the conſolation of the holy ſcriptures, chearful in " ſolitude, and as well pleaſed to die in the ſhade as in the light. " The continued aim of his whole life was to be, as he ſaid, " *beneficus humano generi*,' 'a friend to his kind;' and his hu- " manity appeared to the laſt, in benevolence and complacency, " free from all moroſeneſs in behaviour or aſpect." He was an early member, I had almoſt ſaid a founder of the Royal Society; for firſt he drew up their charter, and afterwards promoted its noble deſign by many curious and uſeful diſcoveries in every branch of ſcience, for the advancement of which it was inſtituted. EVELYN, SPRAT, HOOKE, and NEWTON have left on record their honourable teſtimonies concerning him. The following inſcription, written by his ſon, is to be ſeen in St. Paul's. " *Subtus conditur hujus eccleſiæ & urbis* " *conditor* CHRISTOPHORUS WREN, *qui vixit annos ultra non-* " *aginta, non ſibi ſed bono publico. Lector, ſi monumentum requi-* " *ris*, CIRCUMSPICE."

EVELYN's " Account of Architects and Architecture." Dedication to Sir C. WREN. SPRAT's " Hiſt. of the R. So- " ciety," Lond. 1722, p. 317 *& ſeqq.* HOOKE's *Micrographia*, preface. NEWTON's *Princ. Math. Nat. Phil.* Edit. 1687, p. 20. PARENTALIA, *paſſim.*

* That this high *encomium* was ſtrictly true of Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN's extraordinary merit, ſee the evidences, *ut ſupra*, in WARD's " Lives of the Greſham Profeſſors," p. 98, *& ſeqq.* and in Dr. PHILIP NICHOLLS's *Art.* WREN (Sir C.) *Biogr. Brit.*

of

of the uſe of mechanic powers; which he brought to ſo great perfection, that he knew to an atom what foundation would bear ſuch a ſuperſtructure: and they record of him, that he was ſo prodigiouſly exact, that, for the experiment's ſake, he built an edifice of great beauty, and ſeeming ſtrength; but contrived ſo as to bear only its own weight, and not to admit the addition of the leaſt particle. This building was beheld with much admiration by all the *Virtuoſi* of that time; but fell down with no other preſſure, but the ſettling of a * *Wren* upon the top of it. Yet NESTOR's modeſty was ſuch, that his art and ſkill were ſoon diſregarded, for want of that manner with which men of the world ſupport and aſſert the merit of their own performances. Soon after this inſtance of his

* This paſſage alludes to an oppoſition which was made to a digeſt of deſigns for the reparation of St. Paul's, laid before the king and the commiſſioners in the beginning of 1666, which, the author inſinuates, was rather an oppoſition to Sir C. WREN, than to his plan; it continued, however, till within a few days of the fire on Sept. 2 in that year, which put the *reparation* of the cathedral out of the queſtion. [His drawings, &c. for the tomb of CHA. I. for which parliament voted 70,000l. were returned to him, to be kept till called for, and through incidents of the times, or motives unknown to the public, in the end laid aſide.] There was likewiſe another model of St. Paul's, to which Sir C. (certainly the beſt judge, and far from being mercenary) gave the preference, and which he would have executed with more chearfulneſs and ſatisfaction, had he not been over-ruled by thoſe whom it was his duty to obey. *Ut ſupra.*

art,

art, *Athens* was, by the treachery of its enemies *, burned to the ground. This gave NESTOR the greateſt occaſion that ever builder had to render his name immortal, and his perſon venerable: for all the new city roſe according to his diſpoſition †, and all the monuments of

* The burning of Lyons in Gaul, as related by *Seneca, Ep.* 92, is the event in hiſtory that ſeems to come neareſt to the fatal fire of London; of which our author does not ſtate with ſtrict preciſion the extent, or the original. Deſtructive as it was, it did not deſtroy the whole city; nor is it altogether certain that it was kindled *by the treachery of its enemies.* There is no ſuch aſſertion in the original inſcription drawn up by Sir C. WREN, and ſtill preſerved in the "*Parentalia.*" In the preſent inſcription on the admirable hiſtorical pillar erected by this artiſt, as a perpetual monument of this calamity, it is roundly charged on the malice of the papiſts; but ſuch as chuſe to make up their minds upon this point, may ſee the *pro* and *con* of the argument, in the firſt volume of Bp. BURNET's "Hiſtory of his own "times."

† It is certainly true that Sir C. WREN drew up a moſt beautiful plan for this purpoſe, in which the deformity and inconveniencies of the former city were remedied; but the execution of that noble deſign was unhappily prevented by the diſputes which aroſe about private property, and the haſte of rebuilding. For the particulars, ſee, "*Parentalia,*" p. 267, *& ſeqq.*

"The monuments of the glories and diſtreſſes of his country-"men were doubtleſs erected by this ſole artiſt." To ſay nothing of the cuſtom-houſe, of many private houſes, and ſeveral other things, Sir C. WREN, in 35 years, finiſhed the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul's, the ſecond great ſtructure in Europe, above fifty parochial churches, and erected ſo many trophies of his ſkill and induſtry, that Mr. EVELYN, a better judge than STEELE, ſays of him, as our author does, "that "he rebuilt, improved, and beautified the greateſt city in the "univerſe."

of the glories and diſtreſſes of that people were erected by that ſole artiſt: nay, all their temples, as well as houſes, were the effects of his ſtudy and labour; inſomuch that it was ſaid by an old ſage, "Sure NESTOR will now be famous, "for the habitations of Gods, as well as men, "are built by his contrivance." But this baſhful quality ſtill put a damp upon his great knowledge, which has as fatal an effect upon men's reputations as poverty; for as it was ſaid, "the "poor man ſaved the city, and the poor "man's labour was forgot;" ſo here we find, "the modeſt man built the city, and the "modeſt man's ſkill was unknown*."

Thus,

"univerſe." He adds, that his works in the city, taken together with the royal palaces, the royal hoſpitals, magazines, and public ſtructures of his erection, form ſuch a body of civil architecture, as will appear to be the production of a whole century, rather than of the life and induſtry of one man, and remain, probably for ever, without a parallel.

* What relates to Sir C. WREN in this paper, is reprinted *verbatim* in the "*Parentalia*," p. 349, with the following ſhort addition, at the concluſion of the quotation from Eccl. chap. ix. v. 15. "But ſurely poſterity are obliged to allow him that "praiſe after his death, which he ſo induſtriouſly declined "while he was living."

Dr. SPRAT ſays, that "to the merits of Sir C. WREN, his "country is further indebted than has yet been acknowledged." It is modeſtly ſaid in the "*Parentalia*," that at the time when Sir CHRISTOPHER's patent for the office of ſurveyor of the royal works was ſuperſeded, "his merit and labours were not "remembered by ſome." We learn likewiſe from that valuable book, that this great man's "ſalary for building St. Paul's

"from

Thus, we ſee, every man is the maker of his own fortune; and what is very odd to conſider, he muſt in ſome meaſure be the trumpeter of his own fame: not that men are to be tolerated who directly praiſe themſelves; but they are to be endued with a ſort of defenſive eloquence, by which they ſhall be always capable of expreſſing the rules and arts whereby they govern themſelves.

VARILLUS was the man, of all I have read of, the happieſt in the true poſſeſſion of this quality of MODESTY. My author ſays of him, MODESTY in VARILLUS is really a virtue, for it is a voluntary quality, and the effect of good ſenſe. He is naturally bold and enterpriſing; but ſo juſtly diſcreet, that he never acts or ſpeaks any thing, but thoſe who behold him know he has forborn much more than he has

" from the foundation, to the finiſhing thereof, was not more " (as appears from the public accounts) than 200l. *per annum.*" —That " his allowance for building all the parochial churches " of the city of London, was about 100l. *per annum*, and the " ſame for the repairs of Weſtminſter Abbey."—That " he " was director and chief architect of the royal hoſpital at " Greenwich *gratis*, and chearfully contributed to that work " his time, labour, and ſkill for ſeveral years, without ſalary, " emolument, or reward; preferring in this, as in every other " paſſage of his life, the public ſervice, to his own private ad- " vantage, &c. &c."

Such being the rewards of Sir C. WREN's precious ſervices, our author had certainly good ground to ſay, that this MODEST MAN's " ſkill was unknown, and his art diſregarded."

performed

performed or uttered, out of deference to the perſons before whom he is. This makes VARILLUS truly amiable, and all his attempts ſucceſsful; for, as bad as the world is thought to be by thoſe who are perhaps unſkilled in it, want of ſucceſs in our actions is generally owing to want of judgement in what we ought to attempt, or a ruſtic modeſty, which will not give us leave to undertake what we ought. But how unfortunate this diffident temper is to thoſe who are poſſeſſed with it, may be beſt ſeen in the ſucceſs of ſuch as are wholly unacquainted with it.

We have one peculiar elegance in our language above all others, which is conſpicuous in the term "Fellow." This word, added to any of our adjectives, extremely varies, or quite alters, the ſenſe of that with which it is joined. Thus though "a modeſt man" is the moſt unfortunate of all men, yet "a modeſt fellow" is as ſuperlatively happy. "A modeſt fellow" is a ready creature, who, with great humility, and as great forwardneſs, viſits his patrons at all hours, and meets them in all places, and has ſo moderate an opinion of himſelf, that he makes his court at large. If you will not give him a great employment, he will be glad of a little one. He has ſo great a deference for his benefactor's judgement, that as he thinks himſelf fit for any thing he can get, ſo he is above nothing

nothing which is offered. He is like the young bachelor of arts, who came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modeſtly accepted that of a poſtilion.

We have very many conſpicuous perſons of this undertaking yet modeſt turn: I have a grandſon who is very happy in this quality: I ſent him in the time of the laſt peace into France. As ſoon as he landed at Calais, he ſent me an exact account of the nature of the people, and the policies of the king of France. I got him ſince choſen a member of a corporation: the modeſt creature, as ſoon as he came into the common-council, told a ſenior burgeſs, he was perfectly out of the orders of their houſe. In other circumſtances, he is ſo thoroughly "modeſt a fellow," that he ſeems to pretend only to things he underſtands. He is a citizen only at court, and in the city a courtier. In a word, to ſpeak the characteriſtical difference between "a modeſt man" and "a modeſt "fellow;" the MODEST MAN is in doubt in all his actions; a MODEST FELLOW never has a doubt from his cradle to his grave.

*** The young gentleman who borrowed the miſtreſs's umbrella, at Will's Coffee-houſe, for fear of rain, ſhall be welcome to my maid's pattens on a like occaſion, that he may be dry from head to foot.

FEMALE TATLER, N° 59, Dec. 12, 1709.

N° 53. Thurſday, Auguſt 11, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Stat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 10.

The Civil Huſband.

THE fate and character of the inconſtant OSMYN is a juſt excuſe for the little notice taken by his widow of his departure out of this life, which was equally troubleſome to ELMIRA, his faithful ſpouſe, and to himſelf. That life paſſed between them after this manner, is the reaſon the town has juſt now received a lady with all that gaiety, after having been a relict but three months, which other women hardly aſſume under fifteen, after ſuch a diſaſter. ELMIRA is the daughter of a rich and worthy citizen, who gave her to OSMYN, with a portion which might have obtained her an alliance with our nobleſt houſes, and fixed her in the eye of the world, where her ſtory had not been now to be related: for her good qualities had made her the object of univerſal eſteem

eſteem among the polite part of mankind, from whom ſhe has been baniſhed and immured until the death of her gaoler. It is now full fifteen years ſince that beauteous lady was given into the hands of the happy OSMYN, who, in the ſenſe of all the world, received at that time a preſent more valuable than the poſſeſſion of both the Indies. She was then in her early bloom, with an underſtanding and diſcretion very little inferior to the moſt experienced matrons. She was not beholden to the charms of her ſex, that her company was preferable to any OSMYN could meet with abroad; for were all ſhe ſaid conſidered without regard to her being a woman, it might ſtand the examination of the ſevereſt judges. She had all the beauty of her own ſex, with all the converſation-accompliſhments of ours. But OSMYN very ſoon grew ſurfeited with the charms of her perſon by poſſeſſion, and of her mind by want of taſte; for he was one of that looſe ſort of men, who have but one reaſon for ſetting any value upon the fair ſex; who conſider even brides but as new women, and conſequently neglect them when they ceaſe to be ſuch. All the merit of ELMIRA could not prevent her becoming a mere wife within few months after her nuptials; and OSMYN had ſo little reliſh for her converſation, that he complained of the advan-

tages of it*. "My ſpouſe," ſaid he to one of his companions, "is ſo very diſcreet, ſo "virtuous, and I know not what, that I think "her perſon is rather the object of eſteem than "of love; and there is ſuch a thing as a merit "which cauſes rather diſtance than paſſion." But there being no medium in the ſtate of matrimony, their life began to take the uſual gradations to become the moſt irkſome of all beings. They grew in the firſt place very complaiſant; and having at heart a certain know-

* "On imputoit à certain Seigneur Anglois, qui à preſent "erre obſcurement dans l'Europe, de dire quelquefois, en par-"lant de ſon Epouſe, qui étoit effectivement du plus rare me-"rite, qu' *elle n'avoit d'autre defaut que celui d'etre ſa femme.*"
"*Le* NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

The French tranſlator of the TATLER points here to the duke of ORMOND, and this interpretation is warranted by a note of his own on the following paper. See TAT. N° 54, *note*.

JAMES duke of ORMOND, about fourteen months after the date of this paper, was appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the earl of WHARTON; and ſeveral more years elapſed before he was an outlaw, and became, as it is ſaid in this note, a *wanderer over Europe*. *Le* BABILLARD appeared firſt in 1723, in one volume, and that part of the ſecond volume which was then ready, was ſuppreſſed until the book was reprinted and publiſhed in two volumes at Amſterdam in 1735. The edition made uſe of in the courſe of this work, is printed *à Bazle* in 1737, which contains various particulars in the notes, the dates of which correſpond very well to the year 1723, but not to the years 1735 or 1737. The writer of this note has never ſeen more than two volumes in 12mo. of the French tranſlation of the TATLER, the firſt of which is intituled "*Le* BABILLARD;" and the ſecond, under the title of "NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE," concludes with TATLER, N° 76.

ledge that they were indifferent to each other, apologies were made for every little circumſtance which they thought betrayed their mutual coldneſs. This laſted but few months, when they ſhewed a difference of opinion in every trifle; and, as a ſign of certain decay of affection, the word "perhaps" was introduced in all their diſcourſe. "I have a mind to go "to the park," ſays ſhe; "but *perhaps*, my "dear, you will want the coach on ſome other "occaſion." He "would very willingly carry "her to the play; but *perhaps* ſhe had rather "go to lady CENTAUR'S* and play at ombre." They were both perſons of good diſcerning, and ſoon found that they mortally hated each other, by their manner of hiding it. Certain it is, that there are ſome genio's which are not capable of pure affection, and a man is born with talents for it as much as for poetry or any other ſcience.

OSMYN began too late to find the imperfection of his own heart; and uſed all the methods in the world to correct it, and argue himſelf into return of deſire and paſſion for his wife, by the contemplation of her excellent qualities, his great obligations to her, and the high value he ſaw all the world except himſelf did put upon her. But ſuch is man's unhappy condition, that though the weakneſs of the

* The name of one of the characters in BEN JONSON'S "Silent Woman."

heart has a prevailing power over the ſtrength of the head, yet the ſtrength of the head has but ſmall force againſt the weakneſs of the heart. OSMYN, therefore, ſtruggled in vain to revive departed deſire; and for that reaſon reſolved to retire to one of his eſtates in the country, and paſs away his hours of wedlock in the noble diverſions of the field; and in the fury of a diſappointed lover, made an oath to leave neither ſtag, fox, or hare living, during the days of his wife. Beſides that country-ſports would be an amuſement, he hoped alſo, that his ſpouſe would be half killed by the very ſenſe of ſeeing this town no more, and would think her life ended as ſoon as ſhe left it. He communicated his deſign to ELMIRA, who received it, as now ſhe did all things, like a perſon too unhappy to be relieved or afflicted by the circumſtance of place. This unexpected reſignation made OSMYN reſolve to be as obliging to her as poſſible; and if he could not prevail upon himſelf to be kind, he took a reſolution at leaſt to act ſincerely, and communicate frankly to her the weakneſs of his temper, to excuſe the indifference of his behaviour. He diſpoſed his houſhold in the way to Rutland, ſo as he and his lady travelled only in the coach, for the convenience of diſcourſe. They had not gone many miles out of town, when OSMYN ſpoke to this purpoſe:

"My dear, I believe I look quite as ſilly "now I am going to tell you I do not love "you, as when I firſt told you I did. We are "now going into the country together, with "only one hope for making this life agreeable, "ſurvivorſhip: deſire is not in our power; "mine is all gone for you. What ſhall we "do to carry it with decency to the world, and "hate one another with diſcretion?"

The lady anſwered, without the leaſt obſervation on the extravagance of his ſpeech:

"My dear, you have lived moſt of your days "in a court, and I have not been wholly un-"acquainted with that ſort of life. In courts, "you ſee good-will is ſpoken with great "warmth, ill-will covered with great civility. "Men are long in civilities to thoſe they hate, "and ſhort in expreſſions of kindneſs to thoſe "they love. Therefore, my dear, let us be "well-bred ſtill; and it is no matter, as to all "who ſee us, whether we love or hate: and to "let you ſee how much you are beholden to "me for my conduct, I have both hated and "deſpiſed you, my dear, this half year; and "yet neither in language or behaviour has it "been viſible but that I loved you tenderly. "Therefore, as I know you go out of town to "divert life in purſuit of beaſts, and conver-"ſation with men juſt above them; ſo, my

" life, from this moment, I ſhall read all the " learned cooks who have ever writ; ſtudy " broths, plaiſters, and conſerves, until from " a fine lady I become a notable woman. We " muſt take our minds a note or two lower, or " we ſhall be tortured by jealouſy, or anger. " Thus, I am reſolved to kill all keen paſſions, " by employing my mind on little ſubjects, " and leſſening the eaſineſs of my ſpirit; " while you, my dear, with much ale, exer- " ciſe, and ill company, are ſo good as to en- " deavour to be as contemptible, as it is ne- " ceſſary for my quiet I ſhould think you."

At Rutland they arrived, and lived with great but ſecret impatience for many ſucceſſive years, until OSMYN thought of an happy expedient to give their affairs a new turn. One day he took ELMIRA aſide, and ſpoke as follows:

" My dear, you ſee here the air is ſo tem- " perate and ſerene; the rivulets, the groves, " and ſoil, ſo extremely kind to nature, that " we are ſtronger and firmer in our health " ſince we left the town; ſo that there is no " hope of a releaſe in this place: but if you " will be ſo kind as to go with me to my eſtate " in the hundreds of Eſſex, it is poſſible ſome " kind damp may one day or other relieve us. " If you will condeſcend to accept of this offer,

" I will

"I will add that whole eſtate to your jointure "in this county."

ELMIRA, who was all goodneſs, accepted the offer, removed accordingly, and has left her ſpouſe in that place to reſt with his fathers.

This is the real figure in which ELMIRA ought to be beheld in this town; and not thought guilty of an indecorum, in not profeſſing the ſenſe, or bearing the habit of ſorrow, for one who robbed her of all the endearments of life, and gave her only common civility, inſtead of complacency of manners, dignity of paſſion, and that conſtant aſſemblage of ſoft deſires and affections which all feel who love, but none can expreſs.

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 10.

* Mr. TRUMAN, who is a mighty admirer of dramatic poetry, and knows I am about a tragedy, never meets me, but he is giving admonitions and hints for my conduct. "Mr. BICKER-"STAFF," ſaid he, "I was reading laſt night "your ſecond act you were ſo kind to lend me: "but I find you depend mightily upon the retinue "of your hero to make him magnificent. You "make guards, and uſhers, and courtiers, and

* In the following article, the author inſinuates that, at the time here ſpoken of, there was too much attention beſtowed on the dreſſes, and too little on the ſentiments of the heroes and heroines repreſented on the ſtage.

"commons,

" commons, and nobles, march before; and then
" enters your prince, and ſays, they cannot de-
', fend him from his love. Why, prythee, ISAAC,
" who ever thought they could? Place me your
" loving monarch in a ſolitude; let him have no
" ſenſe at all of his grandeur, but let it be eaten
" up with his paſſion. He muſt value himſelf as
" the greateſt of lovers, not as the firſt of princes:
" and then let him ſay a more tender thing than
" ever man ſaid before—for his *feather* and
" *eagle's beak* are nothing at all. The man is to
" be expreſſed by his ſentiments and affections,
" and not by his fortune or equipage. You are
" alſo to take care, that at his firſt entrance he
" ſays ſomething, which may give us an idea of
" what we are to expect in a perſon of his way of
" thinking. SHAKSPEARE is your pattern. In
" the tragedy of CÆSAR he introduces his hero
" in his night-gown. He had at that time all
" the power of Rome: depoſed conſuls, ſubordi-
" nate generals, and captive princes might have
" preceded him; but his genius was above ſuch
" mechanic methods of ſhewing greatneſs.
" Therefore, he rather preſents that great ſoul
" debating upon the ſubject of life and death with
" his intimate friends, without endeavouring to
" prepoſſeſs his audience with empty ſhew and
" pomp. When thoſe who attend him talk
" of the many omens which had appeared that
" day, he anſwers:

" Cowards

" Cowards die many times before their deaths;
" The valiant never taſte of death but once.
" Of all the wonders that I yet have heard,
" It ſeems to me moſt ſtrange that men ſhould fear;
" Seeing that death, a neceſſary end,
" Will come, when it will come.

" When the hero has ſpoken this ſentiment, " there is nothing that is great, which cannot be " expected from one, whoſe firſt poſition is the " contempt of death to ſo high a degree, as to " make his exit a thing wholly indifferent, and " not a part of his care, but that of heaven and " fate."

St. James's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 10.

Letters from Bruſſels of the fifteenth inſtant, N. S. ſay, that major-general Ravignan returned on the eighth, with the French king's anſwer to the intended capitulation for the citadel of Tournay; which is, that he does not think fit to ſign that capitulation, except the allies will grant a ceſſation of arms in general, during the time in which all acts of hoſtility were to have ceaſed between the citadel and the beſiegers. Soon after the receipt of this news, the cannon on each ſide began to play. There are two attacks againſt the citadel, commanded by general Lottum and general Schuylemberg, which are both carried on with great ſucceſs; and it is not doubted but the citadel will

will be in the hands of the allies before the laſt day of this month. Letters from Ipres ſay, that on the ninth inſtant part of the garriſon of that place had mutinied in two bodies, each conſiſting of two hundred; who being diſperſed the ſame day, a body of eight hundred appeared in the market-place at nine the night following, and ſeized all manner of proviſions, but were with much difficulty quieted. The governor has not puniſhed any of the offenders, the diſſatisfaction being univerſal in that place; and it is thought the officers foment thoſe diſorders, that the miniſtry may be convinced of the neceſſity of paying thoſe troops, and ſupplying them with proviſions. Theſe advices add, that on the fourteenth the marquis d'Eſte paſſed expreſs through Bruſſels from the duke of Savoy, with advice that the army of his royal highneſs had forced the retrenchments of the enemy in Savoy, and defeated that body of men which guarded thoſe paſſes under the command of the marquis de Thouy.

N° 54. Saturday, Auguſt 13, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 12.

Of the government of Affection.

WHEN labour was pronounced to be the portion of man, that doom reached the affections of his mind, as well as his perſon, the matter on which he was to feed, and all the animal and vegetable world about him. There is, therefore, an aſſiduous care and cultivation to be beſtowed upon our paſſions and affections; for they, as they are the excreſcences of our ſouls, like our hair and beards, look horrid or becoming, as we cut, or let them grow. All this grave preface is meant to aſſign a reaſon in nature for the unaccountable behaviour of DUUMVIR*, the huſband and keeper. Ten thouſand

* "On ſoupçonna que ce DUUMVIR etoit le même Duc dont "il s'agiſſoit dans l'article precedent, & que comme la Reine "auroit fort ſouhaite que ce Seigneur qu'elle concideroit beau-"coup d'ailleurs, n'eût pas donné les mauvais exemples d'un "ſi

thouſand follies had this unhappy man eſcaped, had he made a compact with himſelf to be upon his guard, and not permitted his vagrant eye to let in ſo many different inclinations upon him, as all his days he has been perplexed with. But indeed, at preſent, he has brought himſelf to be confined only to one prevailing miſtreſs; between whom and his wife, DUUMVIR paſſes his hours in all the viciſſitudes which attend paſſion and affection, without the intervention of reaſon. LAURA his wife, and PHILLIS his miſtreſs, are all with whom he has had, for ſome months, the leaſt amorous commerce. DUUMVIR has paſſed the noon of life; but cannot withdraw from thoſe entertainments which are pardonable only before that ſtage of our being, and which after that ſeaſon are rather puniſhments than ſatisfactions: for palled appetite is humorous, and muſt be gratified with ſauces rather than food. For which end DUUMVIR is provided with an haughty, imperious, expenſive, and fantaſtic miſtreſs, to whom he retires from the converſation of an affable, humble, diſcreet, and affectionate wife. LAURA receives him after abſence, with an eaſy and unaffected complacency; but that he calls inſipid: PHILLIS

"ſi mauvais menage, l'auteur crut faire plaiſir à cette prin-
"ceſſe de traiter ce ſujet plus d'une fois, & de plus d'une
"maniere." *Le* NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE.

rates

rates him for his abſence, and bids him return from whence he came; this he calls ſpirit and fire: LAURA's gentleneſs is thought mean; PHILLIS's inſolence, ſprightly. Were you to ſee him at his own home, and his miſtreſs's lodgings; to PHILLIS he appears an obſequious lover, to LAURA an imperious maſter. Nay, ſo unjuſt is the taſte of DUUMVIR, that he owns LAURA has no ill quality, but that ſhe is his wife*; PHILLIS no good one, but that ſhe is his

" * J'ai ſouvent ouï dire que le *Duc d'*ORMOND, s'etoit quel-" que fois exprimé d'une maniere approchante."

" *La* NOUVELISTE PHILOSOPHE." See TAT. N° 53, *note.*

JAMES BUTLER, duke of ORMOND, was married, at the age of 18, to a daughter of Lord HYDE, afterwards earl of ROCHESTER, who left him a widower in 1685; he was married ſoon after to lady MARY SOMERSET, daughter to the duke of BEAUFORT. Perhaps there might be ſome ground for this repeated inſinuation of the French tranſlator; but there is nothing of this nature ſaid or ſurmiſed in "The Life of the Duke of "ORMOND, 1747," 8vo. The author mentions that his grace was every where, and always, remarkable for his magnificence; ſo that there ſeems to be a better foundation for the French note on lord TIMON, in TAT. N° 9. From the work above-mentioned, the following account of this unfortunate nobleman is chiefly taken.—He was born April 29, 1665; ſent into France at ten years of age, and on his return placed in the college of Chriſt church, Oxford, of which univerſity he was afterwards chancellor. He ſucceeded to the title of his grandfather July 21, 1688; in 1689 he was made a gentleman of the bed-chamber, captain of the ſecond troop of guards, and knight of the garter. In 1702 he was appointed generaliſſimo of the forces againſt Spain; lord-lieutenant of Ireland Feb. 4, 1702-3, and again Oct. 19, 1710; captain-general Jan. 1, 1711-12; he had the firſt regiment of guards, was lord warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and

his miſtreſs. And he has himſelf often ſaid, were he married to any one elſe, he would rather keep LAURA than any woman living; yet allows, at the ſame time, that PHILLIS, were ſhe a woman of honour, would have been the moſt inſipid animal breathing. The other day LAURA, who has a voice like an angel, began to ſing to him. "Fie, madam," he cried, "we muſt be paſt all theſe gaieties." PHILLIS has a note as rude and as loud as that of a milk-maid: when ſhe begins to warble, "Well," ſays he, "there is ſuch a

and conſtable of Dover Caſtle, and had, as Burnet obſerves, "the ſame appointments which were voted criminal in the duke "of MARLBOROUGH." On the arrival of GEORGE I. the duke came with uncommon ſplendour to pay his court, but was told by lord TOWNSHEND, "the king had no longer "occaſion for his ſervice in the quality of captain-general, but "that his majeſty would be glad to ſee him at court." Withdrawing into France, he was attainted Aug. 20, 1715; his name was erazed from the liſt of peers, his arms alſo were erazed, his atchievements as knight of the garter were taken down from St. George's chapel at Windſor, and all his real and perſonal eſtates were veſted in the crown. Stripped of all ſupport in a foreign country, neceſſity compelled him to enter into the ſervice and pay of Spain. He headed ſome troops deſigned to make a deſcent upon England in ſupport of the pretender. Failing in this enterprize, he retired to Avignon, on a penſion of 2000 piſtoles, where he lived in a very religious manner, and died Nov. 16, 1745, in the 81ſt year of his age, after having been in exile upwards of 30 years. His body was conveyed into England as a bale of goods, lodged in the Jeruſalem-chamber, and buried in the vault of his very illuſtrious anceſtors, in king HENRY the Seventh's chapel; the biſhop of ROCHESTER, attended by a full choir, performed the funeral ſervice. N.

"pleaſing

"pleasing simplicity in all that wench does." In a word, the affectionate part of his heart being corrupted, and his true taste that way wholly lost, he has contracted a prejudice to all the behaviour of LAURA, and a general partiality in favour of PHILLIS. It is not in the power of the wife to do a pleasing thing, nor in the mistress to commit one that is disagreeable. There is something too melancholy in the reflection on this circumstance, to be the subject of raillery. He said a sour thing to LAURA at dinner the other day; upon which she burst into tears. "What the devil, madam," says he, "cannot I speak in my own house?" He answered PHILLIS a little abruptly at supper the same evening, upon which she threw his periwig into the fire. "Well," said he, "thou art a brave termagant jade: do you "know, hussy, that fair wig cost forty "guineas?" Oh LAURA! is it for this that the faithful CROMIUS sighed for you in vain? How is thy condition altered, since crouds of youth hung on thy eye, and watched its glances? It is not many months since LAURA was the wonder and pride of her own sex, as well as the desire and passion of ours. At plays and at balls, the just turn of her behaviour, the decency of her virgin charms, chastised, yet added to diversions. At public devotions, her winning modesty, her resigned

carriage, made virtue and religion appear with new ornaments, and in the natural apparel of ſimplicity and beauty. In ordinary converſations, a ſweet conformity of manners, and an humility which heightened all the complacencies of good-breeding and education, gave her more ſlaves than all the pride of her ſex ever made women wiſh for. LAURA's hours are now ſpent in the ſad reflection on her choice, and that deceitful vanity, almoſt inſeparable from the ſex, of believing ſhe could reclaim one that had ſo often enſnared others; as it now is, it is not even in the power of DUUMVIR himſelf to do her juſtice: for though beauty and merit are things real and independent on taſte and opinion, yet agreeableneſs is arbitrary, and the miſtreſs has much the advantage of the wife. But whenever fate is ſo kind to her and her ſpouſe as to end her days, with all this paſſion for PHILLIS, and indifference for LAURA, he has a ſecond wife in view, who may avenge the injuries done to her predeceſſor. AGLAURA is the deſtined lady, who has lived in aſſemblies, has ambition and play for her entertainment, and thinks of a man, not as the object of love, but the tool of her intereſt or pride. If ever AGLAURA comes to the empire of this inconſtant, ſhe will endear the memory of her predeceſſor. But in the mean time it is melancholy

choly to conſider, that the virtue of a wife is like the merit of a poet, never juſtly valued until after death.

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 11.

As we have profeſſed that all the actions of men are our ſubject, the moſt ſolemn are not to be omitted, if there happens to creep into their behaviour any thing improper for ſuch occaſions. Therefore the offence mentioned in the following epiſtles, though it may ſeem to be committed in a place ſacred from obſervation, is ſuch, that it is our duty to remark upon it: for though he who does it is himſelf only guilty of an indecorum, he occaſions a criminal levity in all others who are preſent at it*.

St.

* " Pour entendre cet article, & les deux lettres qu'il con-
" tient, il faut ſavoir que HENRY SACHEVERELL Docteur en
" Theologie, & alors Chapelain de l'Egliſe de *St. Sauveur*,
" dans le bourg de *Southwark*, commençoit depuis quelque
" tems à declamer, contre les ennemis de l'egliſe Anglicane,
" & à allumer le feu ſeditieux qui eclata bien-tot dans le roy-
" aume. Comme on l'avoit jugé propre à cette ouvrage, on
" lui avoit procuré cette chapelainie de St. *Sauveur*, parce
" qu'il y étoit à portée de répandre ce feu dans la capitale.
" On l'y faiſoit effectivement precher en pluſieurs Egliſes où
" il ne manquoit point de porter ſon eſprit de fureur & de ſedi-
" tion qui ſe repandoit inſenſiblement par tout. Dans les
" memes vuës, il fut invité à faire l'ouverture des aſſizes qui
" ſe tinrent à *Darby*, en 1709, & il y fit un ſermon tres ſedi-
" tieux le 15 d'Aout. Le caractere de ce predicateur faiſant

" beau-

" St. Paul's Church Yard, Auguſt 11.

" Mr. BICKERSTAFF,

" IT being mine as well as the opinion of " many others, that your papers are extremely " well fitted to reform any irregular or inde- " cent practice, I preſent the following as one " which requires your correction. Myſelf, and " a great many good people who frequent the " divine ſervice at St. Paul's, have been a long " time ſcandalized by the imprudent conduct " of * STENTOR in that cathedral. This gen- " tleman, you muſt know, is always very exact " and zealous in his devotion, which I believe " nobody blames; but then he is accuſtomed " to roar and bellow ſo terribly loud in the " reſponſes, that he frightens even us of the " congregation who are daily uſed to him: " and one of our petty canons, a punning

" beaucoup de bruit, & le deſſein de cette invitation a *Darby* " n'etant pas difficile à penetrer, l'auteur, qui deſigne ici *Sache-* " *verell* ſous le nom de *Stentor*, cenſure d'une maniere un peu " detournée cette homme factieux & turbulent, comme prichant " d'une maniere qui ne convenoit ne à l'eſprit de l'egliſe, ni au " repos de l'etat." " LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

* Dr. WILLIAM STANLEY, Dean of St. Paul's. He is mentioned again, TATLER, N°s 56, 61, 67, 70; and in the firſt letter in TAT. N° 241.

See a particular account of this in MASTERS's "Hiſtory of Ben'et College, Cambridge," p. 176; and in NICHOLS's "Hiſtory of Hinckley," p. 172.

"Cambridge ſcholar, calls his way of wor-
"ſhip a BULL-OFFERING. His harſh untune-
"able pipe is no more fit than a raven's to
"join with the muſic of a choir; yet, no-
"body having been enough his friend, I ſup-
"poſe, to inform him of it; he never fails,
"when preſent, to drown the harmony of
"every hymn and anthem, by an inundation
"of ſound beyond that of the bridge at the
"ebb of the tide, or the neighbouring lions
"in the anguiſh of their hunger. This is a
"grievance, which, to my certain knowledge,
"ſeveral worthy people deſire to ſee re-
"dreſſed; and if, by inſerting this epiſtle in
"your paper, or by repreſenting the matter
"your own way, you can convince STENTOR,
"that diſcord in a choir is the ſame ſin that
"ſchiſm * is in the church in general, you
"would lay a great obligation upon us; and
"make ſome atonement for certain of your
"paragraphs, which have not been highly
"approved by us. I am, Sir,

"Your moſt humble ſervant,

"JEOFFRY CHANTICLEER."

* "Le theme ordinaire de ce predicateur etoit la declama-
"tion contre les preſbyteriens, & contre la protection que les
"loix accordoientau nonconformiſtes & au SCHISME."
"LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

It is wonderful that there ſhould be ſuch a general lamentation, and the grievance ſo frequent, and yet the offender never know any thing of it. I have received the following letter from my kinſman at the Heralds-office, near the ſame place.

" Dear Couſin,

" This office, which has had its ſhare in the " impartial juſtice of your cenſures, demands " at preſent your vindication of their rights " and privileges. There are certain hours " when our young heralds are exerciſed in " the faculties of making proclamation, and " other vociferations, which of right belong " to us only to utter: but at the ſame hours " STENTOR in St. Paul's Church, in ſpite of " the coaches, carts, London cries, and all " other ſounds between us, exalts his throat " to ſo high a key, that the moſt noiſy of " our order is utterly unheard. If you pleaſe " to obſerve upon this, you will ever oblige, " &c."

There have been communicated to me ſome other ill conſequences from the ſame cauſe; as, the overturning of coaches by ſudden ſtarts of the horſes as they paſſed that way, women pregnant frightened, and heirs to families loſt;

loſt; which are public diſaſters, though ariſing from a good intention: but it is hoped, after this admonition, that STENTOR will avoid an act of ſo great ſupererogation, as ſinging without a voice *.

But I am diverted from proſecuting STENTOR's reformation, by an account, that the two faithful lovers, LISANDER and CORIANA, are dead; for, no longer ago than the firſt day of the laſt month, they ſwore eternal fidelity to each other, and to love until death. Ever ſince that time, LISANDER has been twice a day at the chocolate-houſe, viſits in every circle, is miſſing four hours in four-and-twenty, and will give no account of himſelf. Theſe are undoubted proofs of the departure of a lover; and conſequently CORIANA is alſo dead as a miſtreſs. I have written to STENTOR, to give this couple three calls at the church-door, which they muſt hear if they are living within the bills of mortality; and if they do not anſwer at that time, they are from that moment added to the number of my DEFUNCT.

* "A l'exception de ſon zèle de parti, SACHEVERELL "n'etoit eſtimé ni en qualité de predicateur, ni en qualité de "ſavant, ni en qualité d'honnête homme, dans le faction même "qui le prônoit."

"LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

N° 55. Tueſday, Auguſt 16, 1709.

STEELE.

——— *Paulo majora canamus.* VIRG. Ecl. iv. 1.

"——— Begin a loftier ſtrain."

WHITE's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 15.

WHILE others are buſied in relations which concern the intereſt of princes, the peace of nations, and revolutions of empire *; I think,

* STEELE, probably, drew up this pleaſing narrative from ſome ſketch communicated by the induſtrious operator of the cure, who was himſelf the author of a publication on the ſame ſubject, which this writer has not ſeen, intituled, "A full and "true Account of a miraculous Cure of a young Man in New-"ington, who was born blind, and was, in *Five Minutes*, "brought to perfect ſight, by Mr. *Roger* GRANT, *Oculiſt.*" 1709, 8vo.

"*La cure dont il s'agit dans cet article eſt réelle, & fit beaucoup* "*bruit dans la ville, de même que beaucoup d'honneur à l'oculiſte,* "*dont elle augmenta conſiderablement la reputation, & la pra-*"*tique.*" *Le N. P.*

The name of the young man, who is the principal ſubject of this Paper, was *William* JONES of *Newington Butts*, who, it is ſaid, was born blind, and brought to his ſight at the age of twenty; his mother's name was ANNABAL; and the clergyman of the place, at that time, was not the reverend Mr. *Caſwell*, as is ſaid in the original edition *in folio*, and in all the ſubſequent editions, but the reverend Mr. *William* TASWELL, as undeniably appears from his ſignature to a certificate of the cure, printed and re-printed frequently. The evidences of all this, depending on advertiſements too long to be inſerted here, will

loſt; which are public diſaſters, though ariſing from a good intention: but it is hoped, after this admonition, that STENTOR will avoid an act of ſo great ſupererogation, as ſinging without a voice *.

But I am diverted from proſecuting STENTOR's reformation, by an account, that the two faithful lovers, LISANDER and CORIANA, are dead; for no longer ago than the firſt day of the laſt month they ſwore eternal fidelity to each other, and to love until death. Ever ſince that time, LISANDER has been twice a day at the chocolate-houſe, viſits in every circle, is miſſing four hours in four and twenty, and will give no account of himſelf. Theſe are undoubted proofs of the departure of a lover; and conſequently CORIANA is alſo dead as a miſtreſs. I have written to STENTOR, to give this couple three calls at the church-door, which they muſt hear if they are living within the bills of mortality; and if they do not anſwer at that time, they are from that moment added to the number of my DEFUNCT.

* "A l'exception de ſon zèle de parti, SACHEVERELL "n'etoit eſtimé ni en qualité de predicateur, ni en qualité de "ſavant, ni en qualite d'honnête homme, dans le faction même "qui le prônoit."

"LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

N° 55. Tuesday, August 16, 1709.

STEELE.

——*Paulo majora canamus*, Virg. Ecl. iv. 1.

"——Begin a loftier strain."

White's Chocolate-house, August 15.

WHILE others are busied in relations which concern the interest of princes, the peace of nations and revolutions of empire*; I think, though these are very great subjects, my

* "La cure dont il s'agit dans cet article, est réelle, & fit "beaucoup de bruit dans la ville, de même que beaucoup "d'honneur à l'oculiste, dont elle augmenta considerablemen "la reputation & la pratique."

"LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

Among the many periodical publications which the Lucubrations of ISAAC BICKERSTAFF Esq. gave rise to, one of the earliest was the "FEMALE TATLER." As this was, in the whole course of its continuance, a contemporary publication, almost seventy-seven subsequent numbers of it have been collected with difficulty, and consulted with care, on a presumption of finding in the papers themselves, or in the advertisements annexed to them, a variety of materials for the purpose of this work. The information procured from them has fallen short of expectation, and little more has been got in recompense for this trouble, than the satisfaction of knowing that there was not much to be learned in this way. The writer (whose name

as

I think, though theſe are very great ſubjects, my theme of diſcourſe is ſometimes to be of matters

be given with other Papers, and the additional notes to this and the ſubſequent volumes, at the end of TAT. vol. V. where there happens to be moſt room for them.

The operator, Mr. *Roger* GRANT, a pains-taking man in his way, ſeems to have been a writer in the "Britiſh Apollo," where his advertiſements and his praiſes occur *paſſim*. A daughter of this perſon, Mrs. Mary Jeffries, a widow, died Oct. 13, 1784, at Tenbury in Wiltſhire, aged above 106. She was born Oct. 12, 1671, and remembered diſtinctly eight ſovereigns. She had practiſed midwifry at Tenbury upwards of 60 years, and retained her faculties and her chearfulneſs to the laſt. Her father was ſworn *oculiſt and operator in extraordidary* to Q. Anne, Sept. 27, 1710; and, on the death of Sir Will. Read, he was ſworn *oculiſt in ordinary* to Geo. I. in the end of June, or beginning of July, 1715. "Weekly Packet," N° 159.

Mr. *Roger*, and as he is alſo called, Dr. GRANT, ſeems to have been more ingenious and reputable than moſt of his brother and ſiſter oculiſts; perhaps he was rather a better ſcholar; but, if we may judge from his very numerous advertiſements, he was not leſs vain, or leſs indelicate. Indeed, a pompoſity that now ſubjects them to contempt, and an effrontery that excites diſguſt, ſeem to have been then conſidered as eſſential qualifications for exerciſing their employments ſucceſsfully.

Sweet Modeſty! bliſsful are the bounds thou preſcribeſt to man or woman; and unwiſe are all they who inconſiderately tranſgreſs them. *Qui, vel quæ, ſemel verecundiæ limites tranſierit, eum vel eam, bene et gnaviter oportet eſſe impudentem.*

London, indeed the whole kingdom, ſwarmed about this time with illiterate pretenders of this kind, of both ſexes, as much at variance with each other as the aſtrologers of the ſame period. They were continually peſtering the public with their ill-penned, oſtentatious *polemical* advertiſements; and, by mere dint of this compendious way of writing, operated ſo oddly on the underſtandings of the people, that an ingenious contemporary writer ſays, "the whole nation ſeemed perſuaded of the great ſkill and "long experience of artiſts, who, but a little before, were to-

matters of a yet higher conſideration. The ſlow ſteps of providence and nature, and ſtrange events

"tally ignorant themſelves of their having either." The ſame writer, Mr. Tho. Baker, ſays, "I never look on the grand "oculiſt, and the ſo often repeated ſtory of JONES at Newing-"ton-Butts, but I think on the cure of blindneſs, and often cry "out, *happy are they that can ſee to read it*," &c. Alluding to the cure which is the ſubject of this narrative, the ſame writer adds, "It is ſufficient that it is not probable, if people had ever "ſight enough to diſtinguiſh one man from another by it, that "their mothers, on the requeſt of an oculiſt, ſhould make oath "before a magiſtrate that they could never ſee at all." *Female* TAT. N° 58, Nov. 16—18, 1709.

This laſt paſſage alludes to an *affidavit* of *Annabal* JONES, the patient's mother, which may be ſeen, with the other advertiſements, in TAT. vol. V. *ad finem.* ADDITIONAL NOTES, &c.

This *circumforanean tribe*, as Baker ſtyles the *oculiſts*, had too long carried on a very lucrative trade, at the grievous expence, every way, of unfortunate people, who had their eyes injured by the ſmall-pox, a diſeaſe long treated injudiciouſly. Fortunately their buſineſs began to decline about ten years after the date of this Paper; and, thanks to the ingenuity and patriotiſm of a fine lady, it is now happily circumſcribed within very narrow bounds. INOCULATION, one of the moſt beneficial diſcoveries of this century, and the wiſer method of treating this horrible diſtemper, which it introduced, ſoon diminiſhed the number of their dupes, and has now ſuperſeded the multitude of ſuch expenſive and miſchievous practitioners. Lady W. Montague lived to rejoice in her ingenuity; but for many years her beauty, her rank, and her ſuperior underſtanding, ſtruggled hard to bring the happy expedient ſhe imported, into general uſe; it had many prejudices and obſtructions to overcome, and was, in its infancy, ſubjected to the illaudable ridicule of inconſiderate wit. See CENSOR, vol. II. N° 44. But it had an early and an able friend in the ingenious SANCTORIUS, the inventor of the thermometer, and weighing chair, and is now well eſtabliſhed; owing in a great meaſure to the great ſkill, the generous aſſiduity, and prudent management, of Dr. ARCHER, phyſician to the ſmall-pox hoſpitals.

events which are brought about in an inſtant, are what, as they come within our view and

Having given this hiſtory of the Paper, it may be proper and pleaſing to add here ſimilar remarks of a young gentleman who was born blind, or had no remembrance of having ever ſeen before his fourteenth year, when he was happily reſtored to ſight by the celebrated Mr. *William* CHESELDEN, in 1728, to whom the public is indebted for the preſervation and publication of his patient's very curious obſervations, and in whoſe words they are here given: "Tho' we ſay of this gentleman that he was blind, as "we do of all people who have ripe cataracts, yet they are never "ſo blind from that cauſe, but that they can diſcern day from "night, and for the moſt part, in a ſtrong light, diſtinguiſh "black, white, and ſcarlet; but they cannot perceive the ſhape "of any thing; for the light by which theſe perceptions are "made, being let in obliquely through the aqueous humour, or "the anterior ſurface of the cryſtalline, by which the rays can-"not be brought into a *focus* upon the *retina*, they can diſcern "in no other manner, than a ſound eye can through a glaſs of "broken jelly, where a great variety of ſurfaces, ſo differently "refract the light, that the ſeveral diſtinct pencils of rays can-"not be collected by the eye into their proper *foci*; wherefore "the ſhape of an object in ſuch a caſe cannot be at all diſcerned, "though the colour may. Thus it was with this young gentle-"man, who, though he knew theſe colours aſunder in good "light, yet when he ſaw them after he was couched, the faint "ideas he had of them before, were not ſufficient for him to "know them by afterwards, and therefore he did not think them "the ſame which he had before known by thoſe names. Now, "ſcarlet he thought the moſt beautiful of all colours, and of "others the moſt gay were the moſt pleaſing; whereas the firſt "time he ſaw black it gave him great uneaſineſs, yet after a "little time he was reconciled to it; but ſome months after, "ſeeing by accident a negro woman, he was ſtruck with great "horror at the ſight.

"When he firſt ſaw, he was ſo far from making any judge-"ment about diſtances, that he thought all objects whatever "touched his eyes [as he expreſſed it] as what he felt did his "ſkin, and thought no objects ſo agreeable as thoſe which were

and obſervation, ſhall be given to the public. Such things are not accompanied with ſhow

" ſmooth and regular, though he could form no judgement of " their ſhape, or gueſs what it was in any object that was pleaſ- " ing to him. He knew not the ſhape of any thing, nor any one " thing from another, however different in ſhape or magnitude; " but upon being told what things were, whoſe forms he before " knew from feeling, he would carefully obſerve, that he might " know them again; but having too many objects to learn at " once, he forgot many of them; and as he ſaid, at firſt he " learned to know, and again forgot a thouſand things in a day. " One particular only, though it may appear trifling, I will re- " late. Having often forgotten which was the cat, and which " the dog, he was aſhamed to aſk; but catching the cat, which " he knew by feeling, he was obſerved to look at her ſtedfaſtly, " and then ſetting her down, ſaid, *So, puſs, I ſhall know you* " *another time.* He was very much ſurpriſed, that thoſe things " which he liked beſt, did not appear moſt agreeable to his eyes, " expecting thoſe perſons would appear moſt beautiful that he " loved moſt, and ſuch things be moſt agreeable to his ſight, " that were ſo to his taſte. We thought he ſoon knew what " pictures repreſented, which were ſhewed to him, but we found " afterwards we were miſtaken; for about two months after he " was couched, he diſcovered at once they repreſented ſolid bo- " dies, when to that time he conſidered them only as parti-co- " loured planes, or ſurfaces diverſified with variety of paint; " but even then he was no leſs ſurprized, expecting the pictures " would feel like the things they repreſented, and was amazed " when he found thoſe parts, which by their light and ſhadow " appeared now round and uneven, felt only flat like the reſt, " and aſked, *which was the lying ſenſe,* FEELING, *or* SEEING?

" Being ſhewn his father's picture in a locket at his mother's " watch, and told what it was, he acknowledged a likeneſs, but " was vaſtly ſurprized; aſking, how it could be, that a large " face could be expreſſed in ſo little room, ſaying, *it ſhould have* " *ſeemed as impoſſible to him, as to put a buſhel of any thing into a* " *pint.* At firſt he could bear but very little light, and the things " he ſaw he thought extremely large; but upon ſeeing things larger,

my theme of diſcourſe is ſometimes to be of matters of a yet higher conſideration. The ſlow ſteps of providence and nature, and ſtrange events

as appears from the "Biographia Dramatica," was THOMAS BAKER, author of five plays, &c.) diſcovers throughout an illaudible propenſity to abuſe, and an unfortunate affectation to imitate the original TATLER. The following paſſage of N° 58, from Wedneſday Nov. 16, to Friday Nov. 18, 1709, is extracted as relative to this Paper, and exhibited as a ſpecimen of the performance. The author, ſpeaking of the "Advertiſements annexed to all manner of news-papers," expreſſes himſelf as follows:

"To find out how effectually this compendious way of "writing informs our underſtandings, we need but conſider "how the whole nation at preſent ſeems to be perſuaded "of the ſkill and many years experience of ſome artiſts, that "but a little while ago, were altogether ignorant themſelves of "having either. What man, or woman, that knows any "of the *circumforanean* company, would ever ſuſpect, that "ſeveral of them had found out ſuch infallible remedies for "moſt diſeaſes? Or what mortal that has heard them ſpeak, "would be perſuaded to believe, that their knowledge exceeded "that of the whole college of phyſicians, though the latter had "ever ſo little, if all the advices we daily receive from their own "apartments did not ſo unanimouſly confirm it? As for my "part, I can never look upon the grand oculiſt, and the ſo "often repeated ſtory of JONES at *Newington Butts*, but I "think on the cure of blindneſs, and often cry out, Happy are "they that can ſee to read it! &c. What follows ſoon after "ſeems to allude to the particular cure ſpoken of in this paper.

"It is ſufficient, that it is not probable that, if people had "ever had ſight enough to diſtinguiſh one man from another "by it, their mothers, upon the requeſt of an oculiſt, ſhould "make oath before a magiſtrate, that they could never ſee at all."

Advertiſements.

"*Mr.* ROGER GRANT, *Oculiſt*, who has been ſo ſucceſsful "in couching the cataracts, and curing all other cureable diſ-

"tempers

events which are brought about in an inſtant, are what, as they come within our view and obſervation, ſhall be given to the public.

" tempers in the eyes, lives in St. Chriſtopher's church-yard, " Threadneedle-ſtreet, near the Royal Exchange, where he has " lately brought to ſight theſe perſons under named: WILLIAM " JONES at *Newington Buts*, aged 20, born blind, reſtored to " ſight in five minutes; MARY DEARING, in Swan yard, " near Newgate, aged 75, reſtored to ſight in one minute; ELIZ. " WILD, in Bell alley, Goſwel ſtreet, blind of one eye twenty- " three years, reſtored to ſight in five minutes. WILLIAM " DIXON in Chelſea Colledge aged 87, reſtored to ſight in " five minutes; JOHN MYERS, on Saffron hill, blind by the " obſtruction of the optic nerves, reſtored to ſight in a little " time; Mr. WILLIAMS, in Peter-ſtreet, Old Soho; ANN " ANDREWS, in Goſwell-ſtreet; SAYWELL LUTHEN, at " Adam's Coffee-Houſe, in Chancery lane; ANN ALLEN, " in Nightingale lane; ANNE LEE, at the Croſs-Keys Tavern, " the lower end of St. Martin's-lane, Strand; Mr. GODBY " PORTER, near Fiſh-mongers Hall, Thames-ſtreet.

" N. B. Theſe perſons, with 176 others, have been all cured " by the aforeſaid Mr. GRANT ſince Sept. 1708."

This advertiſement appeared in Nov. 1709, annexed to the "FEMALE TATLER," N 62; and was re-publiſhed, and re-re-publiſhed, in N°s 63, and 64.

" Mr. ROGER GRANT, having cured great numbers in her " Majeſty's ſervice who had laboured under diſtempers in the " eyes, was ſworn *Oculiſt and Operator in extraordinary* to her " Majeſty, Sep. 27, 1710." Annals of Q. Anne, year the 9th, p. 423.

ROGER GRANT, Eſq. was ſworn Oculiſt in ordinary to his Majeſty in the end of June or beginning of July, 1715, in the room of Sir William READ deceaſed.

WEEKLY PACKET, N° 159.

" Sir WILLIAM READ, her Majeſty's oculiſt in Durham- " Yard, in the Strand, London, by his long practice and great " experience, has lately found out a medicine that clarifies " the

lic. Such things are not accompanied with ſhow and noiſe, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the unattentive part of mankind; but

" the eyes from ſuffuſions, which infallibly prevents cataracts in " the beginning, and preſerves the ſight in old or young, pro- " vided they apply themſelves to him before damaged by pre- " tenders, as has been too fatally experienced by many to their " great misfortune; he likewiſe couches cataracts without pain " or much confinement, as will be atteſted by many perſons of " quality, and others that have found the good effects thereof. " He alſo cures Hair Lips or Wry Necks, though never ſo de- " formed; or contracted limbs, and has lately taken ſeveral " wens of a very great bigneſs; particularly one lately from a " gentlewoman that weighed 29 pounds, without any effuſion " of blood, after the application of his ſtyptick water, which " any perſon may be furniſhed with at his houſe, with the me- " dicines for the eyes above mentioned."

Annexed to "FEMALE TATLER," Nos 67, 72, and 73.

" This is to certify that I ELIZ. WICKS, in the family " of Sir DUDEY CULLUM, Baronet, of Harſted, near St. " Edmund's Bury, in Suffolk, was reduced to an abſolute " blindneſs by a ſcrophulus or king's evil *humer* in both " my eyes; notwithſtanding I made uſe of the beſt advice of " phyſicians and ſurgeons in the city of London, and in this " county, to no effect, they giving me over as incureable.

" Sir WILLIAM READ, her Majeſty's oculiſt in Durham- " yard (whoſe occaſions calling him to Bury) has with the " bleſſing of God reſtored me to my ſight, and made a perfect " cure of me, as is hereby atteſted. Bury, Sep. 28, 1709, by " me ELIZ. WICKS. Sir WILLIAM is conſtantly to be ad- " viſed with at his houſe. Note, This cure was performed 15 " months ago, and ſhe now continues perfectly well."

Annexed to "FEMALE TATLER," N° 41.

" Sir WILLIAM READ, her Majeſty's *oculiſt*, being very " ſenſible that many of her Majeſty's ſoldiers muſt have re- " ceived damage in their eyes, or viſive faculty, in the late " bloody and unparalleled battle, thought fit to give public " notice,

but are very proper at once to exerciſe our humanity, pleaſe our imaginations, and improve our judgements. It may not, therefore,

" notice, for the benefit of all ſuch perſons, that he will con-
" ſtantly attend at his houſe in Durham-Yard. Where all ſuch
" perſons bringing certificates from their reſpective officers ſhall
" be kindly received, and all due care taken in order to their
" ſpeedy cure, *gratis*; as it has been his conſtant practice ever ſince
" the beginning of the war. Note, Sir WILLIAM READ
" couches cataracts *gratis*, to all ſuch poor people as ſhall be
" recommended to him as fit objects of charity, ſuch as the
" poor Palatines. He hath ſeveral to couch this month and the
" next, at his houſe aboveſaid, where he has performed above
" one hundred ſuch operations ſince Lady-day laſt. And any
" gentleman or lady ſhall be welcome to ſee that curious opera-
" tion performed."

Annexed to "FEMALE TATLER," N°s 43, 44, 45, and 46.

There is another atteſted certificate of a wonderful cure of blindneſs by this oculiſt, annexed to "FEMALE TATLER," N°s 48, and 49.

Sir WILLIAM READ was ſworn oculiſt in ordinary to K. George, in the beginning of the year 1714; and died, as he is called, *oculiſt in chief*, at Rocheſter, May 24, 1715.

"WEEKLY PACKET," N° 132.

Lady READ took up the trade of couching cataracts after the death of her huſband, and advertiſes with the beſt of them. *Ibid.* N° 151.

BOYER, in his "Political State," mentions an oculiſt about this time, of the name of BRINSDEN; and the following advertiſement is printed in the "FEMALE TATLER," N°s 36, 37, 54, and 55.

" Dr. CLARK, phyſician and ſworn oculiſt in ſalary to K.
" CHARLES and K. JAMES II. having within theſe three
" months brought to ſight the Lady YALLOP; Mr. SMITH's
" child born blind; Mr. LOCK; and more than 70 beſides,
" in and about Norwich; his opthalmick ſecret being expe-
" rienced by more than one thouſand people cured of the *gutta*
" *ſerena*;

fore, be unuſeful to relate many circumſtances, which were obſervable upon a late cure done upon a young gentleman who was born blind, and on the twenty-ninth of June laſt received his ſight, at the age of twenty years, by the operation of an oculiſt. This

"*ſerena*; that is, when the eyes ſeem fair as thoſe who ſee, yet "are blind: it infallibly diſſolves ſuffuſions, the ſeed of cata-"racts, and takes away dimneſs, miſts, flies, gnats, ſparks, "cobwebs and other falſe appearances, ſymptoms of approach-"ing blindneſs, if not timely prevented. This excellent means "may be had by a meſſenger, or writing a true ſtate of the "caſe, and conveyed into any remote part (with other proper "remedies for all diſeaſes incident to the eyes) from his houſe "in Old Southampton Buildings, Holbourn. A Golden Head "over the door."

This metropolis ſeems to have ſwarmed at the time here ſpoken of with illiterate and illiberal people, who called themſelves oculiſts, diſparaged one another, and laid hold of all occaſions of peſtering the public with their ill-written and oſtentatious advertiſements. They carried on at this time a lucrative trade, chiefly at the expence, in every way, of the numbers who had their eyes injured by the lamentable ravages of the ſmall-pox, a diſeaſe then generally treated very injudiciouſly.

INOCULATION, the moſt beneficial diſcovery made in this century, and the wiſer methods of treating this diſtemper, which the practice of it introduced, have happily deprived them of the principal part of their patients, and left but little employment for ſuch dangerous practitioners. In the preſent practiſe, a plaiſter is put upon the eye, the inſtant that the operation is performed.

The length of notes on this paper prevents obſervations on the narrative it contains, which claſhes in ſome reſpects with ſimilar facts, real or alledged, in DIDEROT's "*Lettre ſur les aveugles*," wherein there is much to commend, and ſome things highly cenſurable: but to ſuch as think, obſervations of this nature are not neceſſary; and to ſuch as do not, they could not be ſerviceable.

happened

happened no farther off than *Newington**, and the work was prepared for in the following manner:

The operator, Mr. GRANT, having obſerved the eyes of his patient, and convinced his friends and relations, among others the reverend Mr. CASWELL, miniſter of the place, that it was highly probable that he ſhould remove the obſtacle which prevented the uſe of his ſight; all his acquaintance, who had any regard for the young man, or curioſity to be preſent when one of full age and underſtanding received a new ſenſe, aſſembled themſelves on this occaſion. Mr. CASWELL, being a gentleman particularly curious, deſired the whole company, in caſe the blindneſs ſhould be cured, to keep ſilence: and let the patient make his own obſervations, without the direction of any thing he had received by his other ſenſes, or the advantage of diſcovering his friends by their voices. Among ſeveral others, the mother, brethren, ſiſters, and a young gentlewoman for whom he had a paſſion, were preſent. The work was performed with great ſkill and dexterity. When the patient firſt received the dawn of light, there appeared ſuch an ecſtacy in his action, that he ſeemed ready to ſwoon away

* Newington Butts, in the county of Surrey.

ſhow and noiſe, and therefore ſeldom draw the eyes of the unattentive part of mankind; but are very proper at once to exerciſe our humanity, pleaſe our imaginations, and improve our judgements. It may not, therefore, be unuſeful to relate many circumſtances, which were obſervable upon a late cure done upon a young gentleman who was born blind, and on the twenty-ninth of June

"larger, thoſe firſt ſeen he conceived leſs, never being able to "imagine any lines beyond the bounds he ſaw; the room he was "in, he ſaid, he knew to be but part of the houſe, yet he could "not conceive that the whole houſe could look bigger. Before "he was couched, he expected little advantage from ſeeing worth "undergoing an operation for, except *reading* and *writing*; for "he ſaid, he thought he could have no more pleaſure in walking "abroad than he had in the garden, which he could do ſafely "and readily. And even blindneſs, he ſaid, had this advantage, "that he could go any where in the dark much better than thoſe "who can ſee; and after he had ſeen, he did not ſoon loſe this "quality, nor deſire a light to go about the houſe in the night. "He ſaid, every new object was a new delight; and the pleaſure "was ſo great, that he wanted words to expreſs it; but his gra-"titude to his operator he could not conceal, never ſeeing him "for ſome time without tears of joy in his eyes, and other marks "of affection. If he did not happen to come at times when he "was expected, he would be ſo grieved, that he could not for-"bear crying at his diſappointment.

"A year after ſeeing, being carried upon Epſom-downs, and "obſerving a large proſpect, he was exceedingly delighted with "it, and called it a new kind of ſeeing. Being lately couched of "his other eye, he ſays, that objects at firſt appeared large to "this eye, but not ſo large as they did at firſt to the other; and "looking upon the ſame object with both eyes, he thought it "looked about twice as large as with the firſt couched eye only, "but not double that we can any ways diſcover." CHESELDEN's "Anatomy," &c. p. 300, *et ſeqq.* ed. 1778, 8vo.

laſt received his ſight, at the age of twenty years, by the operation of an oculiſt. This happened no farther off than *Newington*, and the work was prepared for in the following manner.

The operator, Mr. GRANT, having obſerved the eyes of his patient, and convinced his friends and relations, among others the reverend Mr. TASWELL, miniſter of the place, that it was highly probable that he ſhould remove the obſtacle which prevented the uſe of his ſight; all his acquaintance, who had any regard for the young man, or curioſity to be preſent when one of full age and underſtanding received a new ſenſe, aſſembled themſelves on this occaſion. Mr. TASWELL, being a gentleman particularly curious, deſired the whole company, in caſe the blindneſs ſhould be cured, to keep ſilence: and let the patient make his own obſervations, without the direction of any thing he had received by his other ſenſes, or the advantage of diſcovering his friends by their voices. Among ſeveral others, the mother, brethren, ſiſters, and a young gentlewoman for whom he had a paſſion, were preſent. The work was performed with great ſkill and dexterity. When the patient firſt received the dawn of light, there appeared ſuch an ecſtacy in his action, that he ſeemed ready to ſwoon away

in

in the ſurprize of joy and wonder. The ſurgeon ſtood before him with his inſtruments in his hands. The young man obſerved him from head to foot; after which he ſurveyed himſelf as carefully, and ſeemed to compare him to himſelf; and, obſerving both their hands, ſeemed to think they were exactly alike, except the inſtruments, which he took for parts of his hands. When he had continued in this amazement ſome time, his mother could not longer bear the agitations of ſo many paſſions as thronged upon her; but fell upon his neck, crying out, "My ſon! "my ſon"! The youth knew her voice, and could ſpeak no more than, "Oh me! are you "my mother?" and fainted. The whole room, you will eaſily conceive, were very affectionately employed in recovering him; but, above all, the young gentlewoman who loved him, and whom he loved, ſhrieked in the loudeſt manner. That voice ſeemed to have a ſudden effect upon him as he recovered, and he ſhewed a double curioſity in obſerving her as ſhe ſpoke and called to him; until at laſt he broke out, "What has been done "to me? Whither am I carried? Is all this "about me, the thing I have heard ſo often "of? Is this the light? Is this ſeeing? "Were you always thus happy, when you "ſaid

" ſaid you were glad to ſee each other?
" Where is TOM, who uſed to lead me?
" But I could now, methinks, go any where
" without him." He offered to move, but ſeemed afraid of every thing around him. When they ſaw his difficulty, they told him, " until he became better acquainted with his " new being, he muſt let the ſervant ſtill lead " him." The boy was called for, and preſented to him. Mr. CASWELL aſked him, " what ſort of " thing he took TOM to be before he had ſeen " him?" He anſwered, " he believed there was " not ſo much of him as of himſelf; but he " fancied him the ſame ſort of creature." The noiſe of this ſudden change made all the neighbourhood throng to the place where he was. As he ſaw the croud thickening, he deſired Mr. CASWELL to tell him how many there were in all to be ſeen. The gentleman, ſmiling, anſwered him, that " it would be very " proper for him to return to his late condition, " and ſuffer his eyes to be covered, until they " had received ſtrength: for he might remem- " ber well enough, that by degrees he had " from little and little come to the ſtrength " he had at preſent in his ability of walking " and moving; and that it was the ſame thing " with his eyes, which," he ſaid, " would loſe the " power of continuing to him that wonderful " tranſport he was now in, except he would be

" contented

" contented to lay aſide the uſe of them, until " they were ſtrong enough to bear the light " without ſo much feeling as, he knew, he " underwent at preſent." With much reluctance he was prevailed upon to have his eyes bound; in which condition they kept him in a dark room, until it was proper to let the organ receive its objects without further precaution. During the time of this darkneſs, he bewailed himſelf in the moſt diſtreſſed manner; and accuſed all his friends, complaining that " ſome " incantation had been wrought upon him, and " ſome ſtrange magic uſed to deceive him into an " opinion that he had enjoyed what they called " ſight." He added, " that the impreſſions then let " in upon his ſoul would certainly diſtract him, if " he were not ſoat that preſent." At another time, he would ſtrive to name the perſons he had ſeen among the crowd after he was couched, and would pretend to ſpeak, in perplexed terms of his own making, of what he in that ſhort time obſerved. But on the ſixth inſtant it was thought fit to unbind his head, and the young woman whom he loved was inſtructed to open his eyes accordingly; as well to endear herſelf to him by ſuch a circumſtance, as to moderate his ecſtacies by the perſuaſion of a voice which had ſo much power over him as hers ever had. When this beloved young woman began to

take off the binding of his eyes, ſhe talked to him as follows:

"Mr. WILLIAM, I am now taking the bind-
"ing off, though, when I conſider what I am
"doing, I tremble with the apprehenſion, that,
"though I have from my very childhood loved
"you, dark as you were, and though you had
"conceived ſo ſtrong a love for me, you will
"find there is ſuch a thing as beauty, which
"may enſnare you into a thouſand paſſions of
"which you are now innocent, and take you
"from me for ever. But, before I put myſelf
"to that hazard, tell me in what manner that
"love, you always profeſſed to me, entered
"into your heart; for its uſual admiſſion is at
"the eyes."

The young man anſwered, "Dear LIDIA,
"if I am to loſe by ſight the ſoft pantings
"which I have always felt when I heard your
"voice; if I am no more to diſtinguiſh the
"ſtep of her I love when ſhe approaches me,
"but to change that ſweet and frequent plea-
"ſure for ſuch an amazement as I knew the little
"time I lately ſaw; or if I am to have any
"thing beſides, which may take from me the
"ſenſe I have of what appeared moſt pleaſing
"to me at that time, which apparition it ſeems
"was you; pull out theſe eyes, before they
"lead me to be ungrateful to you, or undo
"my-

"myſelf. I wiſhed for them but to ſee you; "pull them out, if they are to make me forget "you."

LIDIA was extremely ſatisfied with theſe aſſurances; and pleaſed herſelf with playing with his perplexities. In all his talk to her, he ſhewed but very faint ideas of any thing which had not been received at the ears; and cloſed his proteſtation to her, by ſaying, that if he were to ſee VALENTIA and BARCELONA, whom he ſuppoſed the moſt eſteemed of all women, by the quarrel there was about them, he would never like any but LIDIA.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 15.

We have repeated advices of the entire defeat of the Swediſh army near Pultowa, on the twenty-ſeventh of June, O. S. and letters from Berlin give the following account of the remains of the Swediſh army ſince the battle; prince Menzikoff, being ordered to purſue the victory, came up with the Swediſh army, which was left to the command of general Lewenhaupt, on the thirtieth of June, O. S. on the banks of the Boriſthenes; whereupon he ſent general Lewenhaupt a ſummons to ſubmit himſelf to his preſent fortune: Lewenhaupt immediately diſpatched three general officers to that prince, to treat about a capitu-

lation; but the Swedes, though they conſiſted of fifteen thouſand men, were in ſo great want of proviſion and ammunition, that they were obliged to ſurrender themſelves at diſcretion. His Czariſh majeſty diſpatched an expreſs to general Goltz, with an account of theſe particulars, and alſo with inſtructions to ſend out detachments of his cavalry, to prevent the king of Sweden's joining his army in Poland. That prince made his eſcape with a ſmall party by ſwimming over the Boriſthenes; and it was thought, he deſigned to retire into Poland by the way of Volhinia. Advices from Bern of the eleventh inſtant ſay, that the general diet of the Helvetic body held at Baden concluded on the ſixth; but the deputies of the ſix cantons, who are deputed to determine the affair of Tockenburg, continue their application to that buſineſs, notwithſtanding ſome new difficulties ſtarted by the abbot of St. Gall. Letters from Geneva of the ninth ſay, that the duke of Savoy's cavalry had joined count Thaun, as had alſo two imperial regiments of huſſars; and that his royal highneſs's army was diſpoſed in the following manner: the troops under the command of count Thaun are extended from Conſtans to St. Peter D'Albigni. Small parties are left in ſeveral poſts from thence to Little St. Bernard, to preſerve the

communication with Piedmont by the valley of Aoſta. Some forces are alſo poſted at Taloir, and in the caſtle of Doin, on each ſide of the lake of Anneci. General Rhebinder is encamped in the valley of Oulx with ten thouſand foot, and ſome detachments of horſe: his troops are extended from Exilles to mount Genevre, ſo that he may eaſily penetrate into Dauphinè on the leaſt motion of the enemy; but the duke of Berwick takes all neceſſary precautions to prevent ſuch an enterprize. That general's head quarters are at Francin; and he hath diſpoſed his army in ſeveral parties, to preſerve a communication with the Maurienne and Briançon. He hath no proviſions for his army but from Savoy; Provence and Dauphinè being unable to ſupply him with neceſſaries. He left two regiments of dragoons at Annen, who ſuffered very much in the late action at Teſſons, where they loſt fifteen hundred, who were killed on the ſpot, four ſtandards, and three hundred priſoners, among whom were forty officers. The laſt letters from the duke of Marlborough's camp at Orchies of the nineteenth inſtant adviſe, that Monſieur Ravignon being returned from the French court with an account that the king of France had refuſed to ratify the capitulation for the ſurrender of the citadel of Tournay, the approaches have been carried on with great

vigour and ſucceſs: our miners have diſcovered ſeveral of the enemy's mines, who have ſprung divers others, which did little execution; but for the better ſecurity of the troops, both aſſaults are carried on by the cautious way of ſapping. On the eighteenth, the confederate army made a general forage without any loſs. Marſhal Villars continues in his former camp, and applies himſelf with great diligence in caſting up new lines behind the old on the Scarp. The duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene deſigned to begin a general review of the army on the twentieth.

N° 56. Thurſday, Auguſt 18, 1709.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libeli.
Juv. Sat. i. v. 85, 85.

" Whatever good is done, *whatever ill——*
" By human kind, ſhall this collection fill.

*** This is the firſt of ſome patriotic and excellent papers, in which STEELE laudably employed his wit, in expoſing the gameſters, ſharpers, and ſwindlers of his time, with a view to guard his unwary countrymen from their ſnares, and " to ba-" niſh fraud and cozenage from the preſence and converſation " of gentlemen."

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 17.

THERE is a young foreigner committed to my care, who puzzles me extremely in the queſtions he aſks about the perſons of figure we meet in public places. He has but very little of our language, and therefore I am mightily at a loſs to expreſs to him things for which they have no word in that tongue to which he was born. It has been often my anſwer, upon his aſking who ſuch a fine gentleman is? That he is what we call A SHARPER: and he wants my explication. I thought it would be very unjuſt to tell him, he is the

ſame the French call *Coquin*; the Latins, *Nebulo*; or the Greeks, Ῥάσκαλ *: for, as cuſtom is the moſt powerful of all laws, and that the order of men we call Sharpers are received amongſt us, not only with permiſſion, but favour, I thought it unjuſt to uſe them like perſons upon no eſtabliſhment; beſides that it would be an unpardonable diſhonour to our country, to let him leave us with an opinion, that our nobility and gentry keep company with common thieves and cheats: I told him, "they were a ſort of tame Huſſars, that were "allowed in our cities, like the wild ones in "our camp; who had all the privileges be-"longing to us, but at the ſame time were not "tied to our diſcipline or laws." ALETHEUS†, who is a gentleman of too much virtue for the age he lives in, would not let this matter be thus palliated; but told my pupil, "that he "was to underſtand that diſtinction, quality, "merit, and induſtry, were laid aſide among "us by the incurſions of theſe civil huſſars; "who had got ſo much countenance, that the

* The word "raſcal," printed in Greek characters.

† ADDISON being at this time in Ireland, it is offered merely as a conjecture, that STEELE might mean under both the names of ALETHEUS and SOPHRONIUS, to teſtify his reſpect for the amiable manners and integrity of his ingenious auxiliary and friend JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. whoſe firſt contribution, in the letter ſigned JOSIAH COUPLET, ſeems to juſtify this ſuppoſition. See TATLER, N° 64.

"breeding

"breeding and faſhion of the age turned their "way to the ruin of order and œconomy in "all places where they are admitted." But SOPHRONIUS*, who never falls into heat upon any ſubject, but applies proper language, temper, and ſkill, with which the thing in debate is to be treated, told the youth, "that "gentleman had ſpoken nothing but what was "literally true; but fell upon it with too much "earneſtneſs to give a true idea of that ſort of "people he was declaiming againſt, or to re-"medy the evil which he bewailed: for the "acceptance of theſe men being an ill which "had crept into the converſation-part of our "lives, and not into our conſtitution itſelf, it "muſt be corrected where it began: and con-"ſequently is to be amended only by bringing "raillery and deriſion upon the perſons who "are guilty, or thoſe who converſe with them. "For the *Sharpers*," continued he, "at preſent "are not as formerly, under the acceptation "of pick-pockets; but are by cuſtom erected "into a real and venerable body of men, and "have ſubdued us to ſo very particular a de-"ference to them, that though they are known "to be men without honour or conſcience, "no demand is called a debt of honour ſo in-"diſputably as theirs. You may loſe your

* See the preceding note.

"honour

" honour to them, but they lay none againſt
" you: as the prieſthood in Roman catholic
" countries can purchaſe what they pleaſe for
" the church, but they can alienate nothing from
" it. It is from this toleration, that *Sharpers*
" are to be found among all ſorts of aſſem-
" blies and companies; and every talent
" amongſt men is made uſe of by ſome one or
" other of the ſociety, for the good of their
" common cauſe: ſo that an unexperienced
" young gentleman is as often enſnared by his
" underſtanding as his folly; for who could be
" unmoved, to hear the eloquent DROMIO ex-
" plain the conſtitution, talk in the key of
" CATO, with the ſeverity of one of the ancient
" ſages, and debate the greateſt queſtion of ſtate
" in a common chocolate or coffee-houſe? who
" could, I ſay, hear this generous declamator,
" without being fired at his noble zeal, and
" becoming his profeſſed follower, if he might
" be admitted? MONOCULUS's * gravity would
" be no leſs inviting to a beginner in conver-
" ſation; and the ſnare of his eloquence would
" equally catch one who had never ſeen an old
" gentleman ſo very wiſe, and yet ſo little
" ſevere. Many other inſtances of extraordi-
" nary men among the brotherhood might be

* TATLER, N° 36, and *note*, where it is ſaid, that *Monoculus* was ſuppoſed to mean Sir HUMPHREY MONNEUX.

" pro-

" produced; but every man, who knows the " town, can ſupply himſelf with ſuch examples " without their being named."—WILL VAFER, who is ſkilful at finding out the ridiculous ſide of a thing, and placing it in a new and proper light, though he very ſeldom talks, thought fit to enter into this ſubject. He has lately loſt certain looſe ſums, which half the income of his eſtate will bring in within ſeven years: beſides which, he propoſes to marry, to ſet all right. He was, therefore, indolent enough to ſpeak of this matter with great impartiality. " When I look around me," ſaid this eaſy gentleman, " and conſider in a juſt balance us " *bubbles*, elder brothers, whoſe ſupport our " dull fathers contrived to depend upon certain " acres, with the rooks, whoſe anceſtors left " them the wide world; I cannot but admire " their fraternity, and contemn my own. Is " not JACK HEYDAY much to be preferred to " the Knight he has bubbled? JACK has his " equipage, his wenches, and his followers: " the Knight, ſo far from a retinue, that he is " almoſt one of JACK's. However, he is gay, " you ſee, ſtill; a florid outſide——His habit " ſpeaks the man—And ſince he muſt unbut- " ton, he would not be reduced outwardly, " but is ſtripped to his upper coat. But " though I have great temptation to it, I will " not at this time give the hiſtory of the loſing

" ſide;

" ſide; but ſpeak the effects of my thoughts, " ſince the loſs of my money, upon the gain- " ing people. This ill fortune makes moſt " men contemplative and given to reading; at " leaſt it has happened ſo to me; and the riſe " and fall of the family of *Sharpers* in all ages " has been my contemplation."

I find, all times have had of this people: HOMER, in his excellent heroic poem, calls them MYRMIDONS *, who were a body that kept among themſelves, and had nothing to loſe; therefore never ſpared either Greek or Trojan, when they fell in their way, upon a party. But there is a memorable verſe, which gives us an account of what broke that whole body, and made both *Greeks* and *Trojans* maſters of the ſecret of their warfare and plunder. There is nothing ſo pedantic as many quotations; therefore I ſhall inform you only, that in this battalion there were two officers called THERSITES and PANDARUS †: they were both leſs renowned

* " STRABON dit que l'on appelloit ainſi proprement les ha- " bitans de l'iſle d'*Egine*, & la fable ajoûte qu'ils nommez du " mot *mirmex*, qui veut dire fourmi, parce que c'etoit des four- " mis que les Dieux changerent en hommes à la priére d'EAQUE. " Dans HOMERE, les *Myrmydons* etoient ceux qu' ACHILLE & " PATROCLE commandoient au ſiege de *Troye*. HOM. Il. II. " 684. En *Anglois*, comme en *François*, le titre de *Myrmidon* " eſt un terme de mepris, & c'eſt tout ce que l'auteur a voulu " dire." " *Le* N. P."

† " On voit par ceci que tout ce recit n'eſt que par badi- " nage. Car THERSITE & PANDARE n'etoient pas dans le " même

renowned for their beauty than their wit; but each had this particular happineſs, that they were plunged over head and ears in the ſame water which made ACHILLES invulnerable; and had ever after certain gifts, which the reſt of the world were never to enjoy. Among others, they were never to know they were the moſt dreadful to the ſight of all mortals, never to be diffident of their own abilities, never to bluſh, or ever to be wounded but by each other. Though ſome hiſtorians ſay, gaming began among the *Lydians* * to divert hunger, I could cite many authorities to prove it had its riſe at the ſiege of *Troy* †; and that ULYSSES ‡ won

"même parti, le premiere étant parmi les *Grecs*, & l'autre parmi "les *Troyens*. Mais les filoux s'entendent au jeu quand ils "font ſemblant du contraire. HOMERE peint THERSITE, "impudent, laid, ſot, & lâche au poſſible; à la laideur près "PANDARE n'eſt gùere répréſenté plus favorablement."

"*Le* N. P."

* "HERODOTE, qui attribue l'invention du jeu aux *Lidiens*, "nous dit au meme endroit, *Lib.* I. que chez ce peuple toutes "les filles ſe proſtituent ſans façon, & que le peché contre na- "ture y étoit toleré par les loix. Je ne ſai ſi l'auteur avoit ici "tout cela en vüe; mais je ſai bien qu'il n'eſt pas honorable au "jeu de devoir ſa naiſſance à une nation de ce caractere."

"*Le* N. P."

† "MEZIRIAC ſur la Let. de PENELOPE à ULYSSE, Tom. "I. p. 32, Ed. 1726. PALAMEDE, pour entretenir les ſoldats "pendant qu'ils étoient de loiſir, & les garder de ſe diſbander, "inventa le jeu des Dez, &c." "*Le* N. P."

‡ "Le bouclier d'ACHILLE, qu'AJAX & ULYSSE ſe diſpu- "terent après la mort de ſon poſſeſſeur. V. OVID. *Metam. Lib.* "13. Ce n'étoit pas le bouclier d'ACHILLE mais celui d'AJAX

"qui

won the ſevenfold ſhield at hazard. But be that as it may, the ruin of the corps of the Myrmidons proceeded from a breach between THERSITES and PANDARUS. The firſt of theſe was leader of a ſquadron, wherein the latter was but a private man; but having all the good qualities neceſſary for a partiſan, he was the favourite of his officer. But the whole hiſtory of the ſeveral changes in the order of *Sharpers*, from thoſe *Myrmidons* to our modern men of addreſs and plunder, will require that we conſult ſome antient manuſcripts. As we make theſe enquiries, we ſhall diurnally communicate them to the public, that the *Knights of the Induſtry* may be better underſtood by the good people of England. Theſe ſort of men, in ſome ages, were ſycophants and flatterers only, and were endued with arts of life to capacitate them for the converſation of the rich and great; but now the bubble courts the impoſtor, and pretends at the utmoſt to be but his equal. To clear up the reaſons and cauſes in ſuch revolutions, and the different conduct between fools and cheats, ſhall be one of our labours for the good of this kingdom. How therefore pimps, footmen, fidlers, and lacqueys, are elevated into companions in this preſent age, ſhall

" qui avoit ſept doubles. C'eſt pour badiner que l'autre met " cet mépriſe dans la bouche de ſon nouveau ſavant."

" *Le* N. P."

be accounted for from the influence of the planet MERCURY * on this iſland; the aſcendency of which *Sharper* over SOL, who is a patron of the Muſes and all honeſt profeſſions, has been noted by the learned JOB GADBURY †, to be the cauſe, that "cunning and trick are "more eſteemed than art and ſcience." It muſt be allowed alſo, to the memory of Mr. PARTRIDGE †, late of Cecil-ſtreet, in the Strand, that in his anſwer to an horary queſtion, At what hour of the night to ſet a fox-trap in June 1705? he has largely diſcuſſed, under the character of REYNARD, the manner of ſurpriſing all *Sharpers* as well as him. But of theſe great points, after more mature deliberation.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 17.

"To ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Eſquire.

"SIR,

"We have nothing at preſent new, but that "we underſtand by ſome *Owlers* ‡, old people

* MERCURY was the God of thieves, and was worſhipped in this country by our heathen anceſtors. See VERSTEGAN *paſſim*.

† GADBURY was an almanack-maker, an aſtrologer, and a brother conjurer of Mr. PARTRIDGE, who lived ſeveral years after he fell into the hands of *Squire* BICKERSTAFF's upholders, and died in reality about the end of June, or in the beginning of July, 1715. See TAT. N° 59, & *paſſim*.

‡ OWLER ſignifies one who carries contraband goods; the word is perhaps derived from the neceſſity of carrying on an illicit trade by night. JOHNSON.

"die

" die in France. Letters from Paris of the " 10th inſtant, N. S. ſay, that Monſieur " d'Andre, Marquis d'Oraiſon, died at eighty- " five: Monſieur Brumars, at one hundred " and two years, died for love of his wife, " who was ninety-two at her death, after " ſeventy years cohabitation. Nicholas de " Boutheiller, pariſh-preacher of Saſſeville, " being a bachelor, held out to one hundred " and ſixteen. Dame Claude de Maſſy, relict " of Monſieur Peter de Monceaux, Grand " Audiencer of France, died on the ſeven- " teenth, aged one hundred and ſeven. Let- " ters of the ſeventeenth ſay, Monſieur Chre- " ſtien de Lamoignon died on the ſeventh " inſtant, a perſon of great piety and virtue; " but having died young, his age is concealed " for reaſons of ſtate. On the fifteenth, his " Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, attended by the Dau- " phin, the duke of Burgundy, the duke and " dutcheſs of Berry, aſſiſted at the proceſſion " which he yearly performs in memory of a " vow made by Lewis the Thirteenth, in 1638. " For which act of piety, his majeſty received " abſolution of his confeſſor, for the breach of " all inconvenient vows made by himſelf. I " am, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

" HUMPHREY KIDNEY*."

* H. KIDNEY, was a waiter at St. James's Coffee-houſe. See TATLER, N° 1, and *note*.

From

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 17.

I am to acknowledge ſeveral letters which I have lately received; among others, one ſubſcribed PHILANTHROPOS, another EMILIA, both which ſhall be honoured. I have a third from an officer in the army, wherein he deſires I would do juſtice to the many gallant actions which have been done by men of private characters, or officers of lower ſtations, during this long war; that their families may have the pleaſure of ſeeing we lived in an age, wherein men of all orders had their proper ſhare in fame and glory. There is nothing I ſhould undertake with greater pleaſure than matters of this kind; if therefore they, who are acquainted with ſuch facts*, would pleaſe to "com-

* In ſearching for facts of the kind here ſpoken of, application was made to a General Officer well verſed in military hiſtory, and in high eſtimation for various knowledge, and learning in all things that concern his profeſſion. He related what follows with an honeſt emotion that did him honour, as he had no particular connection, nor any perſonal acquaintance with the HERO of his ſtory. Though relative to a ſuperior officer, and of a poſterior date, it is ſtill in the nature of the facts here requeſted. If it had happened in that time, and been pointed out to this author as a thing overlooked, he would certainly have taken pains, "to ſet it in "a proper and diſtinguiſhed light." It is given here, unvarniſhed, and in the very words made uſe of by the reſpectable relator, who had afterwards the beſt opportunities poſſible to be well informed in the truth of it.

"*Major General* HOPSON, ſon to the brave Admiral of that "name who broke the Spaniſh chain at Vigo, was an officer

communicate them, by letters directed to me at Mr. MORPHEW's, no pains ſhould be ſpared to put them in a proper and diſtinguiſhing light.

"This is to admoniſh STENTOR*, that it "was not admiration of his voice, but my pub- "lication of it, which has lately increaſed the "number of his hearers."

"always held in great eſteem for virtue, honour, and abilities. "At the advanced age of 70, with impaired health, but an "unbroken ſpirit, in the year 1758, he accepted of the chief com- "mand of the land forces then ſent from England for the re- "duction of Martinico and Guadaloupe. At the latter of theſe "iſlands, labouring under ſevere and diſpiriting infirmities, he "repulſed all the attacks of the enemy, diſplayed the ut- "moſt fortitude, and ſettled the plan for the entire conqueſt of "that iſland, and of Grandeterre, which was afterwards "ſucceſsfully executed by Major General Barrington.

"Early in 1759, he fell a ſacrifice to the climate, to the great "regret of the army, and the univerſal concern of all who "knew him.——Yet the loſs of this eminent and excellent "perſon has hitherto remained almoſt unnoticed, whilſt many "others of far inferior merit have been loaded with praiſe."

* See TAT. N° 54, and *notes*; and N° 61, and *notes*.

N° 57. Saturday, Auguſt 20, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat i. 85, 86.

"Whatever good is done, *whatever ill——*
"By human kind, ſhall this collection fill."

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 19.

I Was this evening repreſenting a complaint ſent me out of the country from EMILIA*. She ſays, her neighbours there have ſo little ſenſe of what a refined lady of the town is, that ſhe, who was a celebrated wit in London, is in that dull part of the world in ſo little eſteem; that they call her in their baſe ſtyle a *Tongue-Pad*. Old TRUE PENNY bid me adviſe her to keep her wit until ſhe comes to town again, and admoniſh her, that both wit and breeding are local; for a fine court-lady is as aukward among country houſe-wives, as one of them would appear in a drawing-room. It is, therefore, the moſt uſeful know-

* See TAT. N° 56, penult. paragraph.

ledge one can attain at, to underſtand among what ſort of men we make the beſt figure; for if there be a place where the beauteous and accompliſhed EMILIA is unacceptable, it is certainly a vain endeavour to attempt pleaſing in all converſations. Here is WILL UBI, who is ſo thirſty after the reputation of a companion, that his company is for any body that will accept of it; and for want of knowing whom to chooſe for himſelf, is never choſen by others. There is a certain chaſtity of behaviour which makes a man deſirable; and which if he tranſgreſſes, his wit will have the ſame fate with DELIA's beauty, which no one regards, becauſe all know it is within their power. The beſt courſe EMILIA can take is, to have leſs humility; for if ſhe could have as good an opinion of herſelf for having every quality, as ſome of her neighbours have of themſelves with one, ſhe would inſpire even them with a ſenſe of her merit, and make that carriage, which is now the ſubject of their deriſion, the ſole object of their imitation. Until ſhe has arrived at this value of herſelf, ſhe muſt be contented with the fate of that uncommon creature, a woman too humble.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 19.

Since my laſt, I have received a letter from TOM TRUMP, to deſire that I would do

do the fraternity of gameſters the juſtice to own, that there are notorious Sharpers, who are not of their claſs. Among others he preſented me with the picture of HARRY COPPERSMITH*, in little, who, he ſays, is at this day worth half a plumb †, by means much more indirect than by falſe dice. I muſt confeſs, there appeared ſome reaſon in what he aſſerted; and he met me ſince, and accoſted me in the following manner: "It is wonder-"ful to me, Mr. BICKERSTAFF, that you can "pretend to be a man of penetration, and "fall upon us Knights of the Induſtry as the "wickedeſt of mortals, when there are ſo "many who live in the conſtant practice of "baſer methods unobſerved. You cannot, "though you know the ſtory of myſelf and "the NORTH BRITON, but allow I am an "honeſter man than WILL COPPERSMITH, "for all his great credit among the LOM-"BARDS. I get my money by men's follies, "and he gets his by their diſtreſſes. The "declining merchant communicates his griefs "to him, and he augments them by extortion. "If, therefore, regard is to be had to the merit "of the perſons we injure, who is the more "blameable, he that oppreſſes an unhappy

* See TATLER, N° 61.

† A PLUMB is a term in the city for £100,000.

"man, or he that cheats a fooliſh one? "All mankind are indifferently liable to ad- "verſe ſtrokes of fortune; and he who adds "to them, when he might relieve them, is "certainly a worſe ſubject, than he who un- "burdens a man whoſe proſperity is un- "wieldy to him. Beſides all which, he that "borrows of COPPERSMITH does it out of "neceſſity; he that plays with me does it "out of choice."

I allowed TRUMP there are men as bad as himſelf, which is the height of his pretenſions: and muſt confeſs, that COPPER-SMITH is the moſt wicked and impudent of all Sharpers: a creature that cheats with credit, and is a robber in the habit of a friend. The contemplation of this worthy perſon made me reflect on the wonderful ſucceſſes I have obſerved men of the meaneſt capacities meet with in the world, and recollect an obſervation I once heard a ſage man make; which was, "That he had obſerved, "that in ſome profeſſions, the lower the under- "ſtanding, the greater the capacity *." I remember, he inſtanced that of a banker, and

* SWIFT wittily inſinuates the ſame thought, where he bids Lord BOLINGBROKE take notice, "that the clerks in his "Lordſhip's office made uſe of ivory knives to cut paper with, "in preference to penknives." SWIFT's Works, vol. XII. p. 239.

ſaid

ſaid, that "the fewer appetites, paſſions, and "ideas a man had, he was the better for his "buſineſs."

There is little Sir TRISTRAM*, without connection in his ſpeech, or ſo much as common ſenſe, has arrived by his own natural parts at one of the greateſt eſtates amongſt us. But honeſt Sir TRISTRAM knows himſelf to be but a repoſitary for caſh: he is juſt ſuch an utenſil as his iron cheſt, and may rather be ſaid to hold money, than poſſeſs it. There is nothing ſo pleaſant as to be in the converſation of theſe wealthy proficients. I had lately the honour to drink half a pint with Sir TRISTRAM, HARRY COPPERSMITH, and GILES TWOSHOES. Theſe wags gave one another credit in diſcourſe, according to their purſes; they jeſt by the pound, and make anſwers as they honour bills. Without vanity, I thought myſelf the prettieſt fellow of the company; but I had no manner of power over one muſcle in their faces, though they ſmirked at every word ſpoken by each other. Sir TRISTRAM called for a pipe of tobacco; and telling us "tobacco was a pot-herb," bid the drawer bring him the other half pint. TWOSHOES laughed at the Knight's wit without moderation; I took the liberty to ſay

* See TATLER, N° 60.

"it was but a pun." "A pun!" ſaid Coppersmith; "you would be a better man by "ten thouſand pounds if you could pun like "Sir Tristram." With that they all burſt out together. The queer curs maintained this ſtyle of dialogue until we had drunk our quart a-piece by half-pints. All I could bring away with me is, that Twoshoes is not worth twenty thouſand pounds: for his mirth, though he was as inſipid as either of the others, had no more effect upon the company than if he had been a bankrupt.

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 19.

I have heard, it has been adviſed by a Dioceſan to his inferior clergy, that, inſtead of broaching opinions of their own, and uttering doctrines which may lead themſelves and hearers into error, they would read ſome of the moſt celebrated ſermons, printed by others for the inſtruction of their congregations*. In imitation of ſuch preachers at

* "Perſonne n'ignore que c'eſt la coûtume dans l'Egliſe "Anglicane de lire les ſermons. Je ne ſai d' ailleurs s'il y a "en effectivement quelque eveque qui ait conſeillé aux curez "incapables de compoſer des ſermons ou d'en acheter de tout "faits. Mais je ſai bien qu'au lieu de tout ce qui s'appelle "ſermon, la Rubrique autoriſée par le Parlement permet aux "Miniſtres de lire en chaire les homilies qui furent faites ſous "les

at ſecond-hand, I ſhall tranſcribe from BRUYERE one of the moſt elegant pieces of raillery and ſatire which I have ever read. He deſcribes the French as if ſpeaking of a people not yet diſcovered, in the air and ſtyle of a traveller*.

" I have heard talk of a country, where the old " men are gallant, polite, and civil: the young " men, on the contrary, ſtubborn, wild, without " either manners or civility. They are free " from paſſion for women at the age when " in other countries they begin to feel it; and " prefer beaſts, victuals, and ridiculous amours " before them. Amongſt theſe people, he is " ſober who is never drunk with any thing " but wine; the too frequent uſe of it hav- " ing rendered it flat and inſipid to them: " They endeavour by brandy, and other ſtrong

" les regnes d'Edouard VI. & d'Elizabeth. Cet loi fut fondée " ſur des raiſons fort approchantes de celles que l'auteur in- " ſinuë." " Le N. P."

† " Ce paſſage de La BRUYERE ne regarde certainement que " la *France*. Mais notre auteur l'appliquoit aux *Anglois*, " auxquels la peinture convenoit aſſez en 1709, que la reine " commençant à changer d'eſprit & de vie, toute la nation, & " ſur tout pluſieurs grands commençoient à en changer avec " elle. Ajoutez à cela, que les vices que LA BRUYERE reproche " à ſa patrie n'ont que trop gagné en *Angleterre*. Ainſi l'ecri- " vain *Anglois* diſoit à ſa nation par la plume d'un etranger, " ce qu'il n'oſoit lui dire de lui meme, à l'imitation de ces " predicateurs qui liſent les ſermons d'autres parce qu'ils n'ont " pas le courage d'enfaire." " Le N. P."

" liquors,

" liquors, to quicken their taſte, already ex-
" tinguiſhed, and want nothing to complete
" their debauches, but to drink aqua-fortis.
" The women of that country haſten the
" decay of their beauty, by their artifices to
" preſerve it: they paint their cheeks, eye-
" brows, and ſhoulders, which they lay open,
" together with their breaſts, arms, and ears,
" as if they were afraid to hide thoſe places
" which they think will pleaſe, and never
" think they ſhew enough of them. The phy-
" ſiognomies of the people of that country
" are not at all neat, but confuſed and em-
" barraſſed with a bundle of ſtrange hair,
" which they prefer before their natural:
" with this they weave ſomething to cover
" their heads, which deſcends down half way
" their bodies, hides their features, and hin-
" ders you from knowing men by their faces.
" This nation has, beſides this, their God
" and their king. The grandees go every
" day, at a certain hour, to a temple they
" call a church: at the upper end of that
" temple there ſtands an altar conſecrated to
" their God, where the prieſt celebrates ſome
" myſteries which they call holy, ſacred, and
" tremendous. The great men make a vaſt
" circle at the foot of the altar, ſtanding
" with their backs to the prieſt and the
" holy

" holy myſteries, and their faces erected to-
" wards their king, who is ſeen on his knees
" upon a throne, and to whom they ſeem to
" direct the deſires of their hearts, and all
" their devotion. However, in this cuſtom,
" there is to be remarked a ſort of ſubor-
" dination; for the people appear adoring
" their prince, and their prince adoring God.
" The inhabitants of this region call it——
" It is from forty-eight degrees of latitude,
" and more than eleven hundred leagues by
" ſea, from the Iroquois and Hurons."

Letters from Hampſtead * ſay, there is a cox-comb arrived there, of a kind which is utterly new. The fellow has courage, which he takes himſelf to be obliged to give proofs of every hour he lives. He is ever fighting with the men, and contradicting the women. A lady, who ſent to me, ſuperſcribed him with this deſcription out of SUCKLING †:

" I am

* " *Hampſtead* eſt un joli endroit, à 3 milles de Londres; il
" y va l'eté beaucoup de monde ſous le pretexte de la pureté de
" l'air, ou des eaux minerales." " Le N. P." See TATLER, N° 59.

† In his rondeau called " A Soldier." See his Works, 1770, vol. I. p. 82. This poet, who poſſeſſed great vivacity, and ſome elegance, was one of the fineſt gentlemen of his time. He was ſon to Sir JOHN SUCKLING, comptroller of the houſhold to king CHARLES I. and was born at Witham in Eſſex, in 1613. He ſpoke Latin at five years of age, and wrote it when nine. He had a general knowledge of polite literature; but applied himſelf

" I am a man of war and might,
" And know thus much, that I can fight,
" Whether I am i'th' wrong or right,
" Devoutly.
" No woman under heaven I fear,
" New oaths I can exactly ſwear;
" And forty healths my brain will bear,
" Moſt ſtoutly."

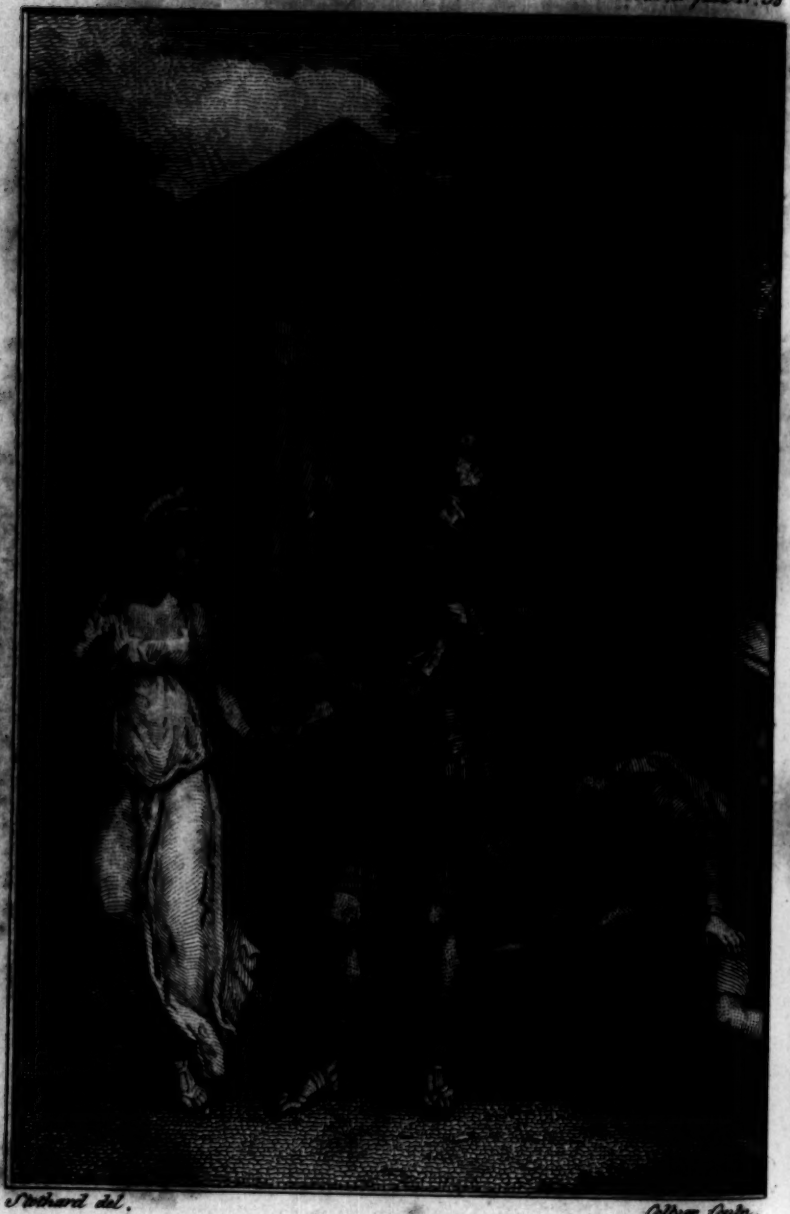
ſelf more particularly to muſic and poetry. In the courſe of his foreign travels, he made a campaign under GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS; and, at his return, raiſed a ſplendid troop of horſe, at the expence of twelve thouſand pounds, for the ſervice of the king. This troop, with Sir JOHN at its head, behaved ſo ill in the engagement with the Scots, upon the Engliſh borders, in 1639, as to occaſion the famous lampoon by Sir JOHN MENNIS.

" Sir JOHN he got him an ambling nag, &c."

which was to ſet an Iriſh tune, and much ſung by the Parliamentarians. This diſaſtrous expedition, and the ridicule that attended it, was ſuppoſed to have haſtened his death, which happened in 1641, at the age of 28 years. His proſe writings, particularly his " Diſcourſe of Religion," addreſſed to lord DORSET, are thought equal to the beſt of his poetical performances. His " Ballad on a wedding," occaſioned by the marriage of ROGER BOYLE, the firſt earl of ORRERY, with lady MARGARET HOWARD, daughter of the earl of SUFFOLK, obtained ſome celebrity. There was a great intimacy between Sir JOHN and the earl of ORRERY, then lord BROGHILL. In his " Seſſion of the Poets," he has given us ſome traits of the characters of his poetical brethren. Sir JOHN SUCKLING's Works, were republiſhed by Mr. DAVIES, 1770, in two neat volumes.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Vol. II. to face N.° 38



S. Wellard del.

Collyer Sculp.

Published Dec.r 1.st 1785. by J. Rivington & Son's St. Pauls Church Yard London. for the Proprie

N° 58. Tuesday, August 23, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
nostri est farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or say, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper seizes for its theme."

White's Chocolate-house, August 22.

POOR CYNTHIO*, who does me the honour to talk to me now and then very freely of his most secret thoughts, and tells me his most private frailties, owned to me, that though he is in his very prime of life, love had killed all his desires, and, he was now as much to be trusted with a fine lady, as if he were eighty. "That one passion for CLARISSA has taken up," said he, "my whole soul; and all my idle "flames are extinguished, as you may observe "ordinary fires are often put out by the sun-"shine."

This was a declaration not to be made but upon the highest opinion of a man's sincerity; yet as much a subject of raillery as such a speech would be, it is certain, that chastity is a nobler

* Lord HINCHINBROKE. See TATLER, N°s 1, 5, 22, 35, and notes.

quality,

quality, and as much to be valued in men as in women. The mighty SCIPIO, "who, as BLUFFE ſays in the comedy, "was a PRETTY "FELLOW in his time," was of this mind, and is celebrated for it by an author of good ſenſe. When he lived, wit, and humour, and raillery, and public ſucceſs, were at as high a pitch at Rome, as at preſent in England; yet, I believe, there was no man in thoſe days thought that general at all ridiculous in his behaviour in the following account of him.

SCIPIO, at four-and-twenty years of age*, had obtained a great victory; and a multitude of priſoners, of each ſex, and all conditions, fell into his poſſeſſion: among others, an agreeable virgin in her early bloom and beauty. He had too ſenſible a ſpirit to ſee the moſt lovely of all objects without being moved with paſſion: beſides which, there was no obligation of honour or virtue to reſtrain his deſires towards one who was his by the fortune of war †. But a

* He went into Spain at twenty-four years of age, but he was twenty-ſeven at the time here referred to, as Polybius teſtifies, V. POLYB. *Tom* 1, *p.* 810. *Amſt. Elz.* 1670. 3 *Tom.*

† This very reprehenſible ſentiment dropt from a SOLDIER *currente calamo*, and on the ſpur of the occaſion, is more pardonable than many of the ſimilar crude notions, which have eſcaped more deliberate writers, who have in like manner overlooked the grand diſtinction between POWER and RIGHT. *The fortune of war* may enlarge the *power*, but it cannot extend the *right* of a conqueror.

"*Eſt modus in rebus, ſunt certi denique fines,*
"*Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere* RECTUM."

HOR. *Sat.* I. 106, &c.

noble

noble indignation, and a ſudden ſorrow, which appeared in her countenance, when the conqueror caſt his eyes upon her, raiſed his curioſity to know her ſtory. He was informed, that ſhe was a lady of the higheſt condition in that country, and contracted to INDIBILIS, a man of merit and quality. The generous Roman ſoon placed himſelf in the condition of that unhappy man, who was to loſe ſo charming a bride; and though a youth, a bachelor, a lover, and a conqueror, immediately reſolved to reſign all the invitations of his paſſion, and the rights of his power, to reſtore her to her deſtined huſband. With this purpoſe he commanded her parents and relations, as well as her huſband, to attend him at an appointed time. When they met, and were waiting for the general, my author frames to himſelf the different concern of an unhappy father, a deſpairing lover, and a tender mother, in the ſeveral perſons who were ſo related to the captive. But, for fear of injuring the delicate circumſtances with an old tranſlation, I ſhall proceed to tell you, that SCIPIO appears to them, and leads in his priſoner into their preſence. The Romans, as noble as they were, ſeemed to allow themſelves a little too much triumph over the conquered; therefore, as SCIPIO approached, they all threw themſelves on their knees, except the lover of the lady:

but Scipio obſerving in him a manly ſullenneſs, was the more inclined to favour him, and ſpoke to him in theſe words:

"It is not the manner of the Romans to uſe "all the power they juſtly may: we fight not "to ravage countries, or break through the "ties of humanity. I am acquainted with your "worth, and your intereſt in this lady: for-"tune has made me your maſter; but I deſire "to be your friend. This is your wife; take "her, and may the gods bleſs you with her! "But far be it from Scipio to purchaſe a looſe "and momentary pleaſure at the rate of making "an honeſt man unhappy."

Indibilis's heart was too full to make him any anſwer; but he threw himſelf at the feet of the general, and wept aloud. The captive lady fell into the ſame poſture, and they both remained ſo, until the father burſt into the following words: "O divine Scipio! the "gods have given you more than human "virtue. O glorious leader! O wondrous "youth! does not that obliged virgin give "you, while ſhe prays to the gods for your "proſperity, and thinks you ſent down from "them, raptures, above all the tranſports "which you could have reaped from the poſſeſ-"ſion of her injured perſon?" The temperate Scipio anſwered him without much emotion, and, ſaying, "Father, be a friend to Rome,"

retired. An immenſe ſum was offered as her ranſom; but he ſent it to her huſband, and, ſmiling, ſaid, "This is a trifle after what I "have given him already; but let INDIBILIS "know, that chaſtity at my age is a much "more difficult virtue to practiſe than gene-"roſity*." I ob-

* The narrative contained in this paper differs eſſentially, in ſeveral of its circumſtances, from the accounts which the Latin writers of the Roman hiſtory have given us of this ſtory. LIVY's relation of it is abundantly ſhorter, ſimpler, and more affecting. See T. LIV. *Dec.* III. *lib.* XXVI. *cap.* 50. He ſays that this beautiful lady was betrothed to a prince of the Celtiberians, whoſe name was ALLUCIUS, and he mentions in the preceding chapter, among SCIPIO's captives, the daughters of INDIBILIS, a petty king of the *Illergetes*, who fell afterwards in battle, fighting againſt the Romans. *Script. Rei Rom.* Heidelb. *folio*, 1743, *Tom.* I. *page* 427, & *page* 476. LIVY does not abſolutely ſay that SCIPIO ever ſaw this lady; FLORUS ſays expreſsly, that SCIPIO declined ſeeing her, "*ne quid de* "*virginitatis integritate delibaſſe ſaltem oculis videretur*;" and JORNANDES, on the like occaſion, adopts the ſame mode of expreſſion. S. A. VICTOR tells us, that "when every body "was running to ſee this ſingular beauty, SCIPIO forbad her "being introduced into his preſence, and ordered her to be re-"ſtored to her father, and her deſtined huſband." *Script. Rei Rom. Tom.* II. p. 24, 61, and 118.

The ſubſtance of our author's narrative appears to have been taken, as he himſelf confeſſes, from *an old tranſlation*, perhaps of VALERIUS MAXIMUS, or more probably of ſome Greek hiſtorian; and his authority not being at hand, little more can be ſaid about it. POLYBIUS relates this ſtory to the advantage indeed of SCIPIO, but in a different manner from LIVY, who nevertheleſs acknowledges that POLYBIUS is "an hiſto-"rian not to be deſpiſed." VOSSIUS, *de Hiſt. Græc. cap.* 19, thinks this a niggardly commendation, and affirms that whole books of POLYBIUS, very cloſely tranſlated, are tranſcribed into LIVY's hiſtory; it is very clear, however, that the book which contains this ſtory of SCIPIO is not one of the number. POLYBIUS was the intimate friend and counſellor of

I obſerved CYNTHIO was very much taken with my narrative; but told me, "this was a virtue that would bear but a very inconſide-"rable figure in our days." However, I took the liberty to ſay, that "we ought not to loſe our "ideas of things, though we had debauched "our true reliſh in our practice, for, after we

SCIPIO; as he generally accompanied him, he was probably an eye-witneſs of this tranſaction, and certainly well acquainted with all the circumſtances of the ſtory. He is, therefore, moſt inexcuſable, if in the relation which he has given of it, he has ſacrificed the truth of hiſtory to friendſhip or flattery. It muſt not be concealed that VALERIUS ANTIAS roundly charges POLYBIUS with this crime, and poſitively aſſerts that SCIPIO was ſo much enamoured of this ſame Spaniſh captive, that he could never be prevailed upon to reſtore her to her liberty and her relations. See A. GELL. *Noct. Atticæ*, Lib. VI. *cap.* 8. If this be true, the charge on POLYBIUS extends in a great meaſure to T. LIVIUS. It is poſſible that SCIPIO might retain one Spaniſh lady, but it is certain that he did liberate ſeveral others; and to perpetuate the remembrance of his generoſity, ſome grateful parent or lover might have been at the expence of the votive ſhield, which is ſtill to be ſeen in the French king's cabinet. This fine ſpecimen of antique workmanſhip might have been fabricated in Spain, as well as the relation of POLYBIUS, which is adopted with more or leſs variation by moſt of the Latin hiſtorians. It may, therefore, be very true, that this document of gratitude or vanity was loſt in the Rhone with the baggage of SCIPIO as he returned to Italy, and found, as is reported, in 1659. See *Mem. de Lit. de l'Acad. des Inſcript. & B. L.* 4to. Tom. I. p. 182.

The hiſtorians who differ in their accounts of this ſtory ſeem, however, to agree in certifying that SCIPIO ſubdued Spain as much by his integrity as his valour; and VELLEIUS PATERCULUS bears the following honourable teſtimony to his good conduct in that country; "*fecitque ſuæ virtutis monumentum, quod* "*fuerat antea avi ejus clementiæ.*" SCRIPT. *Rei Rom.* Tom. II. P. 20, & P. 60.

"have

" have done laughing, ſolid virtue will keep its " place in men's opinions: and though cuſtom " made it not ſo ſcandalous as it ought to be, " to enſnare innocent women, and triumph in " the falſhood; ſuch actions, as we have here " related, muſt be accounted true gallantry, " and riſe the higher in our eſteem, the farther " they are removed from our imitation."

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 22.

A man would be apt to think, in this laughing town, that it were impoſſible a thing ſo exploded as ſpeaking hard words ſhould be practiſed by any one that had ever ſeen good company; but, as if there were a ſtandard in our minds as well as bodies, you ſee very many juſt where they were twenty years ago, and more they cannot, will not arrive at. Were it not thus, the noble MARTIUS would not be the only man in England whom nobody can underſtand, though he talks more than any man elſe.

WILL DACTYLE the epigrammatiſt, JACK COMMA the grammarian, NICK CROSSE-GRAIN who writes anagrams, and myſelf, made a pretty company at a corner of this room; and entered very peaceably upon a ſubject fit enough for us, which was, the examination of the force of the particle FOR, when MARTIUS joined us *. He, being well known to us all, aſked

* " Ce ſujet ſemble être tiré du bruit que l'on fit autrefois " en France, ſur ce que l'on attribuoit à l'Academie le deſſein

aſked "what we were upon? for he had a mind "to conſummate the happineſs of the day, which "had been ſpent among the ſtars of the firſt "magnitude among the men of letters; and "therefore, to put a period to it as he had "commenced it, he ſhould be glad to be allowed "to participate of the pleaſure of our ſociety." I told him the ſubject. "Faith, gentlemen," ſaid MARTIUS, "your ſubject is humble; and "if you will give me leave to elevate the con-"verſation, I ſhould humbly offer, that you "would enlarge your enquiries to the word "FOR-AS-MUCH; for though I take it," ſaid he "to be but one word, yet the particle "MUCH implying quantity, the particle As "ſimilitude, it will be greater, and more like "ourſelves, to treat of FOR-AS-MUCH." JACK COMMA is always ſerious, and anſwered; "MARTIUS, I muſt take the liberty to ſay, "that you have fallen into all this error and "profuſe manner of ſpeech by a certain hurry "in your imagination, for want of being more "exact in the knowledge of the parts of "ſpeech; and it is ſo with all men who have "not well ſtudied the particle FOR. You "have ſpoken FOR without making any in-"ference, which is the great uſe of that par-

"de bannier le mot CAR de le langue. Voyez Hiſt. de l'Acad. "I. Tom. p. 66, de l'edit. 1730, in 8vo. Voiture, *Let.* 53, p. "132, Ed. Paris, 1660, & la Bruyere, Caract. Ch. 14, Tom. II. "p. 236, Ed. Amſt. 1731." "Le N. P."

"ticle.

"ticle. There is no manner of force in your "obſervation of quantity and ſimilitude in the "ſyllables As and MUCH. But it is ever the "fault of men of great wit to be incorrect; "which evil they run into by an indiſcreet uſe "of the word FOR. Conſider all the books of "controverſy which have been written, and I "will engage you will obſerve, that all the de-"bate lies in this point, Whether they brought "in FOR in a juſt manner; or forced it in for "their own uſe, rather than as underſtanding "the uſe of the word itſelf? There is nothing "like familiar inſtances: you have heard the "ſtory of the Iriſhman, who reading, 'Money "for live hair,' took a lodging, and ex-"pected to be paid for living at that houſe. "If this man had known, FOR was in that "place of a quite different ſignification from "the particle To, he could not have fallen "into the miſtake of taking *Live* for what "the Latins call *Vivere*, or rather *Habitare*."

MARTIUS ſeemed at a loſs; and, admiring his profound learning, wiſhed he had been bred a ſcholar, for he did not take the ſcope of his diſcourſe. This wiſe debate, of which we had much more, made me reflect upon the difference of their capacities, and wonder that there could be as it were a diverſity in men's genius for nonſenſe; that one ſhould bluſter, while another crept, in abſurdities. MARTIUS

moves like a blind man, lifting his legs higher than the ordinary way of ſtepping; and COMMA, like one who is only ſhort-ſighted, picking his way when he ſhould be marching on. Want of learning makes MARTIUS a briſk entertaining fool, and gives him a full ſcope; but that which COMMA has, and calls learning, makes him diffident, and curbs his natural miſunderſtanding to the great loſs of the men of raillery. This converſation confirmed me in the opinion, that learning uſually does but improve in us what nature endowed us with. He that wants good ſenſe is unhappy in having learning, for he has thereby only more ways of expoſing himſelf; and he that has ſenſe knows that learning is not knowledge, but rather the art of uſing it.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 22.

We have undoubted intelligence of the defeat of the king of Sweden; and that prince, who for ſome years had hovered like an approaching tempeſt, and was looked up at by all the nations of Europe, which ſeemed to expect their fate according to the courſe he ſhould take, is now, in all probability, an unhappy exile, without the common neceſſaries of life. His Czariſh majeſty treats his priſoners with great gallantry and diſtinction. Count RHENSFEILDT has had particular marks of his majeſty's eſteem, for his merit and ſervices to his

his maſter; but Count PIPER, whom his majeſty believes author of the moſt violent counſels into which his prince entered, is diſarmed, and entertained accordingly. That deciſive battle was ended at nine in the morning; and all the Swediſh generals dined with the Czar that very day, and received aſſurances, that they ſhould find Muſcovy was not unacquainted with the laws of honour and humanity.

N° 59. Thurſday, Auguſt 25, 1709.

STEELE and SWIFT.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
JUV. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 24.

ÆSOP has gained to himſelf an immortal renown for figuring the manners, deſires, paſſions, and intereſts of men, by fables of beaſts and birds. I ſhall, in my future accounts of our modern heroes and wits, vulgarly called SHARPERS, imitate the method of that delightful moraliſt; and think, I cannot repreſent thoſe worthies more naturally than under the ſhadow of a pack of dogs; for this ſet of

men are, like them, made up of Finders, Lurchers, and Setters. Some ſearch for the prey, others purſue, others take it; and if it be worth it, they all come in at the death, and worry the carcaſs. It would require a moſt exact knowledge of the field and the harbours where the deer lie, to recount all the revolutions in the chace.

But I am diverted from the train of my diſcourſe of the FRATERNITY about this town, by letters from Hampſtead, which give me an account, there is a late inſtitution there, under the name of a RAFFLING-SHOP; which is, it ſeems, ſecretly ſupported by a perſon who is a deep practitioner in the law, and out of tenderneſs of conſcience has, under the name of his maid Siſly, ſet up this eaſier way of conveyancing and alienating eſtates from one family to another. He is ſo far from having an intelligence with the reſt of the FRATERNITY, that all the humbler cheats, who appear there, are out-faced by the partners in the bank, and driven off by the reflection of ſuperior braſs. This notice is given to all the ſilly faces that paſs that way, that they may not be decoyed in by the ſoft allurement of a fine lady, who is the ſign to the pageantry. At the ſame time Signior HAWKSLY, who is the patron of the houſhold, is deſired to leave off this interloping trade, or admit, as he ought to do, the

Knights of the Induſtry to their ſhare in the ſpoil. But this little matter is only by way of digreſſion. Therefore to return to our worthies.

The preſent race of terriers and hounds would ſtarve, were it not for the inchanted ACTÆON *, who has kept the whole pack for many ſucceſſions of hunting ſeaſons. ACTÆON has long tracts of rich ſoil; but had the misfortune in his youth to fall under the power of ſorcery, and has been ever ſince, ſome parts of the year, a deer, and in ſome parts a man. While he is a man, ſuch is the force of magic, he no ſooner grows to ſuch a bulk and fatneſs, but he is again turned into a deer, and hunted until he is lean; upon which he returns to his human ſhape. Many arts have been tried, and many reſolutions taken by ACTÆON himſelf, to follow ſuch methods as would break the inchantment; but all have hitherto proved ineffectual. I have therefore, by midnight watchings and much care, found out, that there is

* It is not the intention of this note to appropriate the generic name of ACTÆON to Sir JOHN JACOB, a knight in Cambridgeſhire; but it is ſaid, that, about this time, at the age of 70, he continued to play at *hazard*, when he could hardly diſcern by the aſſiſtance of his ſpectacles whether he won or loſt. When he was laughed at for this folly, and told, "that "to be ſure he muſt play by the ear;" "I cannot help it," ſaid he, "I have been uſed to play above 40 years, and I can "no more leave it off now, than I can ſtop the iſſues about me, "which have been the means of protracting my life to this date."

"Memoirs of Gameſters," p. 205.

no

no way to ſave him from the jaws of his hounds, but to deſtroy the pack, which, by aſtrological preſcience, I find I am deſtined to perform. For which end I have ſent out my familiar, to bring me a liſt of all the places where they are harboured, that I may know where to ſound my horn, and bring them together, and take an account of their haunts and their marks, againſt another opportunity.

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 24.

The author of the enſuing letter, by his name, and the quotations he makes from the ancients, ſeems a ſort of ſpy from the old world, whom we moderns ought to be careful of offending; therefore, I muſt be free, and own it a fair hit where he takes me, rather than diſoblige him*.

SIR,

* SWIFT is ſaid to have been the author of this letter ſigned OBADIAH GREENHAT. Gent. Mag. 1781, Feb. 1. A.

There is the following account of the family of Swift, in GUILLIM's "Diſplay of Heraldry, &c." "GODWIN SWIFT, "in the county of Hereford, Eſq. of the ſociety of Gray's-Inn, "deſcended of the family of the SWIFTS in Yorkſhire. The "arms are, *Or, a chevron nebule Argent & Azure between three "bucks in full courſe Vert.* This bearing," ſays Dr. PHILIP NICHOLLS, in his life of SWIFT," "puts me in mind of the "family of GREENHATS, in TAT. Nº 59, where the dean's "particular turn of wit and humour is ſo exactly hit off. One "is the more apt to think that Mr. OBADIAH GREENHAT had "the *three bucks Vert* in his eye, when lord ORRERY is found "obſerving, that the dean had been himſelf *the herald to blazon "the dignity of his coat.*"

BIOGR. BRIT. *Art.* SWIFT, p 3857, *note.* A.

"L'article

" SIR,

" Having a peculiar humour of deſiring to " be ſomewhat the better or wiſer for what I " read, I am always uneaſy when, in any " profound writer, for I read no others, I " happen to meet with what I cannot under- " ſtand. When this falls out, it is a great " grievance to me that I am not able to con- " ſult the author himſelf about his meaning, " for commentators are a ſect that has little " ſhare in my eſteem: your elaborate writings " have, among many others, this advantage; " that their author is ſtill alive, and ready, as " his extenſive charity makes us expect, to " explain whatever may be found in them too " ſublime for vulgar underſtandings. This, " Sir, makes me preſume to aſk you, how " the Hampſtead hero's character could be " perfectly new when the laſt letters came " away, and yet Sir JOHN SUCKLING † ſo well " acquainted with it ſixty years ago? I hope, " Sir, you will not take this amiſs: I can " aſſure you, I have a profound reſpect for " you, which makes me write this, with the

" L'article ſuivant eſt une raillerie tres fine & tres ſerieuſe " du ſtile fauſſement doucereux, & de la malignité veritable- " ment lâche des gens de cour, qui aſſaſſinent un homme en le " louant, & qui ſavent eriger des riens en vices dâ la plus " grand noirceur, au deſavantage de ceux qu'ils haiſſent."

† TAT. N° 57, *ad finem.*

" ſame diſpoſition with which LONGINUS *
" bids us read HOMER and PLATO. When in
" reading, ſays he, any of thoſe celebrated
" authors, we meet with a paſſage to which
" we cannot well reconcile our reaſons, we
" ought firmly to believe, that were thoſe great
" wits preſent to anſwer for themſelves, we
" ſhould to our wonder be convinced, that we
" only are guilty of the miſtakes we before
" attributed to them. If you think fit to re-
" move the ſcruple that now torments me, it
" will be an encouragement to me to ſettle a
" frequent correſpondence with you; ſeveral
" things falling in my way which would not,
" perhaps, be altogether foreign to your pur-
" poſe, and whereon your thoughts would be
" very acceptable to your moſt humble ſervant,
" OBADIAH GREENHAT†."

I own this is clean, and Mr. GREENHAT has convinced me that I have writ nonſenſe, yet am I not at all offended at him.

Scimus, & hanc veniam petimuſque damuſque viciſſim.
HOR. Ars Poet. ver. 11.

" I own th' indulgence——Such I give and take."
FRANCIS.

This

* " Il n'y a rien de tel dans le traité de Longin, mais les
" gens de cour veulent paroitre habiles, & en impoſent ſouvent."

† " Le *chapeau verd* appartient aux evêques, & comme
" Meſſrs. les evêques aiment volontiers l'air de la cour, ce nom
" deſigne

This is the true art of raillery, when a man turns another into ridicule, and ſhews at the ſame time he is in good humour, and not urged on by malice againſt the perſon he rallies. OBADIAH GREENHAT has hit this very well: for to make an apology to ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, an unknown ſtudent and horary hiſtorian, as well as aſtrologer, and with a grave face to ſay, he ſpeaks of him by the ſame rules with which he would treat HOMER or PLATO, is to place him in company where he cannot expect to make a figure; and makes him flatter himſelf, that it is only being named with them which renders him moſt ridiculous.

I have not known, and I am now paſt my grand climacteric, being ſixty-four years of age, according to my way of life; or rather, if you will allow punning in an old gentleman, according to my way of *paſtime*; I ſay, as old as I am, I have not been acquainted with many of the GREENHATS. There is indeed one ZEDEKIAH GREENHAT, who is lucky alſo in his way. He has a very agreeable manner; for when he has a mind thoroughly to correct a man, he never takes from him any thing, but he allows him ſomething for it; or elſe he blames him for things wherein he is not

" deſigne aſſez naturellement un homme qui poſſede le langage " perfide, & les manières maitreſſes de cette region la."

" *Le* NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

defective,

defective, as well as for matters wherein he is. This makes a weak man believe he is in jeſt in the whole. The other day he told Beau PRIM, who is thought impotent, "that his "miſtreſs had declared ſhe would not have "him, becauſe he was a ſloven, and had com- "mitted a rape." The Beau bit at the banter, and ſaid very gravely, "he thought to be clean "was as much as was neceſſary; and that as "to the rape, he wondered by what witchcraft "that ſhould come to her ears; but it had in- "deed coſt him an hundred pounds to huſh "the affair."

The GREENHATS are a family with ſmall voices and ſhort arms, therefore they have power with none but their friends: they never call after thoſe who run away from them, or pretend to take hold of you if you reſiſt. But it has been remarkable, that all who have ſhunned their company, or not liſtened to them, have fallen into the hands of ſuch as have knocked out their brains, or broken their bones. I have looked over our pedigree upon the receipt of this epiſtle, and find the GREENHATS are a-kin to the STAFFS. They deſcend from MAUDLIN, the left-handed wife of NEHEMIAH BICKERSTAFF, in the reign of HARRY the ſecond. And it is remarkable, that they are all left-handed, and have always been very expert at ſingle rapier. A man muſt be very much

much uſed to their play to know how to defend himſelf, for their poſture is ſo different from that of the right-handed, that you run upon their ſwords if you puſh forward; and they are in with you, if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard*.

There have been alſo letters lately ſent to me which relate to other people: among the reſt, ſome whom I have heretofore declared to be ſo, are deceaſed. I muſt not therefore break through rules ſo far, as to ſpeak ill of the dead. This maxim extends to all but the late PARTRIDGE†, who ſtill denies his death. I am informed indeed by ſeveral, that he walks; but I ſhall with all convenient ſpeed lay him.

St. James's Coffee houſe, Auguſt 24.

We hear from Tournay, that on the night between the twenty-ſecond and twenty-third, they went on with their works in the enemy's mines, and levelled the earth which was taken out of them. The next day, at eight in the morning, when the French obſerved we were relieving our trenches, they ſprung a larger mine than any they had fired during the ſiege, which killed only four private centinels. The enſuing night we had three men and two officers killed, as alſo ſeven men wounded.

* See TATLER, N° 32; and N° 63, and *notes*.

† See TATLER, N° 55, *notes*, & *paſſim*.

Between

Between the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, we repaired ſome works which the enemy had ruined. On the next day, ſome of the enemy's magazines blew up; and it is thought they were deſtroyed on purpoſe by ſome of their men, who are impatient of the hardſhips of the preſent ſervice. There happened nothing remarkable for two or three days following. A deſerter who came out of the citadel on the twenty-ſeventh, ſays, the garriſon is brought to the utmoſt neceſſity; that their bread and water are both very bad: and that they were reduced to eat horſe-fleſh. The manner of fighting in this ſiege has diſcovered a gallantry in our men unknown to former ages; their meeting with adverſe parties under ground, where every ſtep is taken with apprehenſions of being blown up with mines below them, or cruſhed by the fall of the earth above them, and all this acted in darkneſs, has ſomething in it more terrible than ever is met with in any other part of a ſoldier's duty. However, this is performed with great chearfulneſs. In other parts of the war we have alſo good proſpects: Count Thaun has taken Annecy, and the Count de Merci marched into Franche Compté, while his Electoral Highneſs is much ſuperior in number to Monſieur d'Harcourt; ſo that both on the ſide of Savoy and Germany, we have reaſon to expect very ſuddenly ſome great event.

N° 60.

N° 60. Saturday, Auguſt 27, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines ——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

" Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
" Our motley paper ſeizes for it's theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 26.

TO proceed regularly in the hiſtory of my WORTHIES, I ought to give an account of what has paſſed from day to day in this place; but a young fellow of my acquaintance has ſo lately been reſcued out of the hands of the KNIGHTS OF THE INDUSTRY, that I rather chuſe to relate the manner of his eſcape from them, and the uncommon way which was uſed to reclaim him, than to go on in my intended diary.

You are to know then, that TOM WILDAIR is a ſtudent of the Inner Temple, and has ſpent his time, ſince he left the univerſity for that place, in the common diverſions of men of faſhion; that is to ſay, in whoring, drinking, and gaming. The two former vices he had from his father; but was led into the laſt by

the converſation of a partizan of the Myrmidons* who had chambers near him. His allowance from his father was a very plentiful one for a man of ſenſe, but as ſcanty for a modern fine gentleman. His frequent loſſes had reduced him to ſo neceſſitous a condition, that his lodgings were always haunted by impatient creditors; and all his thoughts employed in contriving low methods to ſupport himſelf in a way of life from which he knew not how to retreat, and in which he wanted means to proceed. There is never wanting ſome good-natured perſon to ſend a man an account of what he has no mind to hear therefore many epiſtles were conveyed to the father of this extravagant, to inform him of the company, the pleaſures, the diſtreſſes, and entertainments, in which his ſon paſſed his time. The old fellow received theſe advices with all the pain of a parent, but frequently conſulted his pillow, to know how to behave himſelf on ſuch important occaſions, as the welfare of his ſon, and the ſafety of his fortune. After many agitations of mind, he reflected, that neceſſity was the uſual ſnare which made men fall into meanneſs, and that a liberal fortune generally made a liberal and honeſt mind; he reſolved therefore to ſave him from his ruin, by giving

* TATLER, N° 56, and *note*.

him

him opportunities of taſting what it is to be at eaſe, and incloſed to him the following order upon * Sir TRISTRAM CASH.

"SIR,

"Pray pay to Mr. THOMAS WILDAIR, or "order, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, and "place it to the account of

"Yours,

"HUMPHRY WILDAIR."

TOM was ſo aſtoniſhed with the receipt of this order, that though he knew it to be his father's hand, and that he had always large ſums at Sir TRISTRAM's; yet a thouſand pounds was a truſt of which his conduct had always made him appear ſo little capable, that he kept his note by him, until he writ to his father the following letter:

"HONOURED FATHER,

"I have received an order under your hand "for a thouſand pounds, in words at length; "and I think I could ſwear it is your own "hand. I have looked it over and over "twenty thouſand times. There is in plain "letters, T,H,O,U,S,A,N,D; and after it, the "letters P,O,U,N,D,S. I have it ſtill by me, "and ſhall, I believe, continue reading it "until I hear from you."

The old gentleman took no manner of notice of the receipt of his letter; but ſent him

* TATLER, N° 57.

another order for three thouſand pounds more. His amazement on this ſecond letter was unſpeakable. He immediately double-locked his door, and ſat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders. After he had read them until he was half mad, he walked ſix or ſeven turns in his chamber, then opens his door, then locks it again; and, to examine thoroughly this matter, he locks his door again, puts his table and chairs againſt it; then goes into his cloſet, and, locking himſelf in, read his notes over again about nineteen times, which did but increaſe his aſtoniſhment. Soon after, he began to recollect many ſtories he had formerly heard of perſons, who had been poſſeſſed with imaginations and appearances which had no foundation in nature, but had been taken with ſudden madneſs in the midſt of a ſeeming clear and untainted reaſon. This made him very gravely conclude he was out of his wits; and, with a deſign to compoſe himſelf, he immediately betakes him to his night-cap, with a reſolution to ſleep himſelf into his former poverty and ſenſes. To bed therefore he goes at noon-day; but ſoon roſe again, and reſolved to viſit Sir TRISTRAM upon this occaſion. He did ſo, and dined with the knight, expecting he would mention ſome advice from his father about paying him money; but no ſuch thing being ſaid, "Look

"you,

"you, Sir TRISTRAM," ſaid he, "you are to "know, that an affair has happened, which— "Look you," ſays TRISTRAM, "I know, Mr. "WILDAIR, you are going to deſire me to "advance; but the late call of the bank, "where I have not yet made my laſt payment, "has obliged me—" TOM interrupted him, by ſhewing him the bill of a thouſand pounds. When he had looked at it for a convenient time, and as often ſurveyed TOM's looks and countenance; "Look you, Mr. WILDAIR, a "thouſand pounds—" Before he could proceed, he ſhews him the order for three thouſand more—Sir TRISTRAM examined the orders at the light, and finding at the writing the name, there was a certain ſtroke in one letter, which the father and he had agreed ſhould be to ſuch directions as he deſired might be more immediately honoured, he forthwith pays the money. The poſſeſſion of four thouſand pounds gave my young gentleman a new train of thoughts: he began to reflect upon his birth, the great expectations he was born to, and the unſuitable ways he had long purſued. Inſtead of that unthinking creature he was before, he is now provident, generous, and diſcreet. The father and ſon have an exact and regular correſpondence, with mutual and unreſerved confidence in each other. The ſon looks upon his father as the beſt tenant he could have in

the country, and the father finds the ſon the moſt ſafe banker he could have in the city.

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 26.

There is not any thing in nature ſo extravagant, but that you will find one man or other that ſhall practiſe or maintain it; otherwiſe HARRY SPONDEE could not have made ſo long an harangue as he did here this evening, concerning the force and efficacy of well-applied nonſenſe. Among ladies, he poſitively averred, it was the moſt prevailing part of eloquence; and had ſo little complaiſance as to ſay, "a woman is never taken by her reaſon, but "always by her paſſion." He proceeded to aſſert, "the way to move that, was only to aſtoniſh her. "I know," continued he, "a very late in- "ſtance of this; for being by accident in the "room next to STREPHON, I could not help "over-hearing him, as he made love to a cer- "tain great lady's woman. The true method "in your application to one of this ſecond "rank of underſtanding, is not to elevate and "ſurprize, but rather to elevate and amaze. "STREPHON is a perfect maſter in this kind of "perſuaſion: his way is, to run over with a "ſoft air a multitude of words, without mean- "ing or connexion; but ſuch as do each of "them apart give a pleaſing idea, though they "have nothing to do with each other as he

" aſſembles them. After the common phraſes " of ſalutation, and making his entry into the " room, I perceived he had taken the fair " nymph's hand, and kiſſing it ſaid, ' Witneſs " to my happineſs, ye groves! be ſtill, ye rivu- " lets! Oh! woods, caves, fountains, trees, " dales, mountains, hills, and ſtreams! oh! " faireſt! could you love me?' To which I " overheard her anſwer, with a very pretty " liſp, ' oh! Strephon, you are a dangerous " creature: why do you talk theſe tender things " to me? but you men of wit——' ' Is it then " poſſible,' ſaid the enamoured Strephon, ' that " ſhe regards my ſorrows! oh! pity, thou " balmy cure to an heart over-loaded! If rap- " ture, ſolicitation, ſoft deſire, and pleaſing " anxiety—But ſtill I live in the moſt afflicting " of all circumſtances, doubt—Cannot my " charmer name the place and moment?'

" There all thoſe joys inſatiably to prove,
" With which rich beauty feeds the glutton love."

" Forgive me, madam; it is not that my " heart is weary of its chain, but—' This in- " coherent ſtuff was anſwered by a tender " ſigh, ' Why do you put your wit to a weak " woman?' STREPHON ſaw he had made ſome " progreſs in her heart, and purſued it, by " ſaying that ' He would certainly wait upon " her at ſuch an hour near Roſamond's pond;

" and then—the ſylvan deities, and rural pow-
" ers of the place, ſacred and inviolable to
" love; love, the mover of all noble hearts,
" ſhould hear his vows repeated by the ſtreams
" and echoes." The aſſignation was accord-
" ingly made. This ſtyle he calls the unin-
" telligible method of ſpeaking his mind; and
" I will engage, had this gallant ſpoken plain
" Engliſh, ſhe had never underſtood him half
" ſo readily: for we may take it for granted,
" that he will be eſteemed as a very cold
" lover, who diſcovers to his miſtreſs that he
" is in his ſenſes."

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 26.

The following letter came to my hand, with a requeſt to have the ſubject recommended to our readers, particularly the ſmart fellows; who are deſired to repair to Major TOUCH-HOLE, who can help them to firelocks that are only fit for exerciſe.

" Juſt ready for the preſs.

" *Mars Triumphant*; or, *London's Glory*:
" Being the whole art of encampment, with
" the method of embattelling armies, marching
" them off, poſting the officers, forming hol-
" low ſquares, and the various ways of paying
" the ſalute with the half-pike; as it was per-
" formed

" formed by the trained-bands of London*
" this year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and
" nine, in that nurſery of Bellona, the Artil-
" lery-ground. Wherein you have a new
" method how to form a ſtrong line of foot,
" with large intervals between each platoon,
" very uſeful to prevent the breaking in of
" horſe. A civil way of performing the mili-
" tary ceremony; wherein the major alights
" from his horſe, and at the head of his com-
" pany ſalutes the lieutenant-colonel; and the
" lieutenant-colonel, to return the compli-
" ment, courteouſly diſmounts, and after the
" ſame manner ſalutes his major: exactly as
" it was performed, with abundance of ap-
" plauſe, on the fifth of July laſt. Likewiſe
" an account of a new invention, made uſe of
" in the red regiment, to quell mutineering
" captains; with ſeveral other things alike
" uſeful for the public. To which is added,
" an appendix by major Touch-hole; proving
" the method of diſcipline now uſed in our
" armies to be very defective: with an eſſay
" towards an amendment. Dedicated to the
" lieutenant-colonel of the firſt regiment."

Mr. BICKERSTAFF has now in the preſs, " A
" defence of aukward fellows againſt the claſs
" of the ſmarts: with a diſſertation upon the

* TATLER, N° 41, and *note*.

" gravity

" gravity which becomes weighty perſons. " Illuſtrated by way of fable, and a diſcourſe " on the nature of the elephant, the cow, the " dray-horſe, and the dromedary, which have " motions equally ſteady and grave. To this " is added a treatiſe written by an elephant, " according to PLINY, againſt receiving " foreigners into the foreſt. Adapted to ſome " preſent circumſtances. Together with al- " luſions to ſuch beaſts as declare againſt the " poor Palatines*."

* * *

Juſt publiſhed,

" Lady CHUDLEIGH's Poems," 2d edition; and a 2d edition of " A Dialogue between Timothy and " Philatheus," &c. vol. I. The 2d volume goes to preſs next month.

* See TATLER, Nº 41, and *note*.

N° 61. Tueſday, Auguſt 30, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. v. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate houſe, Auguſt 29.

AMONG many phraſes which have crept into converſation, eſpecially of ſuch company as frequent this place, there is not one which miſleads me more, than that of a "Fellow of a great deal of fire." This metaphorical term, Fire, has done much good in keeping coxcombs in awe of one another; but at the ſame time it has made them troubleſome to every body elſe. You ſee, in the very air of "a Fellow of Fire," ſomething ſo expreſſive of what he would be at, that if it were not for ſelf-preſervation, a man would laugh out.

I had laſt night the fate to drink a bottle with two of theſe Firemen, who are indeed diſperſed like the Myrmidons* in all

* Tat. N° 56, and *note*; Tat. N° 60.

quarters,

quarters, and to be met with among thoſe of the moſt different education. One of my companions was a ſcholar with Fire; and the other a ſoldier of the ſame complexion. My learned man would fall into diſputes, and argue without any manner of provocation or contradiction: the other was deciſive without words, and would give a ſhrug or an oath to expreſs his opinion. My learned man was a mere ſcholar, and my man of war as mere a ſoldier. The particularity of the firſt was ridiculous, that of the ſecond, terrible. They were relations by blood, which in ſome meaſure moderated their extravagances towards each other: I gave myſelf up merely as a perſon of no note in the company; but as if brought to be convinced that I was an inconſiderable thing, any otherwiſe than that they would ſhew each other to me, and make me ſpectator of the triumph they alternately enjoyed. The ſcholar has been very converſant with books, and the other with men, only; which makes them both ſuperficial: for the taſte of books is neceſſary to our behaviour in the beſt company, and the knowledge of men is required for a true reliſh of books: but they have both Fire, which makes one paſs for a man of ſenſe, and the other for a fine gentleman. I found, I could eaſily enough paſs my time with the ſcholar: for if I

ſeemed not to do juſtice to his parts and ſentiments, he pitied me, and let me alone. But the warrior could not let it reſt there; I muſt know all that happened within his ſhallow obſervations of the nature of the war: to all which he added an air of lazineſs, and contempt of thoſe of his companions who were eminent for delighting in the exerciſe and knowledge of their duty. Thus it is, that all the young fellows of much animal life, and little underſtanding, who repair to our armies, uſurp upon the converſation of reaſonable men, under the notion of having Fire.

The word has not been of greater uſe to ſhallow lovers, to ſupply them with chat to their miſtreſſes, than it has been to pretended men of pleaſure, to ſupport them in being pert and dull, and ſaying of every fool of their order, "Such a one has Fire." There is colonel TRUNCHEON, who marches with diviſions ready on all occaſions; an hero who never doubted in his life, but is ever poſitively fixed in the wrong, not out of obſtinate opinion, but invincible ſtupidity.

It is very unhappy for this latitude of London, that it is poſſible for ſuch as can learn only faſhion, habit, and a ſet of common phraſes of ſalutation, to paſs with no other accompliſhments, in this nation of freedom, for men of converſation and ſenſe.

All

All theſe ought to pretend to is, not to offend; but they carry it ſo far, as to be negligent whether they offend or not; "for they have Fire." But their force differs from true ſpirit, as much as a vicious from a mettleſome horſe. A man of Fire is a general enemy to all the waiters where you drink; is the only man affronted at the company's being neglected; and makes the drawers abroad, his *valet de chambre* and footman at home, know he is not to be provoked without danger.

This is not the Fire that animates the noble MARINUS*, a youth of good nature, affability, and moderation. He commands his ſhip as an intelligence moves its orb: he is the vital life, and his officers the limbs of the machine. His vivacity is ſeen in doing all the offices of life with readineſs of ſpirit, and propriety in the manner of doing them. To be ever active in laudable purſuits, is the diſtinguiſhing character of a man of merit; while the common behaviour of every gay coxcomb of Fire is, to be confidently in the wrong, and dare to perſiſt in it.

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 29.

It is a common objection againſt writings of a ſatirical mixture, that they hurt men in their reputations, and conſequently in their

* It would have been a pleaſure to the editor, if he could have informed the public, upon good authority, of the name of this amiable ſea officer.

fortunes

fortunes and poſſeſſions: but a gentleman who frequents this room declared he was of opinion it ought to be ſo, provided ſuch performances had their proper reſtrictions. The greateſt evils in human ſociety are ſuch as no law can come at; as in the caſe of ingratitude, where the manner of obliging very often leaves the benefactor without means of demanding juſtice, though that very circumſtance ſhould be the more binding to the perſon who has received the benefit. On ſuch an occaſion, ſhall it be poſſible for the malefactor to eſcape? and is it not lawful to ſet marks upon perſons who live within the law, and do baſe things? ſhall not we uſe the ſame protection of thoſe laws to puniſh them, which they have to defend themſelves? We ſhall therefore take it for a very moral action to find a good appellation for offenders, and to turn them into ridicule under feigned names.

I am advertiſed by a letter of Auguſt 25, that the name of COPPERSMITH has very much wanted explanation in the city, and by that means is unjuſtly given, by thoſe who are conſcious they deſerve it themſelves, to an honeſt and worthy citizen belonging to the *Copper-office**; but that word is framed out

* "On pretendoit que ce fut le Chevalier MACKWORTH, qui "étoit governeur d'une Compagnie erigée pour travailler aux "mines

out of a moral conſideration of wealth amongſt men, whereby he that has gotten any part of it by injuſtice and extortion, is to be thought in the eye of virtuous men ſo much the poorer for ſuch gain. Thus, all the gold which is torn from our neighbours, by making advantage of their wants, is COPPER; and I authoriſe the Lombards to diſtinguiſh themſelves accordingly. All the honeſt, who make a reaſonable profit, both for the advantage of themſelves and thoſe they deal with, are GOLDSMITHS; but thoſe who tear unjuſtly all they can, COPPERSMITHS. At the ſame time, I deſire him who is moſt guilty, to ſit down ſatisfied with riches and contempt, and be known by the title of "The "COPPERSMITH;" as being the chief of that reſpected, contemptible fraternity.

This is the caſe of all others mentioned in our Lucubrations; particularly of STENTOR, who goes on in his vociferations at St. Paul's with ſo much obſtinacy, that he has received admonition from St. Peter's for it, from a

"mines cuivre en Angleterre, & connue vulgairement ſous le "nom du *Copper Office*, ou *Bureau de Cuivre*."

"LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

This ſeems probable. In YALDEN's Poems is one, "To Sir "HUMPHRY MACKWORTH on working the mines;" and in Mr. GOUGH's "Britiſh Topography" may be ſeen a liſt of the pamphlets publiſhed on occaſion of this ſcheme. R.

perſon

perſon of eminent wit and piety*; but who is by old age reduced to the infirmity of ſleeping at a ſervice, to which he had been fifty years attentive; and whoſe death, whenever it happens, may, with that of the ſaints, well be called "Falling aſleep:" for the innocence of his life makes him expect it as indifferently as he does his ordinary reſt†. This gives him a chearfulneſs of ſpirit to rally on his own weakneſs, and hath made him write to STENTOR to hearken to my admonitions ‡. "Brother STENTOR," ſaid he, "for "the

* Dr. SOUTH, whoſe unremitted attention to divine ſervice, here hinted at, is taken notice of by the author of an oration at his funeral, in the following manner; "*Quamdiu per valetu-* "*dinem licuit, horas ſacris celebrandis inſtitutas ita obſervabat* "*ut ſol vices diurnas & nocturnas vix obiret conſtantior.*"

See TATLER, N°s 205, and 211.

† "Il veut parler du Dr. TENISON, Archevêque de CANTER- "BURY, qui fut toujours très zelé tant pour les libertes civiles, "que pour la religion proteſtante; dans les ordres ſacres depuis "le re-eſtabliſſement des STUARTS, & ſucceſſivement chape- "lain de deux comtes de MANCHESTER, & de CHARLES II. "Il fut enſuite vicaire de la paroiſſe de St. Martin des Champs, "élévé au ſiege de Lincoln in 1691, & à celui de Canterbury, "après la mort du Dr. TILLOTSON, auquel il ſucceda le 10 de "Janvier 1695. Il etoit donc deja fort agé en 1709; il vecut "juſq'au regne de GEORGE I. qu'il eut le plaiſir de voir ſur le "thrône." "LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

‡ "On doit ſe ſouvenir que ce *Stentor* eſt le fameux miniſtre "SACHEVERELL. Ce fut le 15 d'Août 1709, qu'il prêcha aux "Aſſizes de Derby un de ces ſermons ſeditieux pour leſquels "il fut pourſuivi par les Communes. La piéce curoit, déja "imprimée, & facoit grand bruit, lorſque Mr. STEELE ecrivoit

"the repoſe of the church, hearken to Bick-
"erstaff; and conſider that, while you are ſo
"devout at Saint Paul's, we cannot ſleep for
"you at Saint Peter's."

From my own Apartment, Auguſt 29.

There has been lately ſent me a much harder queſtion than was ever yet put to me, ſince I profeſſed aſtrology; to wit, how far, and to what age, women ought to make their beauty their chief concern? The regard

"cette feuille. L'auteur veut dire ici que les miniſtres d'etat,
"& autres bien intentionnez pour le gouvernment, ne voyoient
"pas ſans inquietudes la fogüe de ce predicateur, & en craig-
"norent les ſuites, tant pour le repos de l'etat même, que pour
"celui de l'egliſe." "LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

From a reverence for the memory of a very reſpectable perſon, who was ſo good as to favour this writer with ſome valuable communications for the purpoſe of this work, the following ſhort note is added, although it is not neceſſary after what has been ſaid here, and in TATLER, N° 54, and *notes*.

"STENTOR was one of the minor canons of St. Paul's,
"whoſe real name I have forgot, but it may be learnt, by
"applying to any one who has been a member of that cathe-
"dral."

"WILLIAM STANLEY, D. D. maſter of Corpus Chriſti
"College, Cambridge, and afterwards dean of St. Paul's,
"died Oct. 9, 1731, in the 85th year of his age; when, ac-
"cording to his own directions, he was buried in the vaulting
"of St. Paul's cathedral, under the ſouth wing of the choir.
"It is ſcarce worth obſerving, that the natural tone of his
"voice was ſo remarkably loud, as to give occaſion to the
"TATLER to exerciſe his wit upon him under the name and
"character of STENTOR."

"NICHOLS's Hiſtory of Hinckley," p. 172."

and

and care of their faces and perſons are as variouſly to be conſidered, as their complexions themſelves differ; but if one may tranſgreſs againſt the careful practice of the fair ſex ſo much as to give an opinion againſt it, I humbly preſume, that leſs care, better applied, would increaſe their empire, and make it laſt as long as life. Whereas now, from their own example, we take our eſteem of their merit from it; for it is very juſt that ſhe who values herſelf only on her beauty, ſhould be regarded by others on no other conſideration.

There is certainly a liberal and a pedantick education among women, as well as men; and the merit laſts accordingly. She, therefore, that is bred with freedom, and in good company, conſiders men according to their reſpective characters and diſtinctions; while ſhe, that is locked up from ſuch obſervations, will conſider her father's butler, not as a butler, but as a man. In like manner, when men converſe with women, the well-bred and intelligent are looked upon with an obſervation ſuitable to their different talents and accompliſhments, without reſpect to their ſex; while a mere woman can be obſerved under no conſideration but that of a woman; and there can be but one reaſon for placing any value upon her, or loſing

time in her company. Wherefore, I am of opinion, that the rule for pleaſing long is, to obtain ſuch qualifications as would make them ſo, were they not women.

Let the beauteous CLEOMIRA then ſhew us her real face, and know that every ſtage of life has its peculiar charms, and that there is no neceſſity for fifty to be fifteen. That childiſh colouring of her cheeks is now as ungraceful, as that ſhape would have been when her face wore its real countenance. She has ſenſe, and ought to know, that if ſhe will not follow nature, nature will follow her. Time then has made that perſon which had, when I viſited her grandfather, an agreeable bloom, ſprightly air, and ſoft utterance, now no leſs graceful in a lovely aſpect, an awful manner, and maternal wiſdom. But her heart was ſo ſet upon her firſt character, that ſhe neglects and repines at her preſent; not that ſhe is againſt a more ſtayed conduct in others, for ſhe recommends gravity, circumſpection, and ſeverity of countenance to her daughter. Thus, againſt all chronology, the girl is the ſage, the mother the fine lady.

But theſe great evils proceed from an unaccountable wild method in the education of the better half of the world, the women. We have no ſuch thing as a ſtandard for good

good breeding. I was the other day at my lady WEALTHY's, and aſked one of her daughters how ſhe did? She anſwered, "She never "converſed with men." The ſame day I viſited at lady PLANTWELL's, and aſked her daughter the ſame queſtion. She anſwers, "What is that to you, you old thief?" and gives me a flap on the ſhoulders.

I defy any man in England, except he knows the family before he enters, to be able to judge whether he ſhall be agreeable or not, when he comes into it. You find either ſome odd old woman, who is permitted to rule as long as ſhe lives, in hopes of her death, and to interrupt all things; or ſome impertinent young woman, who will talk fillily upon the ſtrength of looking beautifully. I will not anſwer for it, but it may be, that I (like all other old fellows) have a fondneſs for the faſhions and manners which prevailed when I was young and in faſhion myſelf. But certain it is, that the taſte of grace and beauty is very much lowered. The fine women they ſhew me now-a-days are at beſt but pretty girls to me who have ſeen SACHARISSA*, when all the world repeated

* "C'etoit un Comteſſe don't j'ai oublié le nom. Je croi "que c'eſt celle de DORSET." "Le Nouvelliſte Philoſophe." Lady DOROTHY SIDNEY, daughter to lord LEICESTER, and afterwards wife of the earl of SUNDERLAND, was celebrated by WALLER under the feigned name of SACHARISSA.

the poems ſhe inſpired; and VILLARIA*, when a youthful king was her ſubject. The *Things* you follow, and make ſongs on now, ſhould be ſent to knit or ſit down to bobbins or bone-lace: they are indeed neat, and ſo are their ſempſtreſſes; they are pretty, and ſo are their hand-maids. But that graceful motion, that awful mien, and that winning attraction, which grew upon them from the thoughts and converſations they met with in my time, are now no more ſeen. They tell me I am old: I am glad I am ſo; for I do not like your preſent young ladies.

Thoſe among us who ſet up for any thing of decorum, do ſo miſtake the matter, that they offend on the other ſide. Five young ladies, who are of no ſmall fame for their great ſeverity of manners, and exemplary behaviour, would lately go no where with their lovers but to an organ-loft in a church; where they had a cold treat, and ſome few opera ſongs, to their great refreſhment and edification. Whether theſe prudent perſons had not been as much ſo if this had been done at a tavern, is not very hard to determine.

* The ducheſs of CLEVELAND. See TATLER, N° 50, and *notes*.

VOLTAIRE tells us, that the *Ducheſs* of CLEVELAND uſed to viſit WYCHERLEY at his chambers in the *Temple*, dreſſed like a country maid in a ſtraw hat, with pattins on, and a baſket or a box in her hand.

It is ſuch ſilly ſtarts and incoherences as theſe, which *undervalue* the beauteous ſex; and puzzle us in our choice of ſweetneſs of temper and ſimplicity of manners, which are the only laſting charms of woman. But I muſt leave this important ſubject, at preſent, for ſome matters which preſs for publication; as you will obſerve in the following letter:

"DEAR SIR,

"London, Aug. 26, Artillery-Ground.

"It is natural for diſtant relations to claim "kindred with a riſing family; though at this "time zeal to my country, not intereſt, "calls me out. The city-forces being ſhortly "to take the field, all good proteſtants would "be pleaſed that their arms and valour ſhould "ſhine with equal luſtre. A council of war "was lately held, the honourable colonel "MORTAR being preſident. After many de-"bates, it was unanimouſly reſolved, That "major BLUNDER, a moſt expert officer, ſhould "be detached for Birmingham, to buy arms, "and to prove his firelocks on the ſpot, as "well to prevent expence, as diſappointment "in the day of battle. The major, being a "perſon of conſummate experience, was in-"veſted with a diſcretionary power. He "knew from ancient ſtory, that ſecuring the "rear, and making a glorious retreat, was

" the moſt celebrated piece of conduct. Ac-
" cordingly ſuch meaſures were taken to pre-
" vent ſurprize in the rear of his arms, that
" even Pallas herſelf, in the ſhape of ruſt,
" could not invade them. They were drawn
" into cloſe order, firmly embodied, and ar-
" rived ſecurely without touch-holes. Great
" and national actions deſerve popular ap-
" plauſe; and as praiſe is no expence to the
" public, therefore, deareſt kinſman, I com-
" municate this to you, as well to oblige
" this nurſery of heroes, as to do juſtice to
" my native country. I am,

" Your moſt affectionate kinſman,

" OFFSPRING TWIG.

" A war-horſe, belonging to one of the co-
" lonels of the artillery, to be let or ſold. He
" may be ſeen adorned with ribbands, and ſet
" forth to the beſt advantage, the next training
" day."

N° 62. Thurſday, September 1, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whatever good is done, *whatever ill*——
"By human *kind*, ſhall this collection fill."

White's Chocolate-houſe, Auguſt 31.

THIS place being frequented by perſons of condition, I am deſired to recommend a dog-kennel to any who ſhall want a pack *. It

* It is both diſagreeable and unneceſſary to be very particular in remarking on this number.

Of the dogs that underwent the ſevere chaſtiſement of this paper, many were hanged ſoon after the date of it; and ſeveral ſaved the hangman the exerciſe of his office. Some got off with only the loſs of their ears, they even devoured one another, and of the whole pack there is not one alive at this day. Such as have any curioſity to know more of their *alias* names, their miſchievous pranks, or their miſerable ends, may conſult the "Memoirs of Gameſters," and the records of the Old-Bailey.

Vain is the wiſh that they had all died without iſſue. It being equally impoſſible to extirpate the breed, or terminate its diverſity, all that wiſdom can wiſh, is, to diſcipline them properly, to curb their evil propenſities, to aſſign their various talents to ſuitable employments, to look after them when mangy, to muzzle them when miſchievous, and to prevent their running mad. This being the caſe, bleſſed be the patriotic individuals and ſocieties who ſuperintend the improvement and execution of the game laws; and who by their vigilance and ſpirit compel the

It lies not far from Suffolk-ſtreet*, and is kept by two who were formerly dragoons in the

the whippers-in to ſee to it, that ungovernable curs do not "worry the game before the keepers can come in."

It was great in our author, and an eminent proof of his philanthropy, to devote himſelf *pro bono publico*, to brave the fury of the whole pack, to drive the blood-hounds from their harbours with the laſh of ridicule; and to mark the moſt dangerous, with the never-cloſing wounds which the hand of genius only can inflict.

STEELE, as a man of wit, as a man of faſhion, and as a man of war, was not ill-qualified for this arduous ſervice; but he did not venture upon it ſingle and unſupported. Major-general DAVENPORT, brigadier BISSET, and lord FORBES, to their immortal honour, came forward on the occaſion, to ſhare the danger. More will be ſaid of theſe honourable men, in a ſubſequent paper, where the author publicly thanks them for their good offices. See TATLER, Nº 271.

* "L'auteur peint ici ſous l'image d'une meute, les maiſons "de baſſette, & d'academie, qui commençoient alors à ſe multi- "plier beaucoup. Ce qui contribuoit en partie a cette multi- "plication, étoit le grand nombre d'avanturiers & de gens ſans "aveu, qui ſe raſſembloient de toutes parts pour ſervir d'emiſſaires "à la France, & pour allumer dans le ſein de la capitaile le "grand feu qui y éclata bientot après. Le plûpart de ces jou- "eurs & chevaliers étoient des etrangers catholiques Romains, "ou des Anglois que la faim & le vice rendoient capables de "tout. *Suffolk-ſtreet* eſt une ruë dans laquelle il y eut toujours "des maiſons fort frequentees des eſtrangers. Les Dragons fu- "rent employez pour perſecuter les proteſtants de France, avant "& après la revocation de l'edit. Comme il auroit été contradic- "toire qu'un proteſtant eut été Dragon, l'auteur ainſi veut in- "ſinuer qu'ils etoient catholiques Romains, ou de religion "ou de commiſſion. Je laiſſe aux lecteurs penetrans le ſoin de "démêler ici certaines idées fines que l'auteur a repanduës dans "cet article, tant contre les joueurs & le jeu, que contre les "ſourdes pratiques que la France faſoit alors pour corrompre, & "pour brouiller la nation Angloiſe."

"LE NOUVELLISTE PHILOSOPHE."

by

French ſervice; but left plundering for the more orderly life of keeping dogs: beſides that, according to their expectation, they find it more profitable, as well as more conducing to the ſafety of their ſkin, to follow this trade, than the beat of drum. Their reſidence is very convenient for the dogs to whelp in, and bring up a right breed to follow the ſcent. The moſt eminent of the kennel are blood-hounds, which lead the van, and are as follow:

A liſt of the dogs.

JOWLER, of a right Iriſh breed, called Captain.

ROCKWOOD, of French race, with long hair, by the courteſy of England, called alſo Captain.

POMPEY, a tall hound, kennelled in a convent in France, and knows a rich ſoil.

Theſe two laſt hunt in couple, and are followed by

RINGWOOD, a French black whelp of the ſame breed, a fine open-mouthed dog; and an old ſick hound, always in kennel, but of the true blood, with a good noſe, French breed.

There is alſo an Italian grey-hound, with good legs, and knows perfectly the ground from Ghent to Paris.

Ten

Ten ſetting-dogs, right Engliſh.
Four mongrels of the ſame nation.
And twenty whelps, fit for any game.

Theſe curs are ſo extremely hungry, that they are too keen at the ſport, and worry their game before the keepers can come in. The other day a wild boar from the north ruſhed into the kennel, and at firſt, indeed, defended himſelf againſt the whole pack; but they proved at laſt too many for him, and tore twenty-five pounds of fleſh from off his back, with which they filled their bellies, and made ſo great a noiſe in the neighbourhood, that the keepers are obliged to haſten the ſale. That quarter of the town where they are kennelled is generally inhabited by ſtrangers, whoſe blood the hounds have often ſucked in ſuch a manner, that many a German count, and other virtuoſi, who came from the continent, have loſt the intention of their travels, and been unable to proceed on their journey.

If theſe hounds are not very ſoon diſpoſed of to ſome good purchaſer, as alſo thoſe at the kennels nearer Saint James's, it is humbly propoſed, that they may be all together tranſported to America, where the dogs are few, and the wild beaſts many: or that, during their ſtay in theſe parts, ſome eminent juſtice of the peace may have it in particular direction to viſit

viſit their harbours; and that the ſheriff of Middleſex may allow him the aſſiſtance of the common hangman to cut off their ears, or part of them, for diſtinction-ſake, that we may know the blood-hounds from the mongrels and ſetters. Until theſe things are regulated, you may enquire at an houſe belonging to Paris, at the upper-end of Suffolk-ſtreet, or an houſe belonging to Ghent, oppoſite to the lower end of Pall-mall, and know further.

It were to be wiſhed that theſe curs were diſpoſed of; for it is a very great nuiſance to have them tolerated in cities. That of London takes care, that the "Common Hunt*," aſſiſted by the ſerjeants and bailiffs, expel them whenever they are found within the walls; though it is ſaid, ſome private families keep them, to the deſtruction of their neighbours: but it is deſired, that all who know of any of theſe curs, or have been bit by them, would ſend me their marks, and the houſes where they are harboured †; and I do not doubt but I ſhall alarm

* "La ville de *Londres* a un veneur, & le veneur eſt en droit "de chaſſer tous les chiens qu'il rencontre. C'eſt au moins ce "que j'ai oui dire; car je n'ai pu trouver dans la 'Deſcription "de Londres' par STOW, pas un ſeul mot de cet emploi, ſi ce "n'eſt que celui qui l'exerce s'appelle en Anglois *The Common "Hunt*, ou *The Common Huntſman*." "Le N. P."

† "Toute la populace étoient encore pleine d'animoſité contre "le pretendant & contre la France. Les choſes changerent "bien de face l'année ſuivante, grace aux SACHEVERELLS, & "à leurs ſemblables." "Le N. P."

the

the people ſo well, as to have them uſed like mad dogs wherever they appear. In the mean time, I adviſe all ſuch as entertain this kind of vermin, that if they give me timely notice that their dogs are diſmiſſed, I ſhall let them go unregarded; otherwiſe am obliged to admoniſh my fellow-ſubjects in this behalf, and inſtruct them how to avoid being worried, when they are going about their lawful profeſſions and callings. There was lately a young gentleman bit to the bone; who has now indeed recovered his health, but is as lean as a ſkeleton. It grieved my heart to ſee a gentleman's ſon run among the hounds; but he is, they tell me, as fleet and as dangerous as the beſt of the pack.

Will's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 31.

This evening was ſpent at our table in diſcourſe of propriety of words and thoughts, which is Mr. DRYDEN's definition of wit; but a very odd fellow, who would intrude upon us, and has a briſkneſs of imagination more like madneſs than regular thoughts, ſaid, that "HARRY JACKS was the firſt who told him of "the taking of the citadel of Tournay*; and," ſays he, "HARRY deſerves a ſtatue more than

* "Le 3 de Sept. S. N. & par conſequent le 23 Août V. S. "la citadele de Tournai ſe rendit aux alliés qui l'avoient aſſi-"egée." "Le N. P."

"the

"the boy who ran to the ſenate with a thorn in "his foot, to tell of a victory." We were aſtoniſhed at the aſſertion, and SPONDEE aſked him, "What affinity is there between that boy "and HARRY, that you ſay their merit has ſo "near a reſemblance as you juſt now told us?" "Why," ſays he, "HARRY, you know, is in "the French intereſt; and it was more pain "to him to tell the ſtory of Tournay, than to "the boy to run upon a thorn to relate the "victory which he was glad of." The gentleman, who was in the chair upon the ſubject of propriety of words and thoughts, would by no means allow, that there was wit in this compariſon; and urged, that "to have any thing "gracefully ſaid, it muſt be natural; but that "whatſoever was introduced in common diſ-"courſe with ſo much premeditation, was inſuf-"ferable." That critic went on: "Had Mr. "JACKS," ſaid he, "told him the citadel "was taken, and another had anſwered, 'he "deſerves a ſtatue as well as the Roman boy, "for he told it with as much pain,' it might "have paſſed for a ſprightly expreſſion; but "there is a wit for diſcourſe, and a wit for "writing. The eaſineſs and familiarity of the "firſt is not to ſavour in the leaſt of ſtudy; "but the exactneſs of the other is to admit of "ſomething like the freedom of diſcourſe, "eſpecially in treatiſes of humanity, and what

"regards

" regards the *belles lettres*. I do not in this " allow, that BICKERSTAFF's Tatlers, or diſ- " courſes of wit by retail, and for the penny, " ſhould come within the deſcription of writ- " ing." I bowed at his compliment, and— But he would not let me proceed.

You ſee in no place of converſation the perfection of ſpeech ſo much as in an accompliſhed woman. Whether it be, that there is a partiality irreſiſtible when we judge of that ſex, or whatever it is, you may obſerve a wonderful freedom in their utterance, and an eaſy flow of words, without being diſtracted (as we often are who read much) in the choice of dictions and phraſes. My lady COURTLY is an inſtance of this *. She was talking the other day of dreſs, and did it with ſo excellent an air and geſture, that you would have ſworn ſhe had learned her action from our DEMOSTHENES. Beſides which, her words were ſo particularly well adapted to the matter ſhe talked of, that though dreſs was a new thing to us men, ſhe avoided the terms of art in it, and deſcribed an unaffected garb and manner in ſo proper terms, that ſhe came up to that of HORACE's " *ſimplex munditiis*;" which whoever can tranſlate in two words, has as much eloquence as lady COURTLY. I took the liberty to tell her, that " all ſhe had

* " Les Dames demolerent mieux que moi ſi ce paragraphe " eſt eloge ou ſatyre." " Le N. P."

"ſaid with ſo much good grace, was ſpoken in "two words in HORACE, but would not under- "take to tranſlate them;" upon which ſhe ſmiled, and told me, "ſhe believed me a very "great ſcholar;" and I took my leave.

From my own apartment, Auguſt 31.

I have been juſt now reading the introduction to the hiſtory of Catiline by SALLUST, an author who is very much in my favour: but when I reflect upon his profeſſing himſelf wholly diſintereſted, and at the ſame time ſee how induſtriouſly he has avoided ſaying any thing to the praiſe of CICERO, to whoſe vigilance the commonwealth owed its ſafety, it very much leſſens my eſteem for that writer; and is one argument, among others, for laughing at all who pretend to be out of the intereſts of the world, and profeſs purely to act for the ſervice of mankind, without the leaſt regard to themſelves. I do not deny but that the rewards are different; ſome aim at riches, others at honour, by their public ſervices. However, they are all purſuing ſome end to themſelves, though indeed thoſe ends differ as much as right and wrong. The moſt graceful way then, I ſhould think, would be to acknowledge, that you aim at ſerving yourſelves; but at the ſame time make it appear, it is for the ſervice of others that you have theſe opportunities.

Of all the diſintereſted profeſſors I have ever heard of, I take the boatſwain of DAMPIER's ſhip to be the moſt impudent, but the moſt excuſeable. You are to know that, in the wild ſearches that navigator was making, they happened to be out at ſea, far diſtant from any ſhore, in want of all the neceſſaries of life; inſomuch that they began to look, not without hunger, on each other. The boatſwain was a fat, healthy, freſh fellow, and attracted the eyes of the whole crew. In ſuch an extreme neceſſity, all forms of ſuperiority were laid aſide: the captain and lieutenant were ſafe only by being carrion, and the unhappy boatſwain in danger only by being worth eating. To be ſhort, the company were unanimous, and the boatſwain muſt be cut up. He ſaw their intention, and deſired he might ſpeak a few words before they proceeded; which being permitted, he delivered himſelf as follows:

"Gentlemen Sailors,

"Far be it that I ſhould ſpeak it for any "private intereſt of my own; but I take it "that I ſhould not die with a good conſci- "ence, if I did not confeſs to you, that I am "not ſound. I ſay, gentlemen, juſtice, and "the teſtimony of a good conſcience, as "well as love of my country, to which I hope

"you

"you will all return, oblige me to own, that "black *Kate at Deptford* has made me very un- "ſafe to eat; and, I ſpeak it with ſhame, I am "afraid, gentlemen, I ſhould poiſon you."

This ſpeech had a good effect in the boat-ſwain's favour; but the ſurgeon of the ſhip proteſted he had cured him very well, and offered to eat the firſt ſteak of him himſelf.

The boatſwain replied, like an orator, with a true notion of the people, and in hopes to gain time, that "he was heartily glad if he "could be for their ſervice;" and thanked the ſurgeon for his information. "However," ſaid he, "I muſt inform you for your own "good, that I have, ever ſince my cure, been "very thirſty and dropſical; therefore, I pre- "ſume, it would be much better to tap me, "and drink me off, than eat me at once, "and have no man in the ſhip fit to be "drunk." As he was going on with his ha-rangue, a freſh gale aroſe, and gave the crew hopes of a better repaſt at the neareſt ſhore, to which they arrived next morning.

Moſt of the ſelf-denials we meet with are of this ſort; therefore, I think he acts faireſt who owns, he hopes at leaſt to have bro-ther's fare, without profeſſing that he gives

himſelf up with pleaſure to be devoured for the preſervation of his fellows.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, Auguſt 31.

Letters from the Hague of the ſixth of September, N. S. ſay, that the governor of the citadel of Tournay having offered their Highneſſes the Duke of Malborough and the Prince of Savoy to ſurrender that place on the thirty-firſt of the laſt month, on terms which were not allowed them by thoſe princes, hoſtilities were thereupon renewed; but that on the third the place was ſurrendered, with a ſeeming condition granted to the beſieged, above that of being priſoners of war: for they were forthwith to be conducted to Conde, but were to be exchanged for priſoners of the Allies, and particularly thoſe of Warneton were mentioned in the demand. Both armies having ſtretched towards Mons with the utmoſt diligence, that of the Allies, though they paſſed the much more difficult road, arrived firſt before that town, which they have now actually inveſted; and the quarter-maſter-general was, at the time of diſpatching theſe letters, marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army.

" To the booksellers, or others whom this adver-
" tisement may concern.

" Mr. Omicron *, the unborn poet, gives notice, " that he writes all treatises, as well in verse as prose, " being a ninth son, and translates out of all lan- " guages, without learning or study.

" If any bookseller will treat for his pastoral on the " siege and surrender of the citadel of Tournay, he " must send in his proposals before the news of a " capitulation for any other town.

" The undertaker for either play-house may have " an opera written by him; or, if it shall suit their " design, a satire upon operas; both ready for next " winter."

" This is to give notice, that RICHARD FARLOE, " M. A. well known for his acuteness in dissection " of dead bodies, and his great skill in osteology, " has now laid by that practice; and having, by " great study and much labour, acquired the know- " ledge of an antidote for all the most common ma- " ladies of the stomach, is removed, and may be " applied to, at any time of the day, in the south " entrance from Newgate-street into Christ's-hospi- " tal."

* The writer of this note has been told, on very respectable authority, that Mr. OLDMIXON was here ridiculed under the name of Mr. OMICRON. See TATLER, N° 43, and *note*.

The editor of the " *Supplement* to SWIFT's Works," also, vol. I. p. 47, speaking of Mr. OLDMIXON, tells us, that he was " dignified in the TATLER by the name of OMICRON the un- " born poet." And see the notes on the Dunciad, book II. ver. 283.

N° 63*. Saturday, September 3, 1709.

ADDISON, STEELE, and SWIFT.

White's Chocolate-houſe, September 2.

"Of the enjoyment of life with regard to others."

I HAVE ever thought it the greateſt diminution to the Roman glory imaginable, that in their inſtitution of public triumphs, they

* TATLER, N° 32, was aſcribed to SWIFT and ADDISON, and in the prefatory note ſome reaſons were offered in juſtification of that aſſignment.

In the interval of time between the dates of that and of this paper, STEELE received another packet *or two* from Ireland, from whence ADDISON returned to England in the month of September. This may be fairly inferred from TATLER N° 59, where the letter ſigned OBADIAH GREENHAT has been ſuppoſed to be SWIFT's, as appeared from the notes upon it. N° 59 might indeed have borne the triple ſuperſcription of this paper. The articles of news were all written by STEELE, who was then *Gazetteer*, and, uſeleſs as they are now, promoted the ſale and circulation of the TATLER on it's firſt publication. To ſay nothing, therefore, of the account of news in N° 59, the article from WHITE's, the introduction to Mr. GREENHAT's letter, and what immediately follows it, concluding with the quotation from HORACE, ſeem to make up the whole of the editor's portion of the paper. STEELE, as a man of wit, was not inconſiderable; and in point of humour, there was between him and ADDISON great ſimilarity. Whenever they happen to be jointly concerned in pieces of this nature, as they often are in the courſe of the TATLER, SPECTATOR, and GUARDIAN, it is by no means eaſy to diſtinguiſh between them. Inſtances

they led their enemies in chains when they were priſoners. It is to be allowed that doing

ſtances are the beſt arguments in this caſe, and ſeveral may be given equally curious and ſatisfactory. Mean while, be this as it may, there is nothing in N° 59 to which STEELE may not fairly be thought equal. Nevertheleſs, the "ſmall voices," "the ſhort arms," the "left-handedneſs," and other characteriſtics of the family, all things conſidered, appear to be *Addiſonian*; and this writer is of opinion, that the "Hiſtory of the GREENHATS" was tranſmitted to the editor, along with their nameſake's letter.

It can hardly be thought that a packet from ADDISON, to a boſom friend, and for the purpoſe of a work which he honoured with more than his approbation, ſhould contain nothing at all from himſelf. It is much more likely that it incloſed a large contribution of his own communications. It ſeems probable that it contained not only the "Hiſtory of ORLANDO the *Fair*," which the editor, with an œconomy dictated by indolence, divided into two chapters, and publiſhed in N° 50 and N° 51 *; but alſo the elegant account of "DELAMIRA's reſignation of "her *Fan*," and perhaps the "Memoirs of NESTOR" in N° 52. The papers intituled "The CIVIL HUSBAND," and "On "the government of AFFECTION," printed with dates correſponding to this ſuppoſition, in the TATLER, N° 53, and N° 54, appear to have been conveyed to STEELE under a cover, or covers, from Dublin. They are all of them obviouſly of a perſonal nature, and the two laſt ſeem to allude particularly to people of faſhion; for DUUMVIR's *fair Wig* coſt forty guineas; the introductory note to N° 52 will therefore account for their not being inſerted in STEELE's liſt of ADDISON's papers, publiſhed by Mr. TICKELL. The article from WILL's in N° 58, another in N° 62, the advertiſement concerning Mr.

* N. B. The annotator forgot to inſert in it's proper place, an information on very reſpectable authority, that the "artful perſon" alluded to in the article from WILL's, N° 51, was a man well known at that time under the name of CLENCH of *Barnet*.

In the London Daily Poſt, 1734, it appears that on Dec. 11, in that year, died, aged about 70, the famous Mr. CLENCH, of Barnet, who diverted the town many years with imitating a drunken man, old woman, pack of hounds, &c.

doing all honour to the ſuperiority of heroes above the reſt of mankind, muſt needs conduce to the glory and advantage of a nation;

OMICRON, and two or three more paragraphs, all publiſhed about this time, but too inconſiderable for notice in the general allotment of the work, ſeem likewiſe to have croſſed the water in their way to Mr. MORPHEW. Theſe hints are offered only as probabilities, or in the way of conjecture, and with diffidence.

In the new aſſignment of this paper, N° 63, there is not ſo much preſumption, conſidering what has been ſaid on N° 32, what may be ſeen in N° 59, and what appears on the face of the paper itſelf.

That part of it which treats "Of the enjoyment of life with "regard to others," had probably this title or endorſement in the original MS.; the papers and parts of papers which have now the titles before-mentioned prefixed to them in N°s 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 63, were, as it would ſeem, ſo deſignated by the hand, or order, of the firſt mentioned author.

The obſervations on the uſe and application of ridicule, where perhaps "more is meant than meets the ear," might have juſt at this time dropped pertinently enough from the pen of the ſecond author.

The third allotment is offered with more confidence, and reſted on the deciſion of every intelligent reader, as it refers to the ſequel of the ridiculous hiſtoriette of MADONELLA, which might likewiſe have been intituled, and not improperly, "A ſhort "Supplement to the Memoirs of the New Atalantis." If it be ſuperior in regard of wit and compoſition to the very beſt narratives in that ſcandalous chronicle, it is certainly on a footing with the very worſt of them in reſpect of veracity and good-nature.

The writer could add ſome other ſuppoſitions not quite unſupported, yet ſtill inconcluſive: but when the commentator is weary, his reader cannot be well pleaſed. He may, and he muſt, at times, quit the high road of certainty for the by-paths of conjecture; but he ſhall ſee hereafter the footſteps of others before him, if poſſible, or take care to have a name to give up, better known than his own.

but

but what ſhocks the imagination to reflect upon is, that a polite people ſhould think it reaſonable, that an unhappy man, who was no way inferior to the victor but by the chance of war, ſhould be led like a ſlave at the wheels of his chariot. Indeed, theſe other circumſtances of a triumph, that it was not allowed in a civil war, leſt one part ſhould be in tears, while the other was making acclamations; that it ſhould not be granted, except ſuch a number were ſlain in battle; that the general ſhould be diſgraced who made a falſe muſter of his dead; theſe, I ſay, had great and politic ends in their being eſtabliſhed, and tended to the apparent benefit of the common-wealth. But this behaviour to the conquered had no foundation in nature or policy, only to gratify the inſolence of an haughty people, who triumphed over barbarous nations, by acting what was fit only for thoſe very barbarians to practiſe. It ſeems wonderful, that they who were ſo refined as to take care, that, to complete the honour done to the victorious officer, no power ſhould be known above him in the empire on the day of his triumph, but that the conſuls themſelves ſhould be but gueſts at his table that evening, could not take it into thought to make the man of chief note among his priſoners one of the company. This would have

improved

improved the gladneſs of the occaſion; and the victor had made a much greater figure, in that no other man appeared unhappy on his day, than becauſe no other man appeared great.

But we will wave at preſent ſuch important incidents, and turn our thoughts rather to the familiar part of human life, and we ſhall find, that the great buſineſs we contend for is in a leſs degree what thoſe Romans did on more ſolemn occaſions, to triumph over our fellow-creatures; and there is hardly a man to be found, who would not rather be in pain to appear happy, than be really happy and thought miſerable. This men attempt by ſumptuous equipages, ſplendid houſes, numerous ſervants, and all the cares and purſuits of an ambitious or faſhionable life.

Bromeo and Tabio are particularly ill-wiſhers to each other, and rivals in happineſs. There is no way in nature ſo good to procure the eſteem of the one, as to give him little notices of certain ſecret points, wherein the other is uneaſy. Gnatho has the ſkill of doing this, and never applauds the improvements Bromeo has been many years making, and ever will be making, but he adds, "Now "this very thing was my thought when Ta-"bio was pulling up his underwood, yet he "never would hear of it; but now your gar-"dens are in this poſture, he is ready to hang "himſelf.

" himſelf. Well, to be ſincere, that ſituation " of his can never make an agreeable ſeat; he " may make his houſe and appurtenances what " he pleaſes, but he cannot remove them to " the ſame ground where BROMEO's ſtands; " and of all things under the ſun, a man that " is happy at ſecond-hand is the moſt mon- " ſtrous." " It is a very ſtrange madneſs," anſwers BROMEO, " if a man on theſe occaſions " can think of any end but pleaſing himſelf. " As for my part, if things are convenient, I " hate all oſtentation. There is no end of " the folly of adapting our affairs to the imagi- " nation of others." Upon which, the next thing he does is to enlarge whatever he hears his rival has attempted to imitate him in; but their misfortune is, that they are in their time of life, in their eſtates, and in their under- ſtandings equal; ſo that the emulation may continue to the laſt day of their lives. As it ſtands now, TABIO has heard, that BROMEO has lately purchaſed two hundred a year in the annuities ſince he laſt ſettled the account of their happineſs, in which he thought himſelf to have the balance. This may ſeem a very fan- taſtical way of thinking in theſe men; but there is nothing ſo common, as a man's en- deavouring rather to go farther than ſome other perſon towards an eaſy fortune, than to

form any certain ſtandard that would make himſelf happy.

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 2.

Mr. Dactyle has been this evening very profuſe of his eloquence upon the talent of turning things into ridicule; and ſeemed to ſay very juſtly, that "there was generally in "it ſomething too diſingenuous for the ſociety "of liberal men, except it were governed by "the circumſtances of perſons, time, and "place. This talent," continued he, "is to "be uſed as a man does his ſword, not to be "drawn but in his own defence, or to bring "pretenders and impoſtors in ſociety to a true "light. But we have ſeen this faculty ſo miſ-"taken, that the burleſque of Virgil himſelf "has paſſed, among men of little taſte, for "wit; and the nobleſt thoughts that can en-"ter into the heart of man levelled with ribal-"dry and baſeneſs: though by the rules of "juſtice, no man ought to be ridiculed for "any imperfection, who does not ſet up for "eminent ſufficiency in that way wherein he "is defective. Thus cowards, who would hide "themſelves by an affected terror in their mien "and dreſs; and pedants, who would ſhew "the depth of their knowledge by a ſuper-"cilious gravity, are equally the objects of "laughter. Not that they are in themſelves "ridiculous,

"ridiculous, for their want of courage, or "weakneſs of underſtanding; but that they "ſeem inſenſible of their own place in life, "and unhappily rank themſelves with thoſe "whoſe abilities, compared to their defects, "make them contemptible. At the ſame "time, it muſt be remarked, that, riſibility "being the effect of reaſon, a man ought to "be expelled from ſober company who laughs "without it." "Ha! ha!" ſays WILL TRUBY, who ſat by, "will any man pretend to give me "laws when I ſhould laugh, or tell me what I "ſhould laugh at?" "Look ye," anſwered HUMPHRY SLYBOOTS, "you are mightily miſ-"taken; you may, if you pleaſe, make what "noiſe you will, and nobody can hinder an "Engliſh gentleman from putting his face into "what poſture he thinks fit; but take my "word for it, that motion which you now "make with your mouth open, and the agita-"tion of your ſtomach, which you relieve by "holding your ſides, is not laughter: laughter "is a more weighty thing than you imagine; "and I will tell you a ſecret, you never did "laugh in your life: and truly I am afraid you "never will, except you take great care to be "cured of thoſe convulſive fits." TRUBY left us, and when he had got two yards from us, "Well," ſaid he, "you are ſtrange

" fellows!" and was immediately taken with another fit.

The TRUBIES are a well-natured family, whoſe particular make is ſuch, that they have the ſame pleaſure out of good-will, which other people have in that ſcorn which is the cauſe of laughter: therefore their burſting into the figures of men, when laughing, proceeds only from a general benevolence they are born with; as the SLYBOOTS ſmile only on the greateſt occaſion of mirth; which difference is cauſed rather from a different ſtructure of their organs, than that one is leſs moved than the other. I know SOURLY frets inwardly, when WILL TRUBY laughs at him; but when I meet him, and he burſts out, I know it is out of his abundant joy to ſee me, which he expreſſes by that vociferation which is in others laughter. But I ſhall defer conſidering this ſubject at large, until I come to my treatiſe of oſcitation, laughter, and ridicule.

From my own Apartment, September 2.

The following letter being a panegyric upon me for a quality which every man may attain, an acknowledgment of his faults; I thought it for the good of my fellow-writers to publiſh it.

" SIR,

" SIR,

" It muſt be allowed, that Eſquire BICKER-
" STAFF is of all authors the moſt ingenuous.
" There are few, very few, that will own them-
" ſelves in a miſtake, though all the world ſee
" them to be in downright nonſenſe. You
" will be pleaſed, Sir, to pardon this expreſſion,
" for the ſame reaſon for which you once de-
" ſired us to excuſe you, when you ſeemed any
" thing dull. Moſt writers, like the gene-
" rality of PAUL* LORRAINE's Saints, ſeem
" to place a peculiar vanity in dying hard.

* In ſeveral editions this name has been erroneouſly printed CLAUDE LORRAINE. In the *folio*, however, and the *firſt* octavo, it is properly PAUL; and ſo it is in SPECTATOR, Nº 338, where the ſame perſon is again introduced. P. LORRAINE was, at the time here ſpoken of, the ordinary of Newgate, which place he held for many years. " Auguſt 24, 1715, the governours of Chriſt-
" Church hoſpital, made choice of Mr. PHILIP CASTLE to be
" miniſter of that pariſh, in the room of Dr. BARTON deceaſed;
" the famous Mr. PAUL LORRAINE was one of the candidates
" againſt him, but without ſucceſs, that worthy gentleman being
" only befriended by two voices." WEEKLY PACKET, Nº 164. See alſo *Ibidem*, Nº 179. He died Oct. 7, 1719. See SUPPLEMENT to Dr. SWIFT's Works, vol. III. p. 123. " M.
" LORRAINE, comme le chapelaine de Newgate, accompagne
" les gens condamnés au lieu du ſupplice apres les avoir bien
" ſermonés dans la chapelle. Il avoit coutume de faire im-
" primer une relation des gens ſuppliciez, ou il rendoit compte,
" & des exortations qu'il leur avoit addreſſée, & des confeſſions
" qu'ils lui avoient faites. A ſon compte la plupart de ces
" gens la mouroient fort penitens, & neanmoins chargés ou de
" peu des crimes, ou de petit crimes, & ce'ſt la ce qu'on ap-
" pelloit LES SAINTS de M. LORRAINE, &c." " Le N. P."

" But

" But you, Sir, to ſhew a good example to " your brethren, have not only confeſſed, but " of your own accord mended the indictment. " Nay, you have been ſo good-natured as to " diſcover beauties in it, which, I will aſſure " you, he that drew it never dreamed of. And, " to make your civility the more accompliſhed, " you have honoured him with the title of your " kinſman, which, though derived by the left- " hand, he is not a little proud of. My " brother, for ſuch OBADIAH is, being at " preſent very buſy about nothing, has or- " dered me to return you his ſincere thanks for " all theſe favours; and as a ſmall token of his " gratitude, to communicate to you the fol- " lowing piece of intelligence, which, he " thinks, belongs more properly to you, than " to any others of our modern hiſtorians.

" MADONELLA, who, as it was thought, had " long ſince taken her flight towards the " ætherial manſions, ſtill walks, it ſeems, in " the regions of mortality; where ſhe has " found, by deep reflections on the revolution " mentioned in yours of June the twenty- " third, that where early inſtructions have " been wanting to imprint true ideas of things " on the tender ſouls of thoſe of her ſex, " they are never after able to arrive at ſuch " a pitch of perfection, as to be above the " laws of matter and motion; laws which are

" conſiderably

"conſiderably enforced by the principles uſu-
"ally imbibed in nurſeries and boarding-
"ſchools. To remedy this evil, ſhe has laid
"the ſcheme of a college for young damſels;
"where (inſtead of ſciſſars, needles, and ſam-
"plers) pens, compaſſes, quadrants, books,
"manuſcripts, Greek, Latin, and Hebrew,
"are to take up their whole time. Only on
"holidays the ſtudents will, for moderate ex-
"erciſe, be allowed to divert themſelves with
"the uſe of ſome of the lighteſt and moſt
"voluble weapons; and proper care will be
"taken to give them at leaſt a ſuperficial
"tincture of the ancient and modern Ama-
"zonian tactics. Of theſe military perfor-
"mances, the direction is undertaken by Epi-
"cene*, the writer of "Memoirs from the
'Mediterranean,'

* Epicene means Mrs. D. Manley, of whom, conſidering her character, enough has been ſaid in the preceding notes. See Tatler, Nº 35, *Note* on Sagissa, & *paſſim*. See alſo "*Sup-*
"*plement* to Dr. Swift's Works," vol. i. p. 144, &c.

The lady, having probably no knowledge or ſuſpicion of the real author of what is ſaid of her here, aimed her reſentment at the oſtenſible editor, whom ſhe took all occaſions to traduce and calumniate. With this view ſhe penned a furious dedication of her "Memoirs of Europe, &c." in 8vo. 1711, to *Captain* Steele, under the fictitious name of Isaac Bickerstaff, Eſq. The letter inſerted in that dedication, and the paragraph immediately following, obviouſly allude to this paper, and furniſh additional proof that it was not written by Steele, who denies his being the *author*, in the moſt unequi-

"Mediterranean,' who, by the help of ſome "artificial poiſons conveyed by ſmells, has "within theſe few weeks brought many per- "ſons of both ſexes to an untimely fate; and,

vocal manner, and is charged by the lady with diſingenuouſneſs and falſhood, for ſo doing.

Soon after this time, Mrs. D. MANLEY had the honour to become SWIFT's *amanuenſis* and fellow labourer in the "Exa- "miner," in the "Narrative of GUISCARD's Examination," in the "Learned Comment on Dr. HARE's Sermon," in the "Vindication of the D. of MARLBOROUGH," &c. &c. &c. She roſe very high in the dean's favour, who pleaded her merits with the miniſtry, ſollicited their generoſity in her behalf, and marked her without a *d* in the number of his grateful beneficiaries. See "*Supplement* to Dr. SWIFT's Works," vol. i. page xli. and page 2.

Ingenuity has laboured often in vain to explain apparent inconſiſtencies in SWIFT's character and conduct. In the diſſimilar inſtances above mentioned he acted uniformly, on the principles of party ſpirit; but he happened to ſhift ſides in the interval. At the time when this paper was written, SWIFT was avowedly on the ſame ſide with ADDISON and STEELE, and a whig by profeſſion: his notorious deſertion from that party did not take place, nor his virulent abuſe of it begin, until a full year after this date. In the beginning of September, 1710, he was introduced to Mr. HARLEY, doubtleſs at his own deſire, "as one extremely ill uſed by the laſt miniſtry, *after ſome* "*obligations*, becauſe he would not go certain lengths they would "have him, which was in ſome ſort Mr. HARLEY's own caſe." SWIFT's letters to STELLA, in the way of a journal, commence at this period, and furniſh numerous and inconteſtible proofs that he did not heſitate many days about making this change. By abandoning the whigs, he ſeems to have been cured of his former ſqueamiſhneſs, as he ſtuck at nothing to ſerve his new party, and he ſoon after complains that they did not go the lengths he would have had them.

Tempora mutantur, & nos mutamur ab illis.

" what is more ſurpriſing, has, contrary to " her profeſſion, with the ſame odours, revived " others who had long ſince been drowned in " the whirlpools of LETHE. Another of the " profeſſors is to be a certain lady, who is " now publiſhing two of the choiceſt Saxon " novels*, which are ſaid to have been in as " great

* Mrs. ELIZABETH ELSTOB, the lady here meant, is a ſtriking inſtance, concurring with thoſe mentioned in TATLER, N° 32, to evince that no accompliſhments, natural or acquired, could protect their poſſeſſor, of whatever merit or ſex, from the inſults of this libertine WIT.

This very learned and extraordinary lady publiſhed, in 1709, an Engliſh tranſlation, with valuable notes, and an excellent preface, of an Anglo-Saxon homily, anciently uſed in the Engliſh-Saxon church, and containing an account of the converſion of the Engliſh to chriſtianity. This fine book, dedicated to Q. ANNE, was printed by ſubſcription, with an elegant frontiſpiece, head-pieces, &c. and ſeems to be the publication here ridiculed under the fiction of *two Saxon novels*. On a ſuppoſition that what is ſaid here was intended for wit, however incomprehenſible, and in the way of banter, however improper, no very accurate enquiry has been made about it; but it is the preſent belief of this writer, that no publication under the title of a *Saxon novel* ever appeared in an Engliſh tranſlation, or ever exiſted in a Saxon original. After all that may or can be ſaid in favour of TATLER, N° 32, and this ſequel, certainly wit and humour are no ſufficient atonements for ſuch groſs miſrepreſentations of truth, nor fine writing for ſuch injurious inſinuations of falſhood. The narrative of MADONELLA throughout, together with it's ſupplement, is a *jeu d'eſprit* that cannot be juſtified, and looks like a *praxis* in earneſt on ſome principles recommended in jeſt by the ſame author, in his " Letter of Advice to a young Poet." See " *Supplement* to " Dr. SWIFT's Works," vol. ii. p. 87, p. 99, & *paſſim*.

"great repute with the ladies of queen EMMA's "court, as the 'Memoirs from the New Ata-"lantis" are with thoſe of ours. I ſhall make "it my buſineſs to enquire into the progreſs "of

Mr. BALLARD having omitted his acquaintance, Mrs. ELSTOB, in his "Memoirs of learned Ladies;" and there being no circumſtantial account of her life in print; ſome authentic anecdotes of a lady ſo ſingular, and ſo little known, may not be unacceptable. They are collected, for the moſt part, from a MS. of that learned antiquary, the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL PEGGE, read, as appears by his own endorſement, at the Society of Antiquaries in London, June 8, 1767.

Mrs. ELIZABETH ELSTOB, a towns-woman of Mrs. MARY ASTELL, mentioned in the note on TATLER Nº 32, was deſcended from an ancient family, being the daughter of RALPH ELSTOB, a merchant in Newcaſtle, where ſhe was born, in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, Sept. 29, 1683. She diſcovered, very early, an uncommon propenſity to literature, and a peculiar aptitude for inſtruction in languages. In this turn of mind ſhe was very much indulged, and encouraged with all proper aſſiſtances by her mother. She died when her daughter was about eight years of age, who, having loſt her father before, fell under the management of her uncle, Dr. CHARLES ELSTOB, a prebendary of Canterbury. This guardian, having very confined notions of female education, reſtrained his niece's inclinations to learning, and it was not without difficulty that he conſented to her deſire of inſtruction in the French tongue. Mean while ſhe induſtriouſly endeavoured, by every method in her power, to improve herſelf in knowledge. Her very learned brother, who was ten years older than his ſiſter, very probably aſſiſted and encouraged her, as much as he could, in this laudable employment. He ſeems to have placed her ſoon after in a ſituation more favourable to their common inclinations, by taking her to live entirely with himſelf. In circumſtances ſo auſpicious to her wiſhes, ſhe became, ſays Mr. ROWE MORES, "the *comes indefeſſa*, the indefatigable companion of her brother's ſtudies, a "female ſtudent in the univerſity, where ſhe was the favourite

"of

" of this learned inſtitution, and give you the " firſt notice of their 'Philoſophical Tranſ- " actions, and Searches after NATURE.'

" Yours, &c.

" TOBIAH GREENHAT."

St.

" of Dr. HUDSON and the Oxonians, purſued too much the drug " of learning, and in that purſuit failed of being careful of an " *one thing needful.*"

There is no entering here into the hiſtory of her worthy and accompliſhed brother, Mr. WILLIAM ELSTOB, of whom there is hitherto but little in print, and who well deſerves to be better known. It can only be ſaid that this amiable clergyman was very affectionate to his ſiſter, and delighted in being uſeful to her as long as he lived, both in the advancement of her learning, and the furtherance of her publications. The firſt of them, "An Eſſay on Glory," tranſlated from the French of Mad. SCUDERY, and the work above-mentioned, ſhe conducted under his eye. Beſides the knowledge of her own and the Latin tongues, ſhe is ſaid to have been miſtreſs of ſeven other languages; and for her ſkill in them all, although much was to be aſcribed to her own application, ſhe was much indebted to her brother's inſtructions. It is affirmed that ſhe was a good antiquary, and it appears from her writings that ſhe was no contemptible divine. She certainly was the firſt of her country-women who, in the prime of life and the bloom of beauty, engaged in the frightful ſtudy of the obſolete Anglo-Saxon language and northern antiquities. It is probable, ſays Mr. PEGGE, that ſhe will alſo be the laſt. This *celebrated Saxon nymph*, as Mr. THORESBY ſtyles her, publiſhed, in 4to. an "Apology for this Sort of Study," and "Engliſh "Rudiments of Grammar for the Anglo-Saxon tongue," in 1715. But there is no room to ſpeak particularly of her writings, of the publications in which ſhe was jointly concerned with her brother, or of the *Saxon* HOMILARIUM, her moſt extenſive work, which was more than begun to be printed, but failed after all for want of encouragement. The unfiniſhed copies of this ſplen-

St. James's Coffee-houſe, September 2.

This day we have received advices by the way of Oſtend, which give an account of an engagement between the French and the Allies, on the eleventh inſtant, N.S. Marſhal Bouffflers arrived in the enemy's camp on the fifth, and acquainted marſhal Villars, that he did not come in any character, but to receive his commands for the king's ſervice, and communicate to him his orders upon the preſent

did book were lately purchaſed, among the remnants of an old bookſeller's ſhop, by Mr. Prince, of Oxford.

Her brother died in 1715, and left her in narrow circumſtances; ſoon after, notwithſtanding her extenſive learning, her extraordinary accompliſhments, and her unexceptionable merit, ſhe was reduced, by the ill ſucceſs of her ſtudies, to ſtruggle with poverty and complicated diſtreſs. Diſdaining to depend for a ſcanty precarious ſubſiſtence on the generoſity of friends, who were not very kind; and unwilling to continue burthenſome to Biſhop Smalridge, who was not very rich; ſhe withdrew from all her acquaintances to Eveſham, in Worceſterſhire, where ſhe opened a ſchool to teach children to read and work. There ſhe continued long unknown, and, under great difficulties and ill health, endeavoured to earn her bread, as ſhe ſays herſelf, "for many "years with very indifferent ſucceſs." From an inquiſitiveneſs ariſing from ſimilarity of ſtudies, ſhe was found out, in the depth of her obſcurity, by Mr. George Ballard, a ſingular man, of whom, as there is no life printed, an occaſion may be taken hereafter to offer ſome account. He was inſtrumental in procuring Mrs. Elstob a viſit, in 1733, from Mrs. Capon, a perſon of letters, and an old acquaintance, who kept a boarding-ſchool, at Stanton, in Glouceſterſhire. This lady was not herſelf in affluent circumſtances, but ſhe effectually relieved her friend,

ſent poſture of affairs. On the ninth both armies advanced towards each other, and cannonaded all the enſuing day, until the cloſe of the evening, and ſtood on their arms all that night. On the day of battle the cannonading was renewed about ſeven: the duke of ARGYLE had orders to attack the wood Sart on the right, which he executed ſo ſucceſsfully, that he pierced through it, and won a conſiderable poſt. The prince of ORANGE had the ſame good fortune in a wood on the

friend, by circulating with induſtry and diſcretion a well-written letter, repreſenting properly her merit, her great learning, her printed works, her eaſy life with her brother, her deplorable condition almoſt from the time of his death, her meekneſs and fortitude, her reſignation and piety, &c. This letter had it's wiſhed for ſucceſs, and procured a ſubſcription for an annuity of 20l. which gave Mrs. ELSTOB more eaſe and ſome leiſure, as it enabled her to keep an aſſiſtant. The ſame letter, being afterwards ſhewn, by a lady, to Queen CAROLINE, to whom, when Princeſs of WALES, the Saxon grammar had been dedicated, was the means of procuring an immediate ſupply of 100l. and the promiſe of 20l. *per annum*. This queen dying in 1737, Mrs. ELSTOB was again reduced, but ſaved from becoming deſtitute by a ſeaſonable recommendation to the Ducheſs of PORTLAND, whoſe father, Lord OXFORD, had befriended her greatly in her early life. The ducheſs took her under her protection, ſhe was appointed governeſs to her children in 1739, and ſhe lived in her grace's family, with chearfulneſs and comfort, the remainder of her life. In this providential aſylum ſhe died, May 30, 1756, at the advanced age of 73. She was buried, not with her brother, who was interred under the communion table of St. Swithin's church, of which he was for many years the beloved paſtor, but at St. Margaret's, in Weſtminſter.

left: after which the whole body of the confederates, joined by the forces from the ſiege, marched up and engaged the enemy, who were drawn up at ſome diſtance from theſe woods. The diſpute was very warm for ſome time; but towards noon, the French began to give ground from one wing to the other; which advantage being obſerved by our generals, the whole army was urged on with freſh vigour, and in a few hours the day ended with the entire defeat of the enemy.

N° 64. Tueſday, September 6, 1709.

STEELE.

"*Quæ caret ora cruore noſtro?*" HOR. 1 Od. ii. 36.

"What coaſt, encircled by the briny flood,
"Boaſts not the glorious tribute of our blood."

From my own Apartment, September 5.

WHEN I lately ſpoke of triumphs, and the behaviour of the Romans* on thoſe occaſions, I knew, by my ſkill in aſtrology, that there was a great event approaching to our advantage; but, not having yet taken upon

* See TATLER, N° 63, paragr. 1; and TATLER, N° 65.

me

me to tell fortunes, I thought fit to defer the mention of the battle near Mons until it happened; which moderation was no ſmall pain to me: but I ſhould wrong my art, if I concealed that ſome of my aerial intelligencers had ſignified to me the news of it even from Paris, before the arrival of lieutenant-colonel GRAHAM in England*. All nations, as well as perſons, have their good and evil genius attending them; but the kingdom of France has three, the laſt of which is neither for it nor againſt it in reality; but has for ſome months paſt acted an ambiguous part, and attempted to ſave its ward from the incurſion of its powerful enemies, by little ſubterfuges and tricks, which a nation is more than undone when it is reduced to practiſe. Thus, inſtead of giving exact accounts and repreſentations of things, they tell what is indeed true, but at the ſame time a falſhood when all the circumſtances come to be related. PACOLET was at the court of France on Friday night laſt, when this genius of that kingdom came thither in the ſhape of a poſt-boy, and cried out, that Mons was relieved, and the duke

* Lieut. Col. GRAHAM came expreſs with an account of the battle of *Malplaquet*, in a letter from the D. of MARLBOROUGH to Mr. Secretary Boyle, dated from the camp at Blaregnies, Sept. 11, N. S. and printed in the appendix to the "Annals of "Queen ANNE, 1709," p. 64, &c.

of MARLBOROUGH marched. PACOLET was much aſtoniſhed at this account, and immediately changed his form, and flew to the neighbourhood of Mons, from whence he found the Allies had really marched; and began to enquire into the reaſons of this ſudden change, and half feared he had heard a truth of the poſture of the French affairs, even in their own country. But, upon diligent enquiry among the aerials who attend thoſe regions, and conſultation with the neighbouring peaſants, he was able to bring me the following account of the motions of the armies ſince they retired from about that place, and the action which followed thereupon.

On Saturday the ſeventh of September, N.S. the confederate army was alarmed in their camp at Havre, by intelligence, that the enemy were marching to attack the prince of HESSE. Upon this advice, the duke of MARLBOROUGH commanded that the troops ſhould immediately move; which was accordingly performed, and they were all joined on Sunday the eighth at noon. On that day in the morning it appeared, that inſtead of being attacked, the advanced guard of the detachment, commanded by the prince of HESSE, had diſperſed and taken priſoners a party of the enemy's horſe, which was ſent out to obſerve the march of the confederates. The French moved from

Quiverain on Sunday in the morning, and inclined to the right from thence all that day. The ninth, the Monday following, they continued their march, until on Tueſday, the tenth, they poſſeſſed themſelves of the woods of Dour and Blaugies. As ſoon as they came into that ground, they threw up intrenchments with all expedition. The Allies arrived within few hours after the enemy was poſted; but the duke of MARLBOROUGH thought fit to wait for the arrival of the reinforcement which he expected from the ſiege of Tournay. Upon notice that theſe troops were ſo far advanced as to be depended on for an action the next day, it was accordingly reſolved to engage the enemy.

It will be neceſſary for underſtanding the greatneſs of the action, and the ſeveral motions made in the time of the engagement, that you have in your mind an idea of the place. The two armies on the eleventh inſtant were both drawn up before the woods of Dour, Blaugies, Sart, and Janſart; the army of the prince of SAVOY on the right before that of Blaugies; the forces of Great-Britain in the center on his left; thoſe of the high Allies, with the wood Sart, as well as a large interval of plain ground, and Janſart on the left of the whole. The enemy were intrenched in the paths of the woods, and drawn up behind

hind two intrenchments over-againſt them, oppoſite to the armies of the duke of MARLBOROUGH and prince EUGENE. There were alſo two lines intrenched in the plains over-againſt the army of the States. This was the poſture of the French and confederate forces when the ſignal was given, and the whole line moved on to the charge.

The Dutch army, commanded by the prince of HESSE, attacked with the moſt undaunted bravery, and, after a very obſtinate reſiſtance, forced the firſt intrenchment of the enemy in the plain between Sart and Janſart; but were repulſed in their attack on the ſecond with great ſlaughter on both ſides. The duke of MARLBOROUGH, while this was tranſacting on the left, had with very much difficulty marched through Sart, and beaten the enemy from the ſeveral intrenchments they had thrown up in it. As ſoon as the duke had marched into the plain, he obſerved the main body of the enemy drawn up and intrenched in the front of his army. This ſituation of the enemy, in the ordinary courſe of war, is uſually thought an advantage hardly to be ſurmounted; and might appear impracticable to any, but that army which had juſt overcome greater difficulties. The duke commanded the troops to form, but to forbear charging until further order. In the mean time he viſited the left of our line,

where

where the troops of the States had been engaged. The ſlaughter on this ſide had been very great, and the Dutch incapable of making further progreſs, except they were ſuddenly reinforced. The right of our line was attacked ſoon after their coming upon the plain; but they drove back the enemy with ſuch bravery, that the victory began to incline to the Allies by the precipitate retreat of the French to their works, from whence they were immediately beaten. The duke, upon obſerving this advantage on the right, commanded the earl of ORKNEY to march with a ſufficient number of battalions, to force the enemy from their intrenchments on the plain between the woods of Sart and Janſart; which being performed, the horſe of the Allies marched into the plains, covered by their own foot, and forming themſelves in good order; the cavalry of the enemy attempted no more, but to cover the foot in their retreat. The Allies made ſo good uſe of the beginning of the victory, that all their troops moved on with freſh reſolution, until they ſaw the enemy fly before them towards Conde and Maubeuge; after whom proper detachments were ſent, who made a terrible ſlaughter in the purſuit.

In this action, it is ſaid, prince EUGENE was wounded, as alſo the duke of AREMBERG, and lieutenant-general WEBB. The count of OXENSTERN,

STERN, colonel LALO, and Sir THOMAS PENDERGRASS, were killed.

This wonderful ſucceſs, obtained under all the difficulties that could be oppoſed in the way of an army, muſt be acknowledged as owing to the genius, courage, and conduct of the duke of MARLBOROUGH, a conſummate hero; who has lived not only beyond the time in which CÆSAR ſaid he was arrived at a ſatiety of life and glory; but alſo been ſo long the ſubject of panegyric, that it is as hard to ſay any thing new in his praiſe, as to add to the merit which requires ſuch eulogiums.

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 5.

The following letter being very explanatory of the true deſign of our lucubrations, and at the ſame time an excellent model for performing it, it is abſolutely neceſſary, for the better underſtanding our works, to publiſh it.

"To ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Eſquire*.

"SIR,

"THOUGH I have not the honour to be of "the family of the STAFFS†, nor related to

* JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. was the author of this letter. See HUGHES's "Correſpondence," vol. iii. page 3.

† See TATLER, Nº 11.

"any

" any branch of it, yet I applaud your whole-
" ſome project of making wit uſeful*.

" This is what has been, or ſhould have been,
" intended by the beſt comedies. But nobody,
" I think, before you, thought of a way to
" bring the ſtage as it were into the coffee-
" houſe, and there attack thoſe gentlemen
" who thought themſelves out of the reach of
" raillery, by prudently avoiding its chief
" walks and diſtricts. I ſmile when I ſee a ſo-
" lid citizen of threeſcore read the article from
" Will's coffee-houſe, and ſeem to be juſt be-
" ginning to learn his alphabet of wit in ſpec-
" tacles; and to hear the attentive table ſome-
" times ſtop him with pertinent queries, which
" he is puzzled to anſwer, and then join in
" commending it the ſincereſt way, by freely
" owning he does not underſtand it.

" In purſuing this deſign, you will always
" have a large ſcene before you, and can never
" be at a loſs for characters to entertain a town
" ſo plentifully ſtocked with them. The follies
" of the fineſt minds, which a philoſophic
" ſurgeon knows how to diſſect, will beſt em-
" ploy your ſkill: and of this ſort, I take the
" liberty to ſend you the following ſketch.

" Cleontes is a man of good family, good
" learning, entertaining converſation, and acute

* See Dedication to the Tatler, vol. I. Tatler, Nos 3, 5, 9, 51, and 271.

" wit.

" wit. He talks well, is maſter of ſtyle, and " writes not contemptibly in verſe. Yet all " this ſerves but to make him politely ridi- " culous; and he is above the rank of common " characters, only to have the privilege of be- " ing laughed at by the beſt. His family " makes him proud and ſcornful; his learning, " aſſuming and abſurd; and his wit, arrogant " and ſatirical. He mixes ſome of the beſt " qualities of the head with the worſt of the " heart. Every body is entertained by him, " while nobody eſteems him. I am, Sir,

" Your moſt affectionate monitor,

" JOSIAH COUPLET*."

" Loſt, from the Cocoa-tree, in Pall-mall, " two Iriſh dogs, belonging to the pack of " London; one a tall white wolf-dog; the other a " black nimble greyhound, not very ſound, and " ſuppoſed to be gone to the Bath, by inſtinct, " for cure. The man of the inn from whence " they ran, being now there, is deſired, if he " meets either of them, to tie them up. Se- " veral others are loſt about Tunbridge and " Epſom; which whoever will maintain may " keep †."

* See TATLER, N° 56, *note*.

† See TATLER, N° 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, 65, &c.

To

To the preceding Nº 63, in the original paper, in folio, the following advertiſement was ſubjoined:

This day is publiſhed,

"*Manifeſte de ſa majeſté Auguſt* II. *roy de Pologne, &c.*
"*Sur ſa retour en Pologne l'an* 1709; *ſur la copie im-*
"*primée a Dreſden.*" To be ſold at PAUL and ISAAC VAILLANT's, bookſellers, in the Strand *.

* See TATLER, Nº 67.

Nº 65. Thurſday, September 8, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
JUV. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whatever good is done, *whatever ill*——
"By human kind, ſhall this collection fill."

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 7.

I Came hither this evening, and expected nothing elſe but mutual congratulations in the company on the late victory; but found our room, which one would have hoped to have ſeen full of good humour and alacrity upon ſo glorious an occaſion, full of ſour animals, enquiring into the action, in doubt of what had happened, and fearful of the ſucceſs of their countrymen. It is natural to believe eaſily what we wiſh heartily; and a certain rule, that

they are not friends to a glad occaſion who ſpeak all they can againſt the truth of it; who end their argument againſt our happineſs, that they wiſh it otherwiſe *. When I came into the room, a gentleman was declaiming: "If," ſays he, "we have ſo great and complete a victory, "why have we not the names of the priſoners? "Why is not an exact relation of the conduct "of our generals laid before the world? Why "do we not know where and whom to ap- "plaud? If we are victorious, why do we not "give an account of our captives and our ſlain? "But we are to be ſatisfied with general no-

* "La parti Tori commençant à reprendre de nouvelles forces, "il ne put s'elever qu'en abaiſſant le miniſtére de mylord "MARLBOROUGH, and de mylord GODOLPHIN. Le victoire "remportée ſur les François près de Mons le 11 Sept. N. S. "donnoit à ces ſeigneurs un grand avantage. Les Toris ne "négligerent donc rien pour en diminuer l'eclat, ou pour l'em- "poiſonner. Ils dirent que cette victoire avoit coûté bien cher; "que c'étoit perdre que de gagner ainſi; qu'il y avoit eu de "l'imprudence à tenter l'avanture; que cela n'abutiſſoit qu'à "verſer du ſang; qu'on n'en retoireroit point d'autre fruit; "qu'après tout on étoit rédevable du ſuccès à des officiers enne- "mis du general, et que le general avoit exposès ou aux plus "grands dangers ou aux lieux les plus dangereux. Le duc "d'ARGYLE et le major-general WEBB étoient les principaux "de ces officiers ennemis de duc de MARLBOROUGH. L'auteur "releve donc ici cette malignité des *Toris*, et pour le faire de "meilleure grace, il affecte de joindre des louanges de duc d'AR- "GYLE, et du general WEBB, à celles du general en chef de "l'armée. Je n'aurois point traduit cet article, s'il ne m'avoit "paru que cette ſcene eſt à peu près de tous les pais où il y a "des mécontens qui oſent parler." "Le N. P."

"tices

"tices we are conquerors, and to believe it ſo. "Sure this is approving the deſpotic way of "treating the world, which we pretend to fight "againſt, if we ſit down ſatisfied with ſuch "contradictory accounts, which have the words "of triumph, but do not bear the ſpirit of it." I whiſpered Mr. GREENHAT *, "Pray, what "can that diſſatisfied man be?" "He is," anſwered he, "a character you have not yet per-"haps obſerved. You have heard of battle-"painters, have mentioned a battle-poet; but "this is a battle-critic. He is a fellow that "lives in a government ſo gentle, that, though "it ſees him an enemy, ſuffers his malice, "becauſe they know his impotence. He is to

* What is ſaid here raiſes a ſuppoſition that ADDISON was at this very time in London, and perhaps SWIFT, who might have come over with him to England. The gazettes and newſpapers publiſhed about this period, from the year 1708 to 1716, and indeed to 1730, would be of ſingular ſervice in the illuſtration of theſe papers. This writer thinks he has read ſomewhere, that ADDISON landed in England on the 5th or 6th of Sept. 1709. This is offered merely as conjecture, no authority occurring at preſent to ſupport it. The family of the GREENHATS ſeems, however, to have been pretty numerous. ZEDEKIAH GREENHAT, mentioned in TATLER, Nº 59, might be in England, for what appears, at the time that his brethren OBADIAH and TOBIAH were in Ireland. A paſſage in the next paper ſeems to imply that SWIFT, the perſon probably alluded to under the name of OBADIAH GREENHAT, was actually in London, on the 9th of Sept. 1709. Whether he was then in England or Ireland, he was certainly the real author of the firſt part of the following paper, of ſome part at leaſt of TATLER, Nº 67, and of Nos 74 and 81. See theſe Nos, and *notes*.

"examine the weight of an advantage before "the company will allow it." GREENHAT was going on in his explanation, when Sir GEORGE ENGLAND thought fit to take up the diſcourſe in the following manner:

"Gentlemen, The action you are in ſo great "doubt to approve of, is greater than ever has "been performed in any age; and the value "of it I obſerve from your diſſatisfaction: "for battle-critics are like all others; you are "the more offended, the more you ought to "be, and are convinced you ought to be, "pleaſed. Had this engagement happened in "the time of the old Romans, and ſuch things "been acted in their ſervice, there would not "be a foot of the wood which was pierced but "had been conſecrated to ſome deity, or made "memorable by the death of him who expired "in it for the ſake of his country. It had been "ſaid on ſome monument at the entrance; "Here the duke of ARGYLE drew his ſword, "and ſaid 'March.' Here WEBB, after hav-"ing an accompliſhed fame for gallantry, ex-"poſed himſelf like a common ſoldier. Here "RIVETT, who was wounded at the beginning "of the day, and carried off as dead, returned "to the field, and received his death. Medals "had been ſtruck for our general's behaviour "when he firſt came into the plain. Here "was the fury of the action, and here the her

" ſtood as fearleſs as if invulnerable. Such " certainly had been the cares of that ſtate for " their own honour, and in gratitude to their " heroic ſubjects. But the wood intrenched, " the plain made more impaſſable than the " wood, and all the difficulties oppoſed to the " moſt gallant army and the moſt intrepid " leaders that ever the ſun ſhone upon, are " treated by the talk of ſome in this room as " objections to the merit of our general and " our army: but," continued he, " I leave all " the examination of this matter, and a proper " diſcourſe on our ſenſe of public actions, to " my friend Mr. BICKERSTAFF; who may let " beaux and gameſters reſt, until he has ex- " amined into the reaſons of men's being male- " contents, in the only nation that ſuffers pro- " feſſed enemies to breathe in open air."

From my own Apartment, September 7.

The following letters are ſent to me from relations; and though I do not know who and who are intended, I publiſh them. I have only writ nonſenſe, if there is nothing in them; and done a good action, if they alarm any heedleſs men againſt the fraternity of the KNIGHTS, whom the Greeks call Ῥάσκαλς*.

* See TATLER, N°s 56, 57, 59, 61, 62, and 64.

" Mr. BICKERSTAFF,

" Bath, Aug. 30.

" It is taken very ill by ſeveral gentlemen " here, that you are ſo little vigilant, as to " let the dogs run from their kennels to this " place. Had you done your duty, we ſhould " have had notice of their arrival; but the " ſharpers are now become ſo formidable here, " that they have divided themſelves into no- " bles and commons; beau BOGG, beau PERT, " RAKE, and TALLBOY, are of their upper " houſe; broken captains, ignorant attornies, " and ſuch other bankrupts from induſtrious " profeſſions, compoſe their lower order. A- " mong theſe two ſets of men, there happened " here lately ſome unhappy differences. Eſquire " HUMPHRY came down among us with four " hundred guineas: his raw appearance, and " certain ſignals in the good-natured muſcles of " HUMPHRY's countenance, alarmed the ſo- " cieties; for ſharpers are as ſkilful as beggars " in phyſiognomy, and know as well where to " hope for plunder, as the others to aſk for " alms. PERT was the man exactly fitted for " taking with HUMPHRY, as a fine gentleman; " for a raw fool is ever enamoured with his " contrary, a coxcomb; and a coxcomb is what " the booby, who wants experience, and is un- " uſed to company, regards as the firſt of men. " He ever looks at him with envy, and would

"certainly be ſuch, if he were not oppreſſed "by his ruſticity or baſhfulneſs. There aroſe "an entire friendſhip by this ſympathy be-"tween PERT and HUMPHRY, which ended in "ſtripping the latter. We now could ſee this "forlorn youth for ſome days moneyleſs, with-"out ſword, and one day without his hat, and "with ſecret melancholy pining for his ſnuff-"box; the jeſt of the whole town, but moſt of "thoſe who robbed him.

"At laſt freſh bills came down, when imme-"diately their countenances cleared up, an-"cient kindneſſes and familiarity renewed, and "to dinner he was invited by the fraternity. "You are to know, that while he was in his "days of ſolitude, a commoner, who was ex-"cluded from his ſhare of the prey, had whiſ-"pered the eſquire, that he was bit, and cau-"tioned him of venturing again. However, "hopes of recovering his ſnuff-box, which "was given him by his aunt, made him fall to "play after dinner; yet, mindful of what he "was told, he ſaw ſomething that provoked "him to tell them, they were a company of "ſharpers. Preſently TALLBOY fell on him, "and, being too hard at fiſty-cuffs, drove him "out of doors. The valiant PERT followed, "and kicked him in his turn; which the "eſquire reſented, as being nearer his match; "ſo challenged him: but differing about time

" and place, friends interpoſed, for he had
" ſtill money left, and perſuaded him to aſk
" pardon for provoking them to beat him,
" and they aſked his for doing it. The houſe,
" conſulting whence HUMPHRY could have
" his information, concluded it muſt be from
" ſome malicious commoner; and, to be re-
" venged, beau BOGG watched their haunts,
" and in a ſhop where ſome of them were at
" play with ladies, ſhewed dice which he found,
" or pretended to find, upon them; and, de-
" claring how falſe they were, warned the com-
" pany to take care who they played with.
" By his ſeeming candour, he cleared his re-
" putation at leaſt to fools and ſome ſilly wo-
" men; but it was ſtill blaſted by the eſquire's
" ſtory with thinking men: however, he gained
" a great point by it; for the next day he got
" the company ſhut up with himſelf and fellow-
" members, and robbed them at diſcretion.

" I cannot expreſs to you with what indig-
" nation I behold the noble ſpirit of gentlemen
" degenerated to that of private cut-purſes. It
" is in vain to hope a remedy, while ſo many of
" the fraternity get and enjoy eſtates of twenty,
" thirty, and fifty thouſand pounds, with im-
" punity, creep into the beſt converſations,
" and ſpread the infectious villany through the
" nation, while the leſſer rogues, that rob for
" hunger or nakedneſs, are ſacrificed by the

" blind,

" blind, and, in this reſpect, partial and de-
" fective law. Could you open men's eyes
" againſt the occaſion of all this, the great
" corrupter of our manners and morality, the
" author of more bankrupts than the war, and
" ſure bane of all induſtry, frugality, and
" good nature; in a word, of all virtues; I
" mean, public or private play at cards or dice;
" how willingly would I contribute my utmoſt,
" and poſſibly ſend you ſome memoirs of the
" lives and politics of ſome of the fraternity of
" great figure, that might be of uſe to you in
" ſetting this in a clear light againſt next ſeſ-
" ſion; that all who care for their country or
" poſterity, and ſee the pernicious effects of
" ſuch a public vice, may endeavour its de-
" ſtruction by ſome effectual laws. In con-
" currence to this good deſign, I remain

" Your humble ſervant, &c."

" Mr. BICKERSTAFF,

" Friday, Sept. 2.

" I heartily join with you in your laudable
" deſign againſt the Myrmidons*, as well as
" your late inſinuations againſt Coxcombs of
" Fire †; and I take this opportunity to con-
" gratulate you on the ſucceſs of your labours,

* See TATLER, Nº 56, *note* on MYRMIDONS.

† See TATLER, Nº 61.

" which

" which I obſerved yeſterday in one of the " hotteſt fire-men in town; who not only af- " fects a ſoft ſmile, but was ſeen to be thrice " contradicted without ſhewing any ſign of im- " patience. Theſe, I ſay, ſo happy beginnings " promiſe fair, and on this account I rejoice " you have undertaken to unkennel the curs; " a work of ſuch uſe, that I admire it ſo long " eſcaped your vigilance; and exhort you, by " the concern you have for the good peo- " ple of England, to purſue your deſign: and, " that theſe vermin may not flatter themſelves " that they paſs undiſcovered, I deſire you " would acquaint JACK HAUGHTY, that the " whole ſecret of his bubbling his friend with " the Swiſs at the Thatched-houſe is well " known, as alſo his ſweetening the knight; " and I ſhall acknowledge the favour.

" Your moſt humble ſervant, &c."

Nº 66. Saturday, September 10, 1709.

SWIFT and STEELE.

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 9.

THE ſubject of the diſcourſe this even- ing was eloquence and graceful action. LYSANDER, who is ſomething particular in his way

way of thinking and ſpeaking, told us, "a "man could not be eloquent without action: "for the deportment of the body, the turn of "the eye, and an apt ſound to every word "that is uttered, muſt all conſpire to make an "accompliſhed ſpeaker. Action in one that "ſpeaks in public, is the ſame thing as a good "mien in ordinary life. Thus, as a certain "inſenſibility in the countenance recommends "a ſentence of humour and jeſt, ſo it muſt be "a very lively conſciouſneſs that gives grace "to great ſentiments. The jeſt is to be a thing "unexpected; therefore your undeſigning man-"ner is a beauty in expreſſions of mirth; but "when you are to talk on a ſet ſubject, the "more you are moved yourſelf, the more you "will move others.

"There is," ſaid he, "a remarkarkable ex-"ample of that kind. ÆSCHINES, a famous "orator of antiquity, had pleaded at Athens "in a great cauſe againſt DEMOSTHENES; but "having loſt it, retired to Rhodes." Eloquence was then the quality moſt admired among men; and the magiſtrates of that place, having heard he had a copy of the ſpeech of DEMOSTHENES, deſired him to repeat both their pleadings. After his own, he recited alſo the oration of his antagoniſt. The people expreſſed their admiration of both, but more of that of DEMOSTHENES. "If you are," ſaid he,

he, "thus touched with hearing only what "that great orator ſaid, how would you have "been affected had you ſeen him ſpeak? For "he who hears DEMOSTHENES only, loſes "much the better part of the oration." Certain it is that they who ſpeak gracefully are very lamely repreſented in having their ſpeeches read or repeated by unſkilful people; for there is ſomething native to each man, ſo inherent to his thoughts and ſentiments, which it is hardly poſſible for another to give a true idea of. You may obſerve in common talk, when a ſentence of any man's is repeated, an acquaintance of his ſhall immediately obſerve, "that is ſo like him, methinks I ſee how he "looked when he ſaid it."

But of all the people on the earth, there are none who puzzle me ſo much as the Clergy of Great-Britain, who are, I believe, the moſt learned body of men now in the world; and yet this art of ſpeaking, with the proper ornaments of voice and geſture, is wholly neglected among them; and I will engage, were a deaf man to behold the greater part of them preach, he would rather think they were reading the contents only of ſome diſcourſe they intended to make, than actually in the body of an oration, even when they are upon matters of ſuch a nature, as one would believe it were impoſſible to think of without emotion.

I own

I own there are exceptions to this general obſervation, and that the Dean we heard the other day together is an orator*. He has ſo much

* "Ce doyen c'eſt le Dr. ATTERBURY, qui jouiſſoit alors "du doyenné de Chriſt-Church, & que la Reine ANNE "eleva dans la ſuite au ſiége de Rocheſter. Il fut banni "ſous GEORGE I. & mourut à Paris 1732. Ce Théologien "étant des plus zèlés pour ce qu'on appelle la *haute egliſe*, M. "STEELE affecta de faire ici ſon eloge pour ſervir de preuve à "l'impartialite de ſes jugemens, & c'eſt ce qu'il fit remarquer "lui-meme dans la preface de ſon quartieme volume."

"Le N. P."

STEELE acknowledges that the amiable character of the Dean, in TATLER N° 66, was drawn for Dr. ATTERBURY, and mentions it as an argument of his impartiality. See Preface to TATLER, vol. IV. This paſſage is likewiſe cited in STEELE's "Apology for himſelf and his writings;" and a marginal note certifies, that it was "written by STEELE himſelf." See "Apology, &c. 1714," 4to, p. 50.

STEELE was probably a better œconomiſt of the literary communications of his correſpondents, than he is ſaid to have been of his money. Something of this nature has been hinted at in a former note, and the ſame thrifty management ſeems to have been practiſed here.

It is highly probable that at this time SWIFT was not perſonally acquainted either with ATTERBURY or SMALRIDGE. The reader may ſee the great probability, if not a deciſive proof of this, in ATTERBURY's "Correſpondence," vol. II. p. 34, *note*; and in SWIFT's "Works," 8vo. vol. XIX. p. 116. The character of FAVONIUS in the TATLER, N° 72, is likewiſe cited in the "Apology, &c." *ut ſupra*, and acknowledged to have been deſigned for Dr. SMALRIDGE, and written by STEELE himſelf. SWIFT, in a letter dated Jan. 7, 1710-11, affirms, that he never ſaw TRAP. It would ſeem, therefore, that STEELE did not waſte SWIFT's communication on "Elo-"quence and action," but contrived to make it go farther than its author intended, by adding to it the characters of ATTERBURY, of FAVONIUS, and "little parſon DAPPER," and perhaps

much regard to his congregation, that he commits to his memory what he has to ſay to them; and has ſo ſoft and graceful a behaviour, that it muſt attract your attention. His perſon, it is to be confeſſed, is no ſmall recommendation; but he is to be highly commended for not loſing that advantage, and adding to the propriety of ſpeech, which might paſs the criticiſm of LONGINUS, an action which would have been approved by DEMOSTHENES. He has a peculiar force in his way, and has many of his audience * who could not be intelligent hearers of his diſcourſe, were there not explanation as well as grace in his action. This art of his is uſed with the moſt exact and honeſt ſkill: he never attempts your paſſions until he has convinced your reaſon. All the objections which he can form are laid open and diſperſed, before he uſes the leaſt vehemence in his ſermon; but when he thinks he has your head, he very ſoon wins your heart; and never pretends to ſhew the beauty of holineſs, until he hath convinced you of the truth of it.

haps ſome of the ſhort letters in the following correſponding papers. See SWIFT's "Works," vol. XIX. p. 40, 8vo. TATLER, N°s 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72. See alſo Dr. JOHNSON's "Lives of Engliſh Poets," vol. II. p. 380, 8vo. 1781.

* At the chapel of Bridewell Hoſpital, where he was twenty years miniſter and preacher.

Would

Would every one of our clergymen be thus careful to recommend truth and virtue in their proper figures, and ſhew ſo much concern for them as to give them all the additional force they were able, it is not poſſible that nonſenſe ſhould have ſo many hearers as you find it has in diſſenting congregations *, for

* It was the infelicity of the laity, about the time here ſpoken of, that by going to church, they had no ſecurity from hearing *nonſenſe* and *ribaldry* both read and ſpoken *extempore*. The doctors within the pale of the eſtabliſhment were fully as cenſurable, in theſe reſpects, as DANIEL without it—

Iliacos intra muros peccatur et extra.

See an undeniable proof of what is here aſſerted in ADDISON's ingenious obſervations on the *nonſenſe* of this time, WHIG EXAMINER, N° 4.

"SWIFT [ſays lord ORRERY] held the diſſenters in the utmoſt "degree of ridicule and deteſtation." Here at leaſt, all muſt agree with Dr. HAWKESWORTH, that in this SWIFT was uncommonly ſteady and uniform. The paſſages in his writings to this purpoſe are ſo obvious that it is needleſs, and ſo numerous that it would be endleſs, to mention them. The following ſeems to have been a favourite mode of expreſſion on this ſubject, as it occurs more than once in his works. "Pox on the diſſenters "and independents, I would as ſoon trouble my head to write "againſt a louſe or a flea." See SWIFT's Works, vol. XIX. page 4. and *Supplement* to Dr. SWIFT's Works, vol. II. page 144.

SWIFT's uſe of this unanſwerable kind of argumentation in his writings, occaſioned a writer in the MEDLEY to make the following ſarcaſtic remark, "that this ingenious divine was "the firſt man who introduced the figures of rhetoric we call "curſing and ſwearing into print;" and from an edifying anecdote, in his "Polite Converſation," of Sir JOHN PERROT, it would ſeem that he was curious in tracing the hiſtory of ſuch figures. See MEDLEY, N° 38, *ad finem*.

no

no reaſon in the world, but becauſe it is ſpoken *extempore*: for ordinary minds are wholly governed by their eyes and ears, and there is no way to come at their hearts, but by power over their imaginations.

There is my friend and merry companion DANIEL*. He knows a great deal better than he ſpeaks, and can form a proper diſcourſe as well as any orthodox neighbour. But he knows very well, that to bawl out "My be-"loved!" and the words "grace!" "rege-"neration!" "ſanctification!" "a new light!" "the day! the day! ay, my beloved, the day! "or rather the night! the night is coming!" and "judgement will come, when we leaſt think "of it!" and ſo forth.—He knows to be vehement is the only way to come at his audience. DANIEL, when he ſees my friend GREENHAT come in, can give a good hint, and cry out, "This is only for the ſaints! the regenerated!"

* Dr. DANIEL BURGESS, who preached to a congregation of independents at the meeting-houſe in a court adjoining to Carey-ſtreet, near Lincoln's-Inn. See TATLER, N° 229, and N° 239.

"Il etoit fils d'un autre DANIEL BURGESS, qui l'an 1662 "perdit un benefice de 350l. pour n'avoir pas voulu ſe ranger à "l'egliſe epiſcopale & à la liturgie. Mr. CALAMY, dans la "Continuation de ſa Relation, &c. tom. II. p. 875, reconnoit "que le fils dont il s'agit ici etoit un bon homme, qui eut beau-"coup d'ennemis, & qui avoit quelques manieres qui lui etoient "tout a fait particulieres." Je me ſouviens d'avoir oui faire pluſieurs contes fort plaiſans de ce qui lui échappoit quelque-fois dans les ſermons. "Le N. P."

By

By this force of action, though mixed with all the incoherence and ribaldry imaginable, DANIEL can laugh at his dioceſan, and grow fat by voluntary ſubſcription, while the parſon of the pariſh goes to law for half his dues. DANIEL will tell you, "it is not the ſhepherd, but the "ſheep with the bell, which the flock fol-"lows."

Another thing, very wonderful this learned body ſhould omit, is, learning to read; which is a moſt neceſſary part of eloquence in one who is to ſerve at the altar: for there is no man but muſt be ſenſible, that the lazy tone, and inarticulate ſound of our common readers, depreciates the moſt proper form of words that were ever extant, in any nation or language, to ſpeak our own wants, or his power from whom we aſk relief.

There cannot be a greater inſtance of the power of action, than in little parſon DAPPER*, who is the common relief to all the lazy pulpits in town. This ſmart youth has a very good memory, a quick eye, and a clean hand-

* "Il s'apelloit TRAP, ſi je ne me trompe, & n'etoit pas un "des Anglicans les moins emportées." "Le N. P."

"Your new lord-chancellor ſets out to-morrow for Ireland. "I never ſaw him. He carries over one TRAP, a parſon, as his "chaplain, a ſort of pretender to wit, a ſecond-rate pamphleteer "for the cauſe, whom they pay by ſending him to Ireland. I "never ſaw TRAP neither."

SWIFT's "Works," vol. XXII. page 131.

kerchief. Thus equipped, he opens his text, ſhuts his book fairly, ſhews he has no notes in his Bible, opens both palms, and ſhews all is fair there too. Thus, with a deciſive air, my young man goes on without heſitation; and though from the beginning to the end of his pretty diſcourſe he has not uſed one proper geſture, yet at the concluſion the churchwarden pulls his gloves from off his hands; "Pray, "who is this extraordinary young man?" Thus the force of action is ſuch, that it is more prevalent, even when improper, than all the reaſon and argument in the world without it. This gentleman concluded his diſcourſe by ſaying, "I do not doubt but if our preachers "would learn to ſpeak, and our readers to "read, within ſix months time we ſhould not "have a diſſenter within a mile of a church in "Great-Britain*."

From

* "After we have done with laughing, ſolid virtue will keep "it's place in men's opinions." TAT. N° 58.

Great and manifold are the perfections with which Dr. HAWKESWORTH's fine fancy has bedecked the author of this paper; but, after all, there could be nothing in him of higher eſtimation than CONSCIENTIOUSNESS; and it ſeems *contradictory*, that one who cultivated conſcientiouſneſs in himſelf, ſhould, even in *any degree*, *ridicule* or *deteſt* it in others.

Objections even to *forms* of worſhip, collected from ſcripture, corroborated by reaſon, and urged with modeſty, ought not to be anſwered with inſolence, or treated with contempt. But when the eſtabliſhed religious ſervice has moreover, or is conceived to have, an

From my own Apartment, September 9.

I have a letter from a young fellow, who complains to me that "he was bred a mercer, "and is now juſt out of his time; but unfor- "tunately (for he has no manner of education "ſuitable to his preſent eſtate) an uncle has left "him one thouſand pounds *per annum*." The young man is ſenſible, that he is ſo ſpruce, that he fears he ſhall never be genteel as long as he lives; but applies himſelf to me, to know what method to take, to help his air, and be a fine gentleman.

He ſays, "that ſeveral of thoſe ladies who "were formerly his cuſtomers, viſit his mo- "ther on purpoſe to fall in his way, and fears "he ſhall be obliged to marry againſt his will; "for," ſays he, "if any of them ſhould aſk me, "I ſhall not be able to deny her. I am," ſays he further, "utterly at a loſs how to deal "with them; for though I was the moſt pert "creature in the world when I was foreman, "and could hand a woman of the firſt quality "to her coach as well as her own gentleman "uſher, I am now quite out of my way, and

an OBJECT diſtinct from *that* to which the New Teſtament confines our chriſtian worſhip, objections grow ſerious indeed, and open a plea for diſſent, that wit may *ridicule*, and prieſtcraft *deteſt*, but which wiſdom muſt reſpect, and piety revere.

" ſpeechleſs in their company. They com-
" mend my modeſty to my face. No one ſcru-
" ples to ſay, I ſhould certainly make the beſt
" huſband in the world, a man of my ſober
" education. Mrs. WOULD-BE watches all
" opportunities to be alone with me: there-
" fore, good Mr. BICKERSTAFF, here are my
" writings incloſed; if you can find any flaw
" in my title, ſo as it may go to the next heir,
" who goes to St. James's coffee-houſe, and
" White's, and could enjoy it, I ſhould be
" extremely well pleaſed with two thouſand
" pounds to ſet up my trade, and live in a
" way I know I ſhould become, rather than be
" laughed at all my life among too good com-
" pany. If you could ſend for my couſin,
" and perſuade him to take the eſtate on theſe
" terms, and let nobody know it, you would
" extremely oblige me."

Upon firſt ſight, I thought this a very whim-ſical propoſal; however, upon more mature conſideration, I could not but admire the young gentleman's prudence and good ſenſe; for there is nothing ſo irkſome as living in a way a man knows he does not become. I conſulted Mr. OBADIAH GREENHAT* on this

* Mr. OBADIAH GREENHAT means ADDISON, who was juſt returned to London, and ſeems to have aſſiſted STEELE in writing this part of the paper. See the paragraph of it next but one.

occaſion, and he is ſo well pleaſed with the man, that he has half a mind to take the eſtate himſelf; but, upon ſecond thoughts, he propoſed this expedient: "I ſhould be very "willing," ſaid he, "to keep the eſtate "where it is, if we could make the young "man any way eaſy; therefore, I humbly pro- "poſe, he ſhould take to drinking for one half- "year, and make a ſloven of him, and from "thence begin his education a-new: for it is "a maxim, that one who is ill-taught is in a "worſe condition than he who is wholly ig- "norant; therefore a ſpruce mercer is farther "off the air of a fine gentleman than a down- "right clown. To make our patient any thing "better, we muſt unmake him what he is." I indeed propoſed to flux him; but GREENHAT anſwered, "that if he recovered, he would be "as prim and feat as ever he was." Therefore he would have it his way, and our friend is to drink until he is carbuncled and tun-bellied; after which we will ſend him down to ſmoke and be buried with his anceſtors in Derbyſhire. I am indeed deſirous he ſhould have his life in the eſtate, becauſe he has ſuch a juſt ſenſe of himſelf and his abilities, as to know that it is an unhappineſs to him to be a man of fortune.

This youth ſeems to underſtand, that a gentleman's life is that of all others the hardeſt

to paſs through with propriety of behaviour; for though he has a ſupport without art or labour, yet his manner of enjoying that circumſtance is a thing to be conſidered; and you ſee, among men who are honoured with the common appellation of gentlemen, ſo many contradictions to that character, that it is the utmoſt ill-fortune to bear it: for which reaſon I am obliged to change the circumſtances of ſeveral about this town. HARRY LACKER is ſo very exact in his dreſs, that I ſhall give his eſtate to his younger brother, and make him a dancing-maſter. NOKES LIGHTFOOT is ſo nimble, and values himſelf ſo much upon it, that I have thoughts of making him huntſman to a pack of beagles, and giving his land to ſomebody that will ſtay upon it.

Now I am upon the topic of becoming what we enjoy, I forbid all perſons who are not of the firſt quality, or who do not bear ſome important office that requires ſo much diſtinction, to go to Hyde-Park with ſix horſes; for I cannot but eſteem it the higheſt inſolence. Therefore hereafter no man ſhall do it merely becauſe he is able, without any other pretenſion. But, what may ſerve all purpoſes quite as well, it ſhall be allowed all ſuch who think riches the chief diſtinction, to appear in the ring with two horſes only, and a rent-roll hanging out of each ſide of their coach. This is a thought of Mr. GREENHAT's, who deſigns very

ſoon

ſoon to publiſh a ſumptuary diſcourſe upon the ſubject of equipage, wherein he will give us rules on that ſubject, and aſſign the proper duties and qualifications of maſters and ſervants, as well as that of huſbands and wives; with a treatiſe of œconomy without doors, or the complete art of appearing in the world. This will be very uſeful to all who are ſuddenly rich, or are aſhamed of being poor.

——" *Sunt certa piacula, quæ te*
" *Ter purè lecto poterunt recreare libello.*"

HOR. 1 Ep. i. 36.

" And, like a charm, to th' upright mind and pure,
" If thrice read o'er, will yield a certain cure."

I have notice of a new pack of dogs, of quite another ſort than hitherto mentioned. I have not an exact account of their way of hunting, the following letter giving only a bare notice of them:

" SIR, " September 7.

" There are another pack of dogs to be " diſpoſed of, who kennel about Charing-" Croſs, at the old Fat Dog's, at the corner of " Buckingham Court, near Spring Garden: " two of them are ſaid to be whelped in Al-" ſatia *, now in ruins; but they, with the reſt " of the pack, are as pernicious, as if the

* White Friars.

"old kennel had never been broken down. "The ancients diſtinguiſhed this ſort of curs "by the name of *Hæredipetes**, the moſt per-"nicious of all biters, for ſeizing young heirs, "eſpecially when their eſtates are entailed; "whom they reduce by one good bite to ſuch "a condition, that they cannot ever after come "to the uſe of their teeth, or get a ſmelling "of a cruſt. You are deſired to diſpoſe of "theſe as ſoon as you can, that the breed may "not increaſe; and your care in tying them "up will be acknowledged by, Sir,

"Your humble ſervant,

"PHILANTHROPOS †."

St. James's Coffee-houſe, September 9.

We have received letters from the duke of MARLBOROUGH's camp, which bring us further particulars of the great and glorious victory obtained over the enemy on the eleventh

* "C'eſt à dire *Solliciteurs* d' *Heritages*. L'auteur veut par-"ler ici des uſuriers qui pretent aux mineurs à un intéret ſi "exorbitant, & à des conditions ſi onereuſes, que preſque tout "le bien de ces jeunes gens devenus majeurs s'y en va. Cet "ordre des Chevaliers d'Induſtrie n'eſt ni le moins dangereux, "ni le moins criminel. Voy. *L'Avare* de MOLIERE, act II. "ſc. 1." "Le N.P."

† Perhaps by JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. See TATLER Nº 64, let. ſigned *Joſiah Couplet*; and TATLER Nº 73, let. ſigned *Will. Truſty*.

inſtant,

inſtant, N. S. The number of the wounded and priſoners is much greater than was expected from our firſt account. The day was doubtful until after twelve of the clock; but the enemy made little reſiſtance after their firſt line on the left began to give way. An exact narration of the whole affair is expected next poſt. The French have had two days allowed them to bury their dead, and carry off their wounded men, upon parole. Thoſe regiments of Great-Britain which ſuffered moſt are ordered into garriſon, and freſh troops commanded to march into the field. The States have alſo directed troops to march out of the towns, to relieve thoſe who loſt ſo many men in attacking the ſecond intrenchment of the French in the plain between Sart and Janſart.

N° 67. Tueſday, September 13, 1709.

SWIFT and STEELE.*

From my own Apartment, September 12.

NO man can conceive, until he comes to try it, how great a pain it is to be a public-ſpirited perſon. I am ſure I am unable to

* See SWIFT's "Works" vol. XIX. p. 40, and *note*.

expreſs

expreſs to the world what great anxiety I have ſuffered, to ſee of how little benefit my Lucubrations have been to my fellow-ſubjects. Men will go on in their own way, in ſpite of all my labour. I gave Mr. DIDAPPER a private reprimand for wearing red-heeled ſhoes, and at the ſame time was ſo indulgent as to connive at him for fourteen days, becauſe I would give him the wearing of them out; but, after all this, I am informed he appeared yeſterday with a new pair of the ſame ſort. I have no better ſucceſs with Mr. WHAT-D'YE-CALL*, as to his buttons; STENTOR† ſtill roars; and box and dice rattle as loud as they did before I writ againſt them: PARTRIDGE‡ walks about at noon day, and ÆSCULAPIUS§ thinks of adding a new lace to his livery. However, I muſt ſtill go on in laying theſe enormities before men's eyes, and let them anſwer for going on in their practice.

My province is much larger than at firſt ſight men would imagine, and I ſhall loſe no part of my juriſdiction, which extends not only to futurity, but alſo is retroſpect to things paſt; and the behaviour of perſons, who have long ago acted their parts, is as much liable

* See TATLER, N° 21, *ad finem*.
† See TATLER, N°s 54, 61; and *notes*.
‡ See TATLER, N°s 1, 56, 59; and *notes*.
§ See TATLER, N° 44; N° 47. and *notes*.

to

to my examination, as that of my own contemporaries.

In order to put the whole race of mankind in their proper diſtinctions, according to the opinion their cohabitants conceived of them, I have with very much care, and depth of meditation, thought fit to erect a chamber of Fame, and eſtabliſhed certain rules, which are to be obſerved in admitting members into this illuſtrious ſociety.

In this chamber of Fame there are to be three tables, but of different lengths; the firſt is to contain exactly twelve perſons; the ſecond, twenty; and the third, an hundred. This is reckoned to be the full number of thoſe who have any competent ſhare of Fame. At the firſt of theſe tables are to be placed in their order the twelve moſt famous perſons in the world; not with regard to the things they are famous for, but according to the degree of their Fame, whether in valour, wit, or learning. Thus, if a ſcholar be more famous than a ſoldier, he is to ſit above him. Neither muſt any preference be given to virtue, if the perſon be not equally famous.

When the firſt table is filled, the next in renown muſt be ſeated at the ſecond, and ſo on in like manner to the number of twenty; as alſo in the ſame order at the third, which is to hold an hundred. At theſe tables, no regard

is to be had to ſeniority: for if JULIUS CÆSAR ſhall be judged more famous than ROMULUS and SCIPIO, he muſt have the precedence. No perſon who has not been dead an hundred years muſt be offered to a place at any of theſe tables: and becauſe this is altogether a lay-ſociety, and that ſacred perſons move upon greater motives than that of fame, no perſons celebrated in holy writ, or any eccleſiaſtical men whatſoever, are to be introduced here.

At the lower end of the room is to be a ſide-table for perſons of great fame, but dubious exiſtence; ſuch as HERCULES, THESEUS, ÆNEAS, ACHILLES, HECTOR, and others. But becauſe it is apprehended, that there may be great contention about precedence, the propoſer humbly deſires the opinion of the learned towards his aſſiſtance in placing every perſon according to his rank, that none may have juſt occaſion of offence.

The merits of the cauſe ſhall be judged by plurality of voices.

For the more impartial execution of this important affair, it is deſired, that no man will offer his favourite hero, ſcholar, or poet; and that the learned will be pleaſed to ſend to Mr. BICKERSTAFF, at Mr. MORPHEW's near STATIONERS-HALL, their ſeveral liſts for the firſt table only, and in the order they would have them

them placed; after which the propoſer will compare the ſeveral liſts, and make another for the public, wherein every name ſhall be ranked according to the voices it has had. Under this chamber is to be a dark vault for the ſame number of perſons of evil fame.

It is humbly ſubmitted to conſideration, whether the project would not be better if the perſons of true fame meet in a middle room, thoſe of dubious exiſtence in an upper room, and thoſe of evil fame in a lower dark room.

It is to be noted, that no hiſtorians are to be admitted at any of theſe tables; becauſe they are appointed to conduct the ſeveral perſons to their ſeats, and are to be made uſe of as uſhers to the aſſemblies.

I call upon the learned world to ſend me their aſſiſtance towards this deſign, it being a matter of too great moment for any one perſon to determine. But I do aſſure them, their liſts ſhall be examined with great fidelity, and thoſe that are expoſed to the public, made with all the caution imaginable.

In the mean time, while I wait for theſe liſts, I am employed in keeping people in a right way, to avoid the contrary to fame and applauſe, to wit, blame and deriſion. For this end, I work upon that uſeful project of the penny-poſt, by the benefit of which it is propoſed, that a charitable ſociety be eſtabliſhed: from which

which ſociety there ſhall go every day circular letters to all parts within the bills of mortality, to tell people of their faults in a friendly and private manner, whereby they may know what the world thinks of them, before it is declared to the world that they are thus faulty. This method cannot fail of univerſal good conſequences: for it is further added, that they who will not be reformed by it, muſt be contented to ſee the ſeveral letters printed, which were not regarded by them, that when they will not take private reprehenſion, they may be tried further by a public one. I am very ſorry, I am obliged to print the following epiſtles of that kind to ſome perſons, and the more becauſe they are of the fair ſex.

This went on Friday laſt to a very fine lady.

"MADAM,

"I am highly ſenſible, that there is no-
"thing of ſo tender a nature as the reputation
"and conduct of ladies; and that when there
"is the leaſt ſtain got into their fame, it is
"hardly ever to be waſhed out. When I have
"ſaid this, you will believe I am extremely
"concerned, to hear, at every viſit I make, that
"your manner of wearing your hair is a mere
"affectation of beauty, as well as that your
"neglect of powder has been a common evil

"to

" to your ſex. It is to you an advantage to " ſhew that abundance of fine treſſes: but I " beſeech you to conſider, that the force of " your beauty, and the imitation of you, coſts " ELEONORA great ſums of money to her tire- " woman for falſe locks, beſides what is al- " lowed to her maid for keeping the ſecret, " that ſhe is gray. I muſt take leave to add " to this admonition, that you are not to reign " above four months and odd days longer. " Therefore, I muſt deſire you to raiſe and friz " your hair a little, for it is downright inſo- " lence to be thus handſome without art; and " you will forgive me for intreating you to do " now out of compaſſion, what you muſt ſoon " do out of neceſſity. I am, Madam,

" Your moſt obedient,

" and moſt humble ſervant."

This perſon dreſſes juſt as ſhe did before I writ; as does alſo the lady to whom I addreſ- ſed the following billet the ſame day:

" MADAM,

" Let me beg of you to take off the patches " at the lower end of your left cheek, and I " will allow two more under your left eye, " which will contribute more to the ſymmetry " of your face; except you would pleaſe to " remove the ten black atoms on your lady-

" ſhip's

" ſhip's chin, and wear one large patch inſtead
" of them. If ſo, you may properly enough
" retain the three patches above-mentioned.
" I am, &c."

This, I thought, had all the civility and reaſon in the world in it; but whether my letters are intercepted, or whatever it is, the lady patches as ſhe uſed to do. It is to be obſerved by all the charitable ſociety, as an inſtruction in their epiſtles, that they tell people of nothing but what is in their power to mend. I ſhall give another inſtance of this way of wri-ing: two ſiſters in Eſſex-ſtreet are eternally gaping out of the window, as if they knew not the value of time, or would call in companions. Upon which I writ the following line:

" Dear Creatures,
" On the receipt of this, ſhut your caſements."

But I went by yeſterday, and found them ſtill at the window. What can a man do in this caſe, but go on, and wrap himſelf up in his own integrity, with ſatisfaction only in this melancholy truth, that virtue is its own reward; and that if no one is the better for his admonitions, yet he is himſelf the more virtuous in that he gave thoſe advices?

St.

St. James's Coffee houſe, September 12.

Letters of the thirteenth inſtant from the Duke of MARLBOROUGH's camp at Havre adviſe, that the neceſſary diſpoſitions were made for opening the trenches before Mons. The direction of the ſiege is to be committed to the Prince of Orange, who deſigned to take his poſt accordingly with thirty battalions and thirty ſquadrons on the day following. On the ſeventeenth Lieutenant-General CADOGAN* ſet out for Bruſſels, to haſten the ammunition and artillery which is to be employed in this en-

* WILLIAM CADOGAN, Eſq. colonel of a regiment of horſe, and brigadier-general in 1704; plenipotentiary to the Spaniſh Netherlands, and major-general in 1706; lieutenant-general in 1709. He was made maſter of the robes, and colonel of the ſecond regiment of horſe-guards, on the acceſſion of GEORGE I. In 1716, he was governour of the Iſle of Wight, and plenipotentiary to Holland. In the ſame year, June 21, he was created Lord CADOGAN, and Baron OAKLEY; Viſcount CAVERSHAM and Earl CADOGAN, April 17, 1718. He was a knight of the Thiſtle, and on the death of the Duke of MARLBOROUGH he was made maſter-general of the Ordnance, and colonel of the firſt regiment of foot-guards. No officer was ſo much relied upon by the Duke of MARLBOROUGH. He had the care of making out almoſt every camp during the war in the Netherlands and Germany, which he executed ſo ſkilfully, that it is obſerved the duke was never ſurprized or attacked in his camp, during all that war. N.

This nobleman was ſecond in command of the Engliſh forces under the duke of MARLBOROUGH; on his embaſſy to Bruſſels, he made his public entry on the King's birth-day; he ſigned the quadruple alliance in 1720, and died in 1726.

See HUGHES's "Correſpondence," vol. I. p. 112.

terprize; and the confederate army was extended from the Haiſne to the Trouille, in order to cover the ſiege. The loſs of the confederates in the late battle is not exactly known; but it appears, by a liſt tranſmitted to the States-General, that the number of the killed and wounded in their ſervice amounts to above eight thouſand*. It is computed, that the Engliſh have loſt fifteen hundred men, and the reſt of the allies above five thouſand, including the wounded. The States-General have taken the moſt ſpeedy and effectual meaſures for reinforcing their troops; and it is expected, that in eight or ten days the army will be as numerous as before the battle. The affairs in Italy afford us nothing remarkable;

* In a letter from an officer in the confederate army at this time, there is the following paſſage:

"You will find by the *true* LIST I ſend you here incloſed, "that the loſs of the other troops is not anſwerable to that of "the *Dutch* battalions—of theſe there are more killed and "wounded in *writing*, than in *reality*. The Dutch officers "never fail to take advantage of ſuch an opportunity to aug- "ment their number, becauſe the States allow them a certain "ſum of money for each man killed or wounded; therefore "they ſet down in their *liſts* all the men that are either wanting "in each company, or have deſerted ſince the laſt review. This "made Prince Eugene ſay, when he ſaw their *liſts*, 'Twas 'pleaſant enough, that ſeveral regiments that wanted many men 'before the battle appeared now to have been compleat.' You "may bate, therefore, one full fourth part of the *killed* in ſeveral "bodies without fear of being miſtaken; and reſt aſſured that "moſt of the *wounded* are ſo but ſlightly."

ANNALS of Q. *Anne*, Year 8th, p. 81. *Ap.*

only

only that it is hoped, the difference between the courts of Vienna and Turin will be ſpeedily accommodated. Letters from Poland preſent us with a near proſpect of ſeeing king Auguſtus re-eſtabliſhed on the throne, * all parties being very induſtrious to reconcile themſelves to his intereſts.

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 12.

Of all the pretty arts in which our modern writers excel, there is not any which is more to be recommended to the imitation of beginners, than the ſkill of tranſition from one ſubject to another †. I know not whether I make myſelf well underſtood; but it is certain, that the way of ſtringing a diſcourſe, uſed in the Mercure Gallant ‡, the Gentleman's Journal §, and other learned writings; not to mention

* See TATLER, N° 63 *Adv.*.

" † Cet article eſt une petite vengeance d'auteur. On re-
" prochoit à M. STEELE de jetter ſouvent au hazard ſes penſees,
" & de ne mettre aucune liaiſon ſenſible entre elles. La choſe
" n'etoit que trop vraye. Il n'y a ſouvent de liaiſon dans ſon
" diſcours que par des *Si*, des *c'eſt pourquoi*, des *donc*, des *car*, &
" des *mais*, dont le ſens eſt ſi ſuſpendu, ou ſi éloigné, que l'on ne
" ſait où l'aller prendre.——M. ADDISON diſoit de ſon ami
" STEELE, qu'il penſoit mieux qu'il n'ecrivoit. Quoi qu'il
" en ſoit, ce dernier ne pouvant guére ſe defendre que par le
" ridicule: il ſe moque ici de l'uſage étudié des tranſitions, qu'il
" confond avec les enfilades." " Le N. P."

‡ A French news-paper.

§ Publiſhed about the beginning of the preſent century, in 4to.

how naturally things preſent themſelves to ſuch as harangue in pulpits, and other occaſions which occur to the learned; are methods worthy commendation. I ſhall attempt this ſtyle myſelf in a few lines. Suppoſe I was diſcourſing upon the king of SWEDEN's paſſing the Boriſthenes. The Boriſthenes is a great river, and puts me in mind of the Danube and the Rhine. The Danube I cannot think of, without reflecting on that unhappy prince who had ſuch fair territories on the banks of it; I mean the duke of Bavaria, who by our laſt letters is retired from Mons. Mons is as ſtrong a fortification as any which has no citadel: and places which are not completely fortified are, methinks, leſſons to princes, that they are not omnipotent, but liable to the ſtrokes of fortune. But as all princes are ſubject to ſuch calamities, it is the part of men of letters to guard them from the obſervations of all ſmall writers: for which reaſon, I ſhall conclude my preſent remarks, by publiſhing the following advertiſement, to be taken notice of by all who dwell in the ſuburbs of learning:

"Whereas the king of Sweden has been ſo "unfortunate as to receive a wound in his "heel; we do hereby prohibit all epigramma-"tiſts in either language and both Univerſi-"ties, as well as all other poets, of what de-"nomination ſoever, to make any mention of

"Achilles

" Achilles having received his death's wound " in the ſame part.

" We do likewiſe forbid all compariſons in " coffee-houſes between ALEXANDER the Great " and the ſaid king of Sweden, and from mak- " ing any parallels between the death of PAT- " KUL and PHILOTAS; we being very apprehen- " ſive of the reflections that ſeveral politicians " have ready by them to produce on this oc- " caſion, and being willing, as much as in us " lies, to free the town from all impertti- " nences of this nature."

N° 68. Thurſday, September 15, 1709.

SWIFT and STEELE*.

From my own Apartment, September 14.

THE progreſs of our endeavours will of neceſſity be very much interrupted, except the learned world will pleaſe to ſend their lifts to the chamber of Fame with all expedition. There is nothing can ſo much contribute to create a noble emulation in our youth, as the honourable mention of ſuch whoſe actions have outlived the injuries of time, and recom-

* See SWIFT's "Works," vol. XIX. page 403; and *note ibid.*

mended themſelves ſo far to the world, that it is become learning to know the leaſt circumſtance of their affairs. It is a great incentive to ſee, that ſome men have raiſed themſelves ſo highly above their fellow-creatures, that the lives of ordinary men are ſpent in enquiries after the particular actions of the moſt illuſtrious. True it is, that without this impulſe to fame and reputation, our induſtry would ſtagnate, and that lively deſire of pleaſing each other die away. This opinion was ſo eſtabliſhed in the heathen world, that their ſenſe of living appeared inſipid, except their being was enlivened with a conſciouſneſs that they were eſteemed by the reſt of the world.

Upon examining the proportion of men's fame for my table of twelve, I thought it no ill way (ſince I had laid it down for a rule, that they were to be ranked ſimply as they were famous, without regard to their virtue) to aſk my ſiſter JENNY's advice; and particularly mentioned to her the name of ARISTOTLE. She immediately told me, he was a very great ſcholar, and that ſhe had read him at the boarding-ſchool. She certainly means a trifle, ſold by the hawkers called "ARISTOTLE's "Problems." But this raiſed a great ſcruple in me, whether a fame increaſed by impoſition of others is to be added to his account, or that theſe excreſcences, which grow out of his real

real reputation, and give encouragement to others to paſs things under the covert of his name, ſhould be conſidered in giving him his ſeat in the chamber? This punctilio is referred to the learned. In the mean time, ſo ill-natured are mankind, that I believe I have names already ſent me ſufficient to fill up my liſts for the dark room, and every one is apt enough to ſend in their accounts of ill deſervers. This malevolence does not proceed from a real diſlikè of virtue, but a diabolical prejudice againſt it, which makes men willing to deſtroy what they care not to imitate. Thus you ſee the greateſt characters among your acquaintance, and thoſe you live with, are traduced by all below them in virtue, who never mention them but with an exception. However, I believe I ſhall not give the world much trouble about filling my tables for thoſe of evil fame; for I have ſome thoughts of clapping up the ſharpers there as faſt as I can lay hold of them*.

At preſent, I am employed in looking over the ſeveral notices which I have received of their manner of dexterity, and the way at dice of making all *rugg*, as the cant is. The whole art of ſecuring a die has lately been ſent me, by a perſon who was of the fraternity, but is

* See TATLER, Nos 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65.

diſabled by the loſs of a finger; by which means he cannot practiſe that trick as he uſed to do. But I am very much at a loſs how to call ſome of the fair ſex, who are accomplices with the Knights of Induſtry; for my metaphorical dogs are eaſily enough underſtood; but the feminine gender of dogs has ſo harſh a ſound, that we know not how to name it. But I am credibly informed, that there are female dogs as voracious as the males, and make advances to young fellows, without any other deſign but coming to a familiarity with their purſes *. I have alſo long liſts of perſons of condition, who are certainly of the ſame regimen with theſe banditti, and inſtrumental to their cheats upon undiſcerning men of their own rank. Theſe add their good reputation to carry on the impoſtures of others, whoſe very names would elſe be defence enough againſt falling into their hands. But, for the honour of our nation, theſe ſhall be unmentioned; provided we hear no more of ſuch practices, and that they ſhall not from henceforward ſuffer the ſociety of ſuch as they know to be the common enemies of order, diſcipline, and virtue. If it appear that they go on in encouraging them, they muſt be proceeded againſt

* See TAT. N° 59. Signior HAWKSLEIGH's maid SISLY. See alſo "Memoirs of Gameſters," page 167, &c. and the ſtory of the E. of D——, page 71, &c.

according

according to the ſevereſt rules of hiſtory, where all is to be laid before the world with impartiality, and without reſpect to perſons,

"So let the ſtricken deer go weep."

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 14.

I find left here for me the following epiſtle:

"SIR,

"Having lately read your diſcourſe about "the family of TRUBIES*, wherein you ob- "ſerve, that there are ſome who fall into "laughter out of a certain benevolence in "their temper, and not out of the ordinary "motive, viz. contempt, and triumph over "the imperfections of others; I have con- "ceived a good idea of your knowledge of "mankind. And, as you have a tragi-comic "genius, I beg the favour of you to give us "your thoughts of a quite different effect, "which alſo is cauſed by other motives than "what are commonly taken notice of. What "I would have you treat of, is the cauſe of "ſhedding tears. I deſire you would diſcuſs "it a little, with obſervations upon the various "occaſions which provoke us to that expreſſion "of our concern, &c."

To obey this complaiſant gentleman, I know no way ſo ſhort as examining the various

* See TATLER, Nº 63.

touches

touches of my own boſom, on ſeveral occurrences in a long life, to the evening of which I am arrived, after as many various incidents as any body has met with. I have often reflected, that there is a great ſimilitude in the motions of the heart in mirth and in ſorrow; and I think the uſual occaſion of the latter, as well as the former, is ſomething which is ſudden and unexpected. The mind has not a ſufficient time to recollect its force, and immediately guſhes into tears before we can utter ourſelves by ſpeech or complaint. The moſt notorious cauſes of theſe drops from our eyes are pity, ſorrow, joy, and reconciliation.

The fair ſex, who are made of man and not of earth, have a more delicate humanity than we have; and pity is the moſt common cauſe of their tears: for as we are inwardly compoſed of an aptitude to every circumſtance of life, and every thing that befalls any one perſon might have happened to any other of human race; ſelf-love, and a ſenſe of the pain we ourſelves ſhould ſuffer in the circumſtances of any whom we pity, is the cauſe of that compaſſion. Such a reflection in the breaſt of a woman, immediately inclines her to tears; but in a man, it makes him think how ſuch a one ought to act on that occaſion ſuitably to the dignity of his nature. Thus a woman is ever moved for thoſe whom ſhe hears lament, and a man

a man for thoſe whom he obſerves to ſuffer in ſilence. It is a man's own behaviour in the circumſtances he is under, which procures him the eſteem of others, and not merely the affliction itſelf which demands our pity; for we never give a man that paſſion which he falls into for himſelf. He that commends himſelf never purchaſes our applauſe; nor he who bewails himſelf, our pity.

Going through an alley the other day, I obſerved a noiſy impudent beggar bawl out, "that he was wounded in a merchant-man; "that he had loſt his poor limbs;" and ſhewed a leg clouted up. All that paſſed by made what haſte they could out of his ſight and hearing; but a poor fellow at the end of the paſſage, with a ruſty coat, a melancholy air, and ſoft voice, deſired them "to look upon a man "not uſed to beg." The latter received the charity of almoſt every one that went by. The ſtrings of the heart, which are to be touched to give us compaſſion, are not ſo played on but by the fineſt hand. We ſee in tragical repreſentations, it is not the pomp of language, nor the magnificence of dreſs, in which the paſſion is wrought, that touches ſenſible ſpirits; but ſomething of a plain and ſimple nature, which breaks in upon our ſouls, by that ſympathy which is given us for our mutual good-will and ſervice.

In

In the tragedy of "Macbeth," where WILKS* acts the part of a man whoſe family has been

* ROBERT WILKS, Eſq. was deſcended of a good family, at Coleſhill, in Warwickſhire; but his father ſettling in Ireland, this his ſecond ſon was born at Rathfarnan, near Dublin, in 1665. He was bred up under Mr. Secretary SOUTHWELL, and for ſome years had a ſeat in his office. Upon the breaking out of the wars in Ireland, he was forced into the army, and became clerk of the camp; but an inclination for the ſtage prompting him to quit that kingdom, about 1692 he became an adventurer at Drury Lane. Diſliking his ſituation there, he in a few years returned to Dublin, where he continued till about 1700, when he once more was reſtored to his former theatre, where he remained the reſt of his life. During the latter part of it, he was, as the periodical publications of the times ſay, one of the patentees and managers of his majeſty's comedians, and the moſt celebrated actor of his time. He was an indulgent parent, a tender huſband, a kind maſter, and a faithful friend.

"In king JAMES's reign he had been ſome time employed in "the ſecretary's office in Ireland (his native country) and re- "mained in it till after the battle of the BOYNE, which completed "the Revolution. Upon that happy and unexpected deliverance, "the people of Dublin, among the various expreſſions of their "joy, had a mind to have a play; but the actors being diſperſed "during the war, ſome private perſons agreed, in the beſt man- "ner they were able, to give one to the public, gratis, at the "theatre. The play was Othello, in which WILKS acted the "Moor; and the applauſe he received in it warmed him to ſo "ſtrong an inclination for the ſtage, that he immediately pre- "ferred it to all his other views in life: for he quitted his poſt, "and with the firſt fair occaſion came over to try his fortune, in "the (then only) company of actors in London. The perſon "who ſupplied his poſt in Dublin, he told me, raiſed to himſelf, "from thence, a fortune of fifty thouſand pounds.

"WILKS never loſt an hour of precious time, and was, in all "his parts, perfect to ſuch an exactitude, that I queſtion if in "forty years he ever five times changed or miſplaced an article, "in any one of them." "CIBBER's Life," p. 191.

Mr. WILKS died September 27, 1732.

murdered

murdered in his abſence, the wildneſs of his paſſion, which is run over in a torrent of calamitous circumſtances, does but raiſe my ſpirits, and give me the alarm: but when he ſkilfully ſeems to be out of breath, and is brought too low to ſay more; and upon a ſecond reflection cries only, wiping his eyes, "What, both children! Both, both my chil-"dren gone!" there is no reſiſting a ſorrow which ſeems to have caſt about for all the reaſons poſſible for its conſolation, but has no reſource. "There is not one left; but both, "both are murdered!" ſuch ſudden ſtarts from the thread of the diſcourſe, and a plain ſentiment expreſſed in an artleſs way, are the irreſiſtible ſtrokes of eloquence and poetry. The ſame great maſter, SHAKSPEARE, can afford us inſtances of all the places where our ſouls are acceſſible; and ever commands our tears. But it is to be obſerved, that he draws them from ſome unexpected ſource, which ſeems not wholly of a piece with the diſcourſe. Thus, when BRUTUS and CASSIUS had a debate in the tragedy of "Cæſar," and roſe to warm language againſt each other, inſomuch that it had almoſt come to ſomething that might be fatal, until they recollected themſelves; BRUTUS does more than make an apology for the heat he had been in, by ſaying, "PORTIA is "dead." Here CASSIUS is all tenderneſs, and ready to diſſolve, when he conſiders that the mind

mind of his friend had been employed on the greateſt affliction imaginable, when he had been adding to it by a debate on trifles; which makes him, in the anguiſh of his heart, cry out, "How ſcaped I killing, when I thus pro-"voked you?" This is an incident which moves the ſoul in all its ſentiments; and CASSIUS's heart was at once touched with all the ſoft pangs of pity, remorſe, and reconciliation. It is ſaid, indeed, by HORACE, "If you would "have me weep, you muſt firſt weep your-"ſelf." This is not literally true; for it would have been as rightly ſaid, if we obſerve nature, That I ſhall certainly weep, if you do not: but what is intended by that expreſſion is, that it is not poſſible to give paſſion, except you ſhew that you ſuffer yourſelf. Therefore, the true art ſeems to be, that when you would have the perſon you repreſent pitied, you muſt ſhew him at once in the higheſt grief, and ſtruggling to bear it with decency and patience. In this caſe, we ſigh for him, and give him every groan he ſuppreſſes.

I remember, when I was young enough to follow the ſports of the field, I have more than once rode off at the death of a deer, when I have ſeen the animal, in an affliction which appeared human, without the leaſt noiſe, let fall tears when he was reduced to extremity; and I have thought of the ſorrow I ſaw him in, when his haunch came to the

table. But our tears are not given only to objects of pity, but the mind has recourſe to that relief in all occaſions which give us great emotion. Thus, to be apt to ſhed tears is a ſign of a great as well as little ſpirit. I have heard ſay, the preſent pope* never paſſes through the people, who always kneel in crouds, and aſk his benediction, but the tears are ſeen to flow from his eyes. This muſt proceed from an imagination that he is the father of all thoſe people; and that he is touched with ſo extenſive a benevolence, that it breaks out into a paſſion of tears. You ſee friends, who have been long abſent, tranſported in the ſame manner: a thouſand little images croud upon them at their meeting, as all the joys and griefs they have known during their ſeparation; and in one hurry of thought they conceive how they ſhould have participated in thoſe occaſions; and weep, becauſe their minds are too full to wait the ſlow expreſſion of words.

His lacrymis vitam damus, & miſereſcimus ultro.
VIRG. Æn. ii. 145.

With tears the wretch confirm'd his tale of woe;
And ſoft-ey'd pity pleaded for the foe. R. WYNNE.

" There is lately broke looſe from the Lon-
" don pack†, a very tall dangerous biter. He

* Pope Clement XI.

† See TATLER, Nos 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 65.

" is

" is now at the Bath, and it is feared will make " a damnable havock amongſt the game. His " manner of biting is new, and he is called the " Top. He ſecures one die betwixt his two " fingers: the other is fixed, by the help of a " famous wax, invented by an apothecary, " ſince a gameſter: a little of which he puts " upon his fore-finger, and that holds the die " in the box at his devotion. Great ſums have " been lately won by theſe ways; but it is " hoped, that this hint of his manner of cheat- " ing will open the eyes of many who are " every day impoſed upon."

" There is now in the preſs, and will be ſud- " denly publiſhed, a book intituled, 'An Ap- " pendix to the Contempt of the Clergy*;' " wherein will be ſet forth at large, that all " our diſſentions are owing to the lazineſs of " perſons in the ſacred miniſtry, and that none " of the preſent ſchiſms could have crept into " the flock, but by the negligence of the " paſtors†. There is a digreſſion in this " treatiſe, proving, that the pretences made " by the prieſthood, from time to time, that " the church was in danger, is only a trick

* "The Grounds and Occaſion of the Contempt of the Clergy " and Religion enquired into," was a celebrated, witty, and popular book, written by Dr. JOHN EACHARD, and publiſhed in 1670. It has ſince been republiſhed, with the reſt of that author's works, by T. DAVIES, in 3 vols. 12mo, 1774.

† See TATLER, N° 66.

"to make the laity paſſionate for that of "which they themſelves have been negligent. "The whole concludes with an exhortation to "the clergy, to the ſtudy of eloquence, and "practice of piety, as the only method to "ſupport the higheſt of all honours, that of "a prieſt who lives and acts according to his "character."

N° 69. Saturday, September 17, 1709.

STEELE.

——Quid oportet
Nos facere, à vulgo longe latéque remotos?

HOR. 1. Sat. v. i. 17.

"But how ſhall we, who differ far and wide
"From the mere vulgar, this great point decide?"

FRANCIS.

From my own Apartment, September 16.

IT is, as far as it relates to our preſent being, the great end of education to raiſe ourſelves above the vulgar; but what is intended by the vulgar is not, methinks, enough underſtood. In me, indeed, that word raiſes a quite different idea from what it uſually does in others; but perhaps that proceeds from my being old, and beginning to want the reliſh of ſuch ſatisfactions as are the ordinary entertainment of men. However, ſuch as my opi-

nion is in this caſe, I will ſpeak it; becauſe it is poſſible that turn of thought may be received by others, who may reap as much ſatisfaction from it as I do myſelf.

It is to me a very great meanneſs, and ſomething much below a philoſopher, which is what I mean by a gentleman, to rank a man among the vulgar for the condition of life he is in, and not according to his behaviour, his thoughts, and ſentiments, in that condition. For if a man be loaded with riches and honours, and in that ſtate of life has thoughts and inclinations below the meaneſt artificer; is not ſuch an artificer, who within his power is good to his friends, moderate in his demands for his labour, and chearful in his occupation, very much ſuperior to him who lives for no other end but to ſerve himſelf, and aſſumes a preference in all his words and actions to thoſe who act their part with much more grace than himſelf? EPICTETUS has made uſe of the ſimilitude of a ſtage-play to human life with much ſpirit. "It is not," ſays he, "to be "conſidered, among the actors, who is prince, "or who is beggar, but who acts prince or "beggar beſt." The circumſtance of life ſhould not be that which gives us place, but our behaviour in that circumſtance is what ſhould be our ſolid diſtinction. Thus, a wiſe man ſhould think no man above him or below him, any further than it regards the outward order

order or diſcipline of the world: for if we conceive too great an idea of the eminence of our ſuperiors, or ſubordination of our inferiors, it will have an ill effect upon our behaviour to both. He who thinks no man above him but for his virtue, none below him but for his vice, can never be obſequious or aſſuming in a wrong place; but will frequently emulate men in rank below him, and pity thoſe above him.

This ſenſe of mankind is ſo far from a levelling principle, that it only ſets us upon a true baſis of diſtinction, and doubles the merit of ſuch as become their condition. A man in power, who can, without the ordinary prepoſſeſſions which ſtop the way to the true knowledge and ſervice of mankind, overlook the little diſtinctions of fortune, raiſe obſcure merit, and diſcountenance ſucceſsful indeſert, has, in the minds of knowing men, the figure of an angel rather than a man; and is above the reſt of men in the higheſt character he can be, even that of their benefactor.

Turning my thoughts, as I was taking my pipe this evening, after this manner, it was no ſmall delight to me to receive advice from FELICIA, that EBORACENSIS* was appointed a go-

* "FELICIE eſt l'Angleterre, ou l'iſle heureuſe. EBORACENSIS eſt le Dr. SHARP, archevêque d'Yorck. Les Tories "avoient été fort choqués de ce que l'auteur avoit dit de ce "prelat, ſous le nom de BELFROI; a preſent il tache de raccommoder cela ſous le nom d'EBORACENSIS, qui eſt le titre de "cet archevêché en Latin." "Le N. P."

a governor * of one of their plantations. As I am a great lover of mankind, I took part in the happineſs of that people who were to be governed by one of ſo great humanity, juſtice, and honour. EBORACENSIS has read all the ſchemes which writers have formed of government and order, and has been long converſant with men who have the reins in their

* The French note on BELFRY, TATLER, N° 37, is ingenious, and not improbable; but SHARP had been, at this time, eighteen years archbiſhop of York, having been promoted to that ſee, July 5, 1691.

ROBERT HUNTER, Eſq. author of the celebrated "Letter "on Enthuſiaſm," and, if COXETER be right in a MS. conjecture in his title-page of the only copy extant of the farce called "Androboros," was appointed lieutenant-governor of Virginia in 1708; but was taken by the French in his voyage thither. Two excellent letters, addreſſed to colonel HUNTER at Paris, are in the 12th volume of the Dean's works, by one of which it appears, that the "Letter on Enthuſiaſm" had been aſcribed to SWIFT; as it has till now commonly been to the earl of SHAFTESBURY. In 1709, he was appointed governor of New-York, and ſent with 2700 Palatines to ſettle there. From Mr. GOUGH's "Hiſtory of Croyland Abbey" we learn that Mr. HUNTER was a major-general, and that, during his government of New-York, he was directed by her majeſty to provide ſubſiſtence for about 3000 Palatines (the number ſtated in the alienating act) ſent from Great-Britain to be employed in raiſing and manufacturing naval ſtores; and by an account ſtated in 1734, it appears that the governor had diſburſed 20,000l. and upwards in that undertaking, no part of which was ever repaid. He returned to England in 1719; and, on the acceſſion of GEORGE II. was continued governor of New-York and the Jerſeys. On account of his health, he obtained the government of Jamaica, where he arrived in February, 1727-8; died March 31, 1734; and was buried in that iſland. His epitaph, written by the Rev. Mr. FLEMMING, may be ſeen in the "Hiſtory of Croy-"land Abbey," page 18. N.

hands;

hands; ſo that he can very well diſtinguiſh between chimerical and practical politics. It is a great bleſſing, when men have to deal with ſuch different characters in the ſame ſpecies as thoſe of freemen and ſlaves, that they who command have a juſt ſenſe of human nature itſelf, by which they can temper the haughtineſs of the maſter, and ſoften the ſervitude of the ſlave—"*Hæ tibi erunt artes.*" This is the notion with which thoſe of the plantation receive EBORACENSIS: and, as I have caſt his nativity, I find there will be a record made of this perſon's adminiſtration; and on that part of the ſhore from whence he embarks to return from his government, there will be a monument, with theſe words: "Here the people "wept, and took leave of EBORACENSIS, the "firſt governor our mother FELICIA ſent, who, "during his command here, believed himſelf "her ſubject."

White's Chocolate-houſe, September 16.

The following letter wants ſuch ſudden diſpatch, that all things elſe muſt wait for this time:

"SIR,

"Sept. 13, Equal day and night.

"There are two ladies, who, having a good "opinion of your taſte and judgement, deſire "you to make uſe of them in the following "particular, which perhaps you may allow "very extraordinary. The two ladies before

" mentioned have, a conſiderable time ſince,
" contracted a more ſincere and conſtant friend-
" ſhip than their adverſaries, the men, will al-
" low conſiſtent with the frailty of female na-
" ture; and, being from a long acquaintance
" convinced of the perfect agreement of their
" tempers, have thought upon an expedient to
" prevent their ſeparation, and cannot think
" any ſo effectual (ſince it is common for love
" to deſtroy friendſhip) as to give up both
" their liberties to the ſame perſon in mar-
" riage. The gentleman they have pitched upon
" is neither well-bred nor agreeable, his un-
" derſtanding moderate, and his perſon never
" deſigned to charm women; but having ſo
" much ſelf-intereſt in his nature, as to be ſa-
" tisfied with making double contracts, upon
" condition of receiving double fortunes; and
" moſt men being ſo far ſenſible of the un-
" eaſineſs that one woman occaſions; they
" think him, for theſe reaſons, the moſt likely
" perſon of their acquaintance to receive theſe
" propoſals. Upon all other accounts, he is
" the laſt man either of them would chuſe,
" yet for this preferable to all the reſt. They
" deſire to know your opinion the next poſt,
" reſolving to defer farther proceeding, until
" they have received it. I am, Sir,

" Your unknown, unthought of,
" humble ſervant,
" BRIDGET EITHERSIDE."

This

This is very extraordinary; and much might be objected by me, who am ſomething of a civilian, to the caſe of two marrying the ſame man: but theſe ladies are, I perceive, free-thinkers; and therefore I ſhall ſpeak only to the prudential part of this deſign, merely as a philoſopher, without entering into the merit of it in the eccleſiaſtical or civil law. Theſe conſtant friends, PILADEA and ORESTEA, are at a loſs to preſerve their friendſhip from the encroachments of love: for which end they have reſolved upon a fellow who cannot be the object of affection or eſteem to either, and conſequently cannot rob one of the place each has in her friend's heart. But in all my reading (and I have read all that the ſages of love have writ) I have found the greateſt danger in jealouſy. The ladies, indeed, to avoid this paſſion, chuſe a ſad fellow; but if they would be adviſed by me, they had better have each her worthleſs man; otherwiſe, he that was deſpicable, while he was indifferent to them, will become valuable when he ſeems to prefer one to the other.

I remember in the hiſtory of DON QUIXOTE of *la Manca*, there is a memorable paſſage, which opens to us the weakneſs of our nature in ſuch particulars. The DON falls into diſcourſe with a gentleman, whom he calls "the "Knight of the Green Caſſock," and is invited

to his houſe. When he comes there, he runs into diſcourſe and panegyric upon the œconomy, the government, and order of his family, the education of his children, and laſtly on the ſingular wiſdom of him who diſpoſed things with that exactneſs. The gentleman makes a ſoliloquy to himſelf, "O irreſiſtible power of "flattery! Though I know this is a madman, "I cannot help being taken with his applauſe." The ladies will find this much more true in the caſe of their lover; and the woman he moſt likes will certainly be more pleaſed, ſhe whom he ſlights more offended, than ſhe can imagine before ſhe has tried. Now, I humbly propoſe, that they both marry coxcombs whom they are ſure they cannot like, and then they may be pretty ſecure againſt the change of affection, which they fear; and, by that means, preſerving the temperature under which they now write, enjoy, during life, "Equal day "and night."

St. James's Coffee-houſe, September 16.

There is no manner of news; but people now ſpend their time in coffee-houſes in reflections upon the particulars of the late glorious day, and collecting the ſeveral parts of the action, as they are produced in letters from private hands, or notices given to us by accounts in public papers. A pleaſant gentleman,

man, alluding to the great fences through which we pierced, ſaid this evening, "the French "thought themſelves on the right ſide of the "hedge, but it proved otherwiſe." Mr. KIDNEY*, who has long converſed with, and filled tea for, the moſt conſummate politicians, was pleaſed to give me an account of this piece of ribaldry; and deſired me on that occaſion to write a whole paper on the ſubject of valour, and explain how that quality, which muſt be poſſeſſed by whole armies, is ſo highly preferable in one man rather than another; and how the ſame actions are but mere acts of duty in ſome, and inſtances of the moſt heroic virtue in others. He adviſes me not to fail, in this diſcourſe, to mention the gallantry of the prince of NASSAU in this laſt engagement; who, when a battalion made a halt in the face of the enemy, ſnatched the colours out of the hands of the enſign, and planted them juſt before the line of the enemy, calling to that battalion to take care of their colours, if they had no regard to him. Mr. KIDNEY has my promiſe to obey him in this particular, on the firſt occaſion that offers.

"Mr. BICKERSTAFF is now compiling exact "accounts of the pay of the militia, and the "commiſſion-officers under the reſpective lieu-

* A waiter at the St. James's Coffee-houſe. See TATLER, N° 1.

"tenancies

" tenancies of Great-Britain; in the firſt place,
" of thoſe of London and Weſtminſter; and
" in regard that there are no common ſoldiers,
" but all houſe-keepers, or repreſentatives of
" houſe-keepers, in theſe bodies, the ſums
" raiſed by the officers ſhall be looked into;
" and their fellow-ſoldiers, or rather fellow-
" travellers from one part of the town to the
" other, not defrauded of the ten pounds al-
" lowed for the ſubſiſtence of the troops."

" WHEREAS, not very long ſince, at a ta-
" vern between Fleet-bridge and Charing-croſs,
" ſome certain polite gentlemen thought fit to
" perform the bacchanalian exerciſes of devo-
" tion by dancing without clothes on, after the
" manner of the Præ-Adamites: this is to
" certify thoſe perſons, that there is no man-
" ner of wit or humour in the ſaid practice;
" and that the beadles of the pariſh are to be
" at their next meeting, where it is to be ex-
" amined, whether they are arrived at want of
" feeling, as well as want of ſhame?"

" WHEREAS a chapel clerk was lately taken
" in a garret, on a flock-bed, with two of the
" fair ſex, who are uſually employed in ſifting
" cinders: this is to let him know, that if he
" perſiſts in being a ſcandal both to laity and
" clergy, as being as it were both and neither,
" the names of the nymphs who were with
" him ſhall be printed; therefore he is deſired,

" as

" as he tenders the reputation of his ladies, to " repent *."

" Mr. BICKERSTAFF has received information, " that an eminent and noble preacher † in the " chief congregation of Great-Britain, for fear " of being thought guilty of preſbyterian fer- " vency and extemporary prayer, lately read " his, before ſermon; but the ſame advices ac- " knowledging that he made the congrega- " tion large amends by the ſhortneſs of his " diſcourſe, it is thought fit to make no further " obſervation upon it."

N° 70. Tueſday, September 20, 1709.

SWIFT and STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——noſtri farrago libelli.

Juv. Sat. 1. 85.

Whatever good is done, whatever ill——
By human kind, ſhall this collection fill.

From my own apartment, September 19.

THE following letter, in proſecution of what I have lately aſſerted, has urged that matter ſo much better than I had, that I

* See TATLER, N° 72. Letter dated Heddington, &c.

† The author ſeems here to allude to the chapel-royal at St. James's, where ROBERT BOOTH, D. D. dean of Briſtol, was at that time the only " honourable" chaplain.

inſert

inſert it as I received it. Theſe teſtimonials are cuſtomary with us learned men, and ſometimes are ſuſpected to be written by the author; but I fear no one will ſuſpect me of this.

"SIR,

"London, Sept. 15, 1709.

"Having read your LUCUBRATIONS of the "tenth inſtant, I cannot but entirely agree "with you in your notion of the ſcarcity of "men who can either read or ſpeak. For my "part, I have lived theſe thirty years in the "world, and yet have obſerved but very few "who could do either in any tolerable man-"ner; among which few, you muſt under-"ſtand that I reckon myſelf. How far elo-"quence, ſet off with the proper ornaments of "voice and geſture, will prevail over the paſ-"ſions, and how cold and unaffecting the beſt "oration in the world would be without them, "there are two remarkable inſtances, in the "caſe of LIGARIUS, and that of MILO. CÆ-"SAR had condemned LIGARIUS. He came "indeed to hear what might be ſaid; but, "thinking himſelf his own maſter, reſolved "not to be biaſſed by any thing CICERO could "ſay in his behalf: but in this he was miſ-"taken; for when the orator began to ſpeak, "the hero is moved, he is vanquiſhed, and at "length the criminal abſolved. It muſt be "obſerved, that this famous orator was leſs re-

" nowned for his courage than his eloquence;
" for though he came, at another time, prepar-
" ed to defend MILO with one of the beſt ora-
" tions that antiquity has produced; yet being
" ſeized with a ſudden fear, by ſeeing ſome
" armed men ſurrounding the *Forum*, he fal-
" tered in his ſpeech, and became unable to
" exert that irreſiſtible force and beauty of
" action which would have ſaved his client,
" and for want of which he was condemned to
" baniſhment. As the ſucceſs the former of
" theſe orations met with appears chiefly ow-
" ing to the life and graceful manner with
" which it was recited (for ſome there are who
" think it may be read without tranſport) ſo
" the latter ſeems to have failed of ſucceſs for
" no other reaſon, but becauſe the orator was
" not in a condition to ſet it off with thoſe or-
" naments. It muſt be confeſſed, that artful
" ſound will with the croud prevail even more
" than ſenſe; but thoſe who are maſters of
" both, will ever gain the admiration of all
" their hearers: and there is, I think, a very
" natural account to be given of this matter;
" for the ſenſation of the head and heart are
" cauſed in each of theſe parts by the out-
" ward organs of the eye and ear: that, there-
" fore, which is conveyed to the underſtand-
" ing and paſſions by only one of theſe organs,
" will not affect us ſo much as that which is

" tranſ-

" tranſmitted through both*. I cannot but
" think your charge is juſt againſt a great part
" of the learned clergy of Great-Britain, who
" deliver the moſt excellent diſcourſes with
" ſuch coldneſs and indifference, that it is no
" great wonder the unintelligent many of
" their congregations fall aſleep. Thus it
" happens that their orations meet with a quite
" contrary fate to that of DEMOSTHENES you
" mentioned; for as that loſt much of its
" beauty and force, by being repeated to the
" magiſtrates of Rhodes without the winning
" action of that great orator; ſo the perfor-
" mances of theſe gentlemen never appear
" with ſo little grace, and to ſo much diſad-
" vantage, as when delivered by themſelves
" from the pulpit. HIPPOCRATES†, being ſent
" for to a patient in this city, and having felt
" his pulſe, enquired into the ſymptoms of his
" diſtemper; and finding that it proceeded in
" great meaſure from want of ſleep, adviſes his

* See TATLER N° 66 and notes; N° 68, *ad fin.* and N° 72.

† C'eſt un conte, que l'on attribue à diverſes perſonnes, & " qui, à mon avis, vient originairement de *Rabelais*. Voici " ce que dit cet Auteur, Liv. I. chap. 41. GARGANTUA ne " pouvoit dormir en quelque façon qu'il ſe mit. Dont lui dit " le moine; je ne dors jamais à mon aiſe ſi non quand je ſuis a " ſermon, &c. Je vous ſupplie commençons vous & moi les " ſept pſaumes, pour voir ſi tantot ne ſerez endormi. L'in- " vention plut très bien à *Gargantua*, & commencant le premier " pſaume, ſur le pointe de *Beatiquorum*, s'endormirent & l'un " & l'autre." On ſait que ce conte eſt de tous les tems, & de tous les païs. " Le N. P."

" patient

" patient, with an air of gravity, to be carried " to church to hear a ſermon, not doubting but " that it would diſpoſe him for the reſt he " wanted. If ſome of the rules HORACE gives " for the theatre were [not improperly] applied " to our pulpits, we ſhould not hear a ſermon " preſcribed as a good opiate.

——Si vis me flere, dolendum eſt
Primum ipſe tibi——

HOR. Ars Poet. ver. 102.

" If you would have me weep, begin the ſtrain."

FRANCIS.

" A man muſt himſelf expreſs ſome concern " and affection in delivering his diſcourſe, if " he expects his auditory ſhould intereſt them- " ſelves in what he propoſes. For otherwiſe, " notwithſtanding the dignity and importance " of the ſubject he treats of; notwithſtanding " the weight and argument of the diſcourſe " itſelf; yet too many will ſay,

——Male ſi mandata loquêris,
Aut dormitabo, aut ridebo——

HOR. Ars Poet. ver. 104.

" But if, unmov'd, you act not what you ſay,
" I'll ſleep, or laugh the lifeleſs theme away."

" If there be a deficiency in the ſpeaker, " there will not be a ſufficient attention and " regard paid to the thing ſpoken: but, Mr.

" BICKER-

" BICKERSTAFF, you know, that as too little " action is cold, ſo too much is fulſome. Some " indeed may think themſelves accompliſhed " ſpeakers, for no other reaſon than becauſe " they can be loud and noiſy; for ſurely " STENTOR* muſt have ſome deſign in his voci- " ferations. But, dear Mr. BICKERSTAFF, " convince them, that as harſh and irregular " ſound is not harmony; ſo neither is bang- " ing a cuſhion, oratory: and, therefore, in " my humble opinion, a certain divine† of the " firſt order, whom I allow otherwiſe to be a " great man, would do well to leave this off; " for I think his ſermons would be more per- " ſuaſive, if he gave his auditory leſs diſtur- " bance. Though I cannot ſay that this ac- " tion would be wholly improper to a prophane " oration; yet, I think, in a religious aſſem- " bly, it gives a man too warlike, or perhaps " too theatrical a figure, to be ſuitable to a " Chriſtian congregation. I am, Sir,

" Your humble ſervant, &c."

* " On doit ſe ſouvenir que ce *Stentor* eſt toujours le SACHE- " VEREL, qui par ſes predications cherchoit à emouvoir le " pueple, & à cauſer du trouble dans l'etat." " Le N. P."

† Biſhop BURNET.

" Je ne ſai ſi pour plaire aux tous, & pour montrer l'im- " partialité de ſes jugemens, l'auteur n'auroit point ici en vue " le Dr. BURNET, eveque de Saliſbury, qui prêchoit de medita- " tion, & par conſequent le faiſoit toujours avec un grand " feu." " Le N. P."

The

The most learned and ingenious Mr. Rose-hat is also pleased to write to me on this subject.

" Sir,

" I read with great pleasure in the Tatler " of Saturday last the conversation upon elo- " quence: permit me to hint to you one thing " the great Roman orator observes upon this " subject; *Caput enim arbitrabatur oratoris,* (he " quotes Menedemus, an Athenian,) *ut ipsis " apud quos ageret talis qualem ipse optaret vide- " retur; id fieri vitæ dignitate.* (Tull. de Orat.) " It is the first rule in oratory, that a man " must appear such as he would persuade others " to be; and that can be accomplished only " by the force of his life. I believe it might " be of great service to let our public orators " know, that an unnatural gravity, or an un- " becoming levity in their behaviour out of " the pulpit, will take very much from the " force of their eloquence in it. Excuse ano- " ther scrap of Latin; it is from one of the " fathers: I think it will appear a just obser- " vation to all, and it may have authority " with some; *Qui autem docent tantùm, nec " faciunt, ipsi præceptis suis detrahunt pondus: " quis enim obtemperet, cum ipsi præceptores do- " ceant non obtemperare?* Those who teach, but " do not act agreeably to the instructions they

"give to others, take away all weight from "their doctrine: for who will obey the pre- "cepts they inculcate, if they themſelves teach "us by their practice to diſobey them? "I am, Sir,

"Your moſt humble ſervant,

"JONATHAN ROSEHAT.*"

P. S.—You were complaining in that paper, that the clergy of Great-Britain had not yet learned to ſpeak: a very great defect indeed: and therefore I ſhall think myſelf a well-deſerver of the church, in recommending all the dumb clergy to the famous ſpeaking doctor at Kenſington†. This ingenious gentleman, out of

* Dr. JONATHAN SWIFT was probably the author of this letter and P. S. They might have been parts of his eſſay on "Eloquence and Action," thrown into this form by STEELE.

† Enquiry about *this famous ſpeaking doctor* at Kenſington has not been ſucceſsful. After what has been ſaid in preceding notes, it ſeems but fair to obſerve, that the perſon might not be really ridiculous, although actually ridiculed by SWIFT. That cenſurable narrow-mindedneſs, remarked by Dr. JOHNSON in SWIFT's "letters," is too often noticeable in his other writings, which affect to repreſent him as living in his own "KINGDOM OF ABSURDITY, amidſt ignorance and barba- "rity, unable to find either virtue or intelligence among his "contemporaries." See Dr. JOHNSON's "Lives of Engliſh Poets," 8vo. vol. IV. p. 158; and "*Supplement* to SWIFT's Works," vol. I. p. xix.

The perſon here alluded to was perhaps very ſerviceable in aſſiſting people to ſurmount various impediments of ſpeech; or he might practice very laudably an ingenious and uſeful art, which

of compaſſion to thoſe of a bad utterance, has placed his whole ſtudy in the new modelling the organs of voice; which art he has ſo far advanced, as to be able even to make a good orator of a pair of bellows. He lately exhibited a ſpecimen of his ſkill in this way, of which I was informed by the worthy gentlemen then preſent; who were at once delighted and amazed to hear an inſtrument of ſo ſimple an organization uſe an exact articulation of words, a juſt cadency in its ſentences, and a wonderful pathos in its pronunciation: not that he deſigns to expatiate in this practice; becauſe he cannot, as he ſays, apprehend what uſe it may be of to mankind, whoſe benefit he aims at in a more particular manner: and for the ſame reaſon, he will never more inſtruct the feathered kind, the parrot having been his laſt ſcholar in that way. He has a wonderful faculty in making and mending echoes: and this he will perform at any time for the uſe of the ſolitary in the country; being a man born for univerſal good, and for that reaſon recommended to your patronage by, Sir,

Yours, &c.

which had been diſcovered about half a century before, and teach dumb and deaf people to read and ſpeak. See an account of this diſcovery, and of the diſpute about the honour of its invention between Dr. WALLIS and Dr. HOLDER, in the BIOGR. BRIT. Art. WALLIS, *notes* A A and B B.; and in a little volume, by a parent whoſe ſon had experienced the utility of this art, under the title of "*Vox Oculis Subjecta*," publiſhed in 1783, 8vo.

Another learned gentleman gives me alſo this encomium:

"SIR,

"September 16.

"You are now got into an uſeful and noble "ſubject; take care to handle it with judge- "ment and delicacy. I wiſh every young di- "vine would give yours of Saturday laſt a "ſerious peruſal; and now you are entered "upon the action of an orator, if you would "proceed to favour the world with ſome re- "marks on the myſtical enchantments of pro- "nunciation, what a ſecret force there is in "the accents of a tunable voice, and where- "fore the works of two very great men of the "profeſſion could never pleaſe ſo well when "read as heard, I ſhall trouble you with no "more ſcribble. You are now in the me- "thod of being truly profitable and delightful. "If you can keep up to ſuch great and ſub- "lime ſubjects, and purſue them with a ſuit- "able genius, go on and proſper. Farewell."

White's Chocolate-houſe, September 19.

This was left for me here, for the uſe of the company of the houſe:

"To ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Eſquire.

"SIR,

"September 25.

"The account * you gave lately of a certain "dog-kennel in or near Suffolk-ſtreet was "not ſo punctual, as to the liſt of the dogs, "as might have been expected from a perſon "of Mr. BICKERSTAFF's intelligence; for, if "you will diſpatch PACOLET thither ſome "evening, it is ten to one but he finds, be-"ſides thoſe you mentioned,

"TOWZER, a large French mongrel, that "was not long ago in a tattered condition, "but has now got new hair; is not fleet, but, "when he grapples, bites even to the mar-"row.

"SPRING, a little French greyhound, that "lately made a falſe trip to Tunbridge.

"SLY, an old battered fox-hound, that be-"gan the game in France.

"LIGHTFOOT, a fine ſkinned Flanders dog, "that belonged to a pack at Ghent; but, "having loſt fleſh, is gone to Paris for the "benefit of the air.

"With ſeveral others, that in time may be "worth notice.

"Your familiar will ſee alſo, how anxious "the keepers are about the prey, and indeed

* See "Memoirs of Gameſters" *paſſim*; and TAT. N°s 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, and 65.

" not without very good reaſon, for they have " their ſhare of every thing; nay, not ſo much " as a poor rabbet can be run down, but theſe " carnivorous curs ſwallow a quarter of it. " Some mechanics in the neighbourhood, that " have entered into this civil ſociety, and " who furniſh part of the carrion and oatmeal " for the dogs, have the ſkin; and the bones " are picked clean by a little French ſhock " that belongs to the family, &c. I am, Sir,

" Your humble ſervant, &c.

" I had almoſt forgot to tell you, that Rive-" wood bites at Hampſtead with falſe teeth."*

N° 71. Thurſday, September 22, 1709.

STEELE and SWIFT.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

" Whatever good is done, *whatever ill——*
" By human kind, ſhall this collection fill."

From my own Apartment, September 21.

I Have long been, againſt my inclination, employed in ſatire, and that in proſecution of ſuch perſons who are below the dignity of the true ſpirit of it; ſuch who, I fear, are

* Falſe dice.

not to be reclaimed by making them only ridiculous. The ſharpers ſhall, therefore, have a month's time to themſelves, free from the obſervation of this paper; but I muſt not make a truce without letting them know, that at the ſame time I am preparing for a more vigorous war: for a friend of mine has promiſed me, he will employ his time in compiling ſuch a tract, before the ſeſſion of the enſuing parliament, as ſhall lay gaming home to the boſoms of all who love their country or their families; and he doubts not but it will create an act, that ſhall make theſe rogues as ſcandalous as thoſe leſs miſchievous ones on the high road.

I have received private intimations to take care of my walks, and remember there are ſuch things as ſtabs and blows; but as there never was any thing in this deſign which ought to diſpleaſe a man of honour, or which was not deſigned to offend the raſcals, I ſhall give myſelf very little concern for finding what I expected, that they would be highly provoked at theſe LUCUBRATIONS. But though I utterly deſpiſe the pack, I muſt confeſs I am at a ſtand at the receipt of the following letter, which ſeems to be written by a man of ſenſe and worth, who has miſtaken ſome paſſage that I am ſure was not levelled at him. This gentleman's complaints give me compunction, when I neglect the threats of the raſcals. I cannot be in jeſt with the rogues any longer,

since they pretend to threaten. I do not know whether I shall allow them the favour of transportation *.

"Mr. Bickerstaff, "Sept. 13.

"Observing you are not content with lash-"ing the many vices of the age without illus-"trating each with particular characters, it is "thought nothing would more contribute to "the impression you design by such, than al-"ways having regard to truth. In your Tat-"ler of this day, I observe you allow, that "nothing is so tender as a lady's reputation; "that a stain once got in their fame is hardly "ever to be washed out. This you grant, "even when you give yourself leave to trifle. "If so, what caution is necessary in handling "the reputation of a man, whose well-being "in this life perhaps entirely depends on pre-"serving it from any wound, which, once "there received, too often becomes fatal and "incurable? Suppose some villainous hand, "through personal prejudice, transmits mate-"rials for this purpose, which you publish to "the world, and afterwards become fully con-"vinced you were imposed on; as by this time "you may be of a character you have sent into "the world; I say, supposing this, I would "be glad to know, what reparation you think

* See Tatler, Nos 56, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 68, and 70.

"ought

"ought to be made the perſon ſo injured, ad-
"mitting you ſtood in his place. It has al-
"ways been held, that a generous education
"is the ſureſt mark of a generous mind. The
"former is indeed perſpicuous in all your
"papers; and I am perſuaded, though you
"affect often to ſhew the latter, yet you
"would not keep any meaſures, even of Chriſ-
"tianity, with thoſe who ſhould handle you
"in the manner you do others. The appli-
"cation of all this is from your having very
"lately glanced at a man, under a character,
"which were he conſcious to deſerve, he would
"be the firſt to rid the world of himſelf; and
"would be more juſtifiable in it to all ſorts
"of men, than you in your committing ſuch
"a violence on his reputation, which perhaps
"you may be convinced of in another man-
"ner than you deſerve from him.

"A man of your capacity, Mr. BICKER-
"STAFF, ſhould have more noble views, and
"purſue the true ſpirit of ſatire; but I will
"conclude, leſt I grow out of temper, and
"will only beg you, for your own preſerva-
"tion, to remember the proverb of the
"pitcher. I am yours, A. J." *

The proverb of the pitcher I have no regard to; but it would be an inſenſibility not to be

* See TATLER, N° 74; and N° 76.

pardoned,

pardoned, if a man could be untouched at ſo warm an accuſation, and that laid with ſo much ſeeming temper. All I can ſay to it is, that if the writer, by the ſame method whereby he conveyed this letter, ſhall give me an inſtance wherein I have injured any good man, or pointed at any thing which is not the true object of raillery, I ſhall acknowledge the offence in as open a manner as the preſs can do it, and lay down this paper for ever.

There is ſomething very terrible in unjuſtly attacking men in a way that may prejudice their honour or fortune; but when men of too modeſt a ſenſe of themſelves will think they are touched, it is impoſſible to prevent ill-conſequences from the moſt innocent and general diſcourſes. This I have known happen in circumſtances the moſt foreign to theirs who have taken offence at them. An advertiſement lately publiſhed, relating to OMICRON*, alarmed a gentleman of good ſenſe, integrity, honour, and induſtry, who is, in every particular, different from the trifling pretenders pointed at in that advertiſement. When the modeſty of ſome is as exceſſive as the vanity of others, what defence is there againſt miſinterpretation? However, giving diſtur-

* See TATLER, N° 62, *ad finem*.

bance,

bance, though not intended, to men of virtuous characters, has ſo ſincerely troubled me, that I will break from this ſatirical vein; and, to ſhew I very little value myſelf upon it, ſhall *for this month enſuing leave the ſharper, the fop, the pedant, the proud man, the inſolent; in a word, all the train of knaves and fools, to their own devices, and touch on nothing but panegyric. This way is ſuitable to the

* In the *Female* TATLER, N° 38, Sept. 30, 1709, there is the following paragraph, in a letter: "The *Male* TATLER has "graciouſly publiſhed a ceſſation of arms with *ſops*, *madmen*, "and *ſharpers*, for a certain time, and it would be an act of "generoſity in you, while he is preparing his 'Tables of "Fame,' and diverting the town and country with very uſeful "diſcourſes on agreeable ſubjects, ſuch as *oratory*, *love*, and "*gallantry*, pretty applications and lively expreſſions from hiſ-"tory and poetry, to entertain your readers after the ſame "manner, and give us illuſtrious inſtances of men famous in "their generations, ſuch as deſerve to be handed down to poſ-"terity, whether living or dead."

In N° 53, there is the following advertiſement: "A table "of fame for the ladies will be publiſhed as ſoon as materials "can be collected, to which ends the public are deſired to con-"tribute, and it will be gratefully acknowledged."

In a note on TATLER, N° 55, ſome mention was made of the *Female* TATLER. The author of it was a Mr. THOMAS BAKER, who was ſome time at the univerſity of Oxford. In the early part of his life he was very effeminate, and the original, it is ſaid, of the character repreſented under the name of *Maiden*, by himſelf, in his comedy, called, "Tunbridge Walks, 1703," 4to. Quarrelling with his father, an eminent attorney in London, but not very liberal to this ſon, Thomas Baker retired into Worceſterſhire, where he is ſaid to have died, as Sylla the Roman dictator did, of that loathſome diſtemper, the *morbus pediculoſus*. B. D. *Art.* BAKER.

true

true genius of the STAFFS, who are much more inclined to reward than puniſh. If, therefore, the author of the above-mentioned letter does not command my ſilence wholly, as he ſhall if I do not give him ſatisfaction, I ſhall for the above-mentioned ſpace turn my thoughts to raiſing merit from its obſcurity, celebrating virtue in its diſtreſs, and attacking vice by no other method, but ſetting innocence in a proper light.

Will's Coffee-houſe, September 20.

I find here for me the following letter;

"Eſquire BICKERSTAFF,

"Finding your advice and cenſure to have "a good effect, I deſire your admonition to "our vicar and ſchoolmaſter, who, in his "preaching to his auditors, ſtretches his jaws "ſo wide, that, inſtead of inſtructing youth, it "rather frightens them: likewiſe in reading "prayers, he has ſuch a careleſs loll, that peo-"ple are juſtly offended at his irreverent poſ-"ture; beſides the extraordinary charge they "are put to in ſending their children to dance, "to bring them off of thoſe ill geſtures. Ano-"ther evil faculty he has, in making the "bowling-green his daily reſidence, inſtead "of his church, where his curate reads "prayers every day. If the weather is fair, his

"time

" time is ſpent in viſiting; if cold or wet, in
" bed, or at leaſt at home, though within a
" hundred yards of the church. Theſe, out
" of many ſuch irregular practices, I write for
" his reclamation: but, two or three things
" more before I conclude; to wit, that gene-
" rally when his curate preaches in the after-
" noon, he ſleeps ſotting in the deſk on a haſ-
" ſock. With all this he is ſo extremely
" proud, that he will go but once to the ſick,
" except they return his viſit."

I was going on in reading my letter, when I was interrupted by Mr. GREENHAT, who has been this evening at the play of HAMLET. "Mr. "BICKERSTAFF," ſaid he, "had you been to-night " at the play-houſe, you had ſeen the force of " action in perfection: your admired Mr. BET- "TERTON* behaved himſelf ſo well, that, though

" now

* " C'etoit un des meilleurs acteurs du Royaume; comme " qui diroit le BARON de Londres." " Le N. P.

THOMAS BETTERTON was born in Weſtminſter, in 1638, where he received the firſt rudiments of a genteel education, and ſhewed ſuch a propenſity to literature, that it was for ſome time the intention of his family to have brought him up to one of the liberal profeſſions. But this deſign the confuſion and violence of the enſuing times diverted them from, or probably put it out of their power to accompliſh. His fondneſs for reading, however, induced him to requeſt of his parents that they would bind him apprentice to a bookſeller, which was readily complied with. His maſter, Mr. RHODES, who had been wardrobe-keeper to the theatre in Black-Friars before the troubles, obtained a licence

in

" now about ſeventy, he acted youth; and by " the prevalent power of proper manner, geſ- " ture, and voice, appeared through the whole " drama

in 1659, from the powers then in being, to ſet up a company of players in the Cock-pit in Drury-Lane, in which company Mr. BETTERTON entered himſelf; and, though not much above twenty years of age, immediately gave proof of the moſt capital genius and merit, and continued to deſerve, and to receive, the higheſt applauſe, both as an actor and a manager, till, at an advanced period of life, he retired from the ſtage. The public, however, who retained a grateful ſenſe of the pleaſure they had frequently received from this theatrical veteran, and ſenſible of the narrowneſs of his circumſtances, reſolved to continue the marks of their eſteem to him, by giving him a benefit; and on the 7th of April 1709, the comedy of 'Love for Love' was performed for that purpoſe, in which this gentleman himſelf, though then upwards of ſeventy years of age, acted the youthful part of Valentine; as in the September following he did that of Hamlet, his performance of which STEELE has taken particular notice in this paper. On the former occaſion, thoſe very eminent performers, Mrs. BARRY and Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE, who had quitted the ſtage ſome years before, in gratitude to one to whom they had had ſo many obligations acted the parts of Angelica and Mrs. Frail; and Mr. ROWE wrote an epilogue for that night, which was ſpoken by Mrs. BARRY, who with Mrs. BRACEGIRDLE ſupported between them this once powerful prop of the Engliſh ſtage. The profits of the night are ſaid to have amounted to upwards of 500l. the prices having been raiſed to the ſame that the operas and oratorios are at preſent, and when the curtain drew up almoſt as large an audience appearing behind as before it.

On the 25th of April, 1710, another play was given out for his benefit, viz. 'the Maid's Tragedy' of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER, in which he himſelf performed his celebrated part of Melantius. This, however, was the laſt time he was to appear on the ſtage; for, having been ſuddenly ſeized with the gout, and being impatient at the thoughts of diſappointing his friends, he made uſe of outward applications to reduce the ſwellings of his feet, which enabled him to walk on the ſtage, though obliged

" drama a young man of great expectation, vi-
" vacity, and enterprize. The ſollioquy, where
" he began the celebrated ſentence of, 'To be,
" or not to be!' the expoſtulation, where he ex-
" plains with his mother in her cloſet; the no-
" ble ardour, after ſeeing his father's ghoſt;
" and his generous diſtreſs for the death of
" Ophelia, are each of them circumſtances
" which dwell ſtrongly upon the minds of the
" audience, and would certainly affect their be-
" haviour on any parallel occaſions in their own
" lives. Pray, Mr. BICKERSTAFF, let us have
" virtue thus repreſented on the ſtage with its
" proper ornaments, or let theſe ornaments be
" added to her in places more ſacred. As for
" my part," ſaid he, " I carried my couſin Jerry,
" this little boy, with me; and ſhall always
" love the child for his partiality in all that con-
" cerned the fortune of Hamlet. This is enter-
" ing youth into the affections and paſſions of
" manhood before-hand, and, as it were, ante-

obliged to have his foot in a ſlipper. But although he acted that day with unuſual ſpirit and briſkneſs, and met with univerſal applauſe, yet he paid very dear for this tribute he had given to the public; for the fomentations he had made uſe of occaſioning a revulſion of the gouty humour to the nobler parts, threw the diſtemper up into his head, and terminated his life on the 28th of that month. On the 2d of May, his body was interred with much ceremony in the cloiſter of Weſtminſter, and great honour paid to his memory by his friend STEELE, who has related in a very pathetic, and at the ſame time the moſt dignified manner, the proceſs of the ceremonial. See TATLER, Nº 167; and B. D. *Art.* BETTERTON.

" dating

"dating the effects we hope from a long and "liberal education."

I cannot, in the midſt of many other things which preſs, hide the comfort that this letter from my ingenious kinſman gives me.

"To my honoured kinſman, ISAAC BICKER-"STAFF, Eſquire.*

"DEAR COUSIN,

"Oxford, Sept. 18.

"I am ſorry, though not ſurpriſed, to find "that you have rallied the men of dreſs in "vain; that the amber-headed cane ſtill main-"tains its unſtable poſt; that pockets are but "few inches ſhortened; and a beau is ſtill a "beau, from the crown of his night-cap to "the heels of his ſhoes. For your comfort, I "can aſſure you, that your endeavours ſucceed "better in this famous ſeat of learning. By "them, the manners of our young gentlemen "are in a fair way of amendment, and their "very language is mightily refined. To them "it is owing, that not a ſervitor will ſing a "catch, nor a ſenior fellow make a pun, nor a "determining bachelor drink a bumper; and "I believe a gentleman-commoner would as "ſoon have the heels of his ſhoes red, as his "ſtockings. When a witling ſtands at a coffee-"houſe door, and ſneers at thoſe who paſs by,

* See TATLER, N° 45, a letter with the ſame ſignature; and TATLER, N° 72, a letter dated Heddington, Sept. 19, and ſigned THE TRENCHER CAPS.

"to

"to the great improvement of his hopeful "audience, he is no longer ſurnamed 'a "ſlicer,' but 'a man of fire' is the word. A "beauty, whoſe health is drunk from Hed-"dington to Hinkſey*; who has been the "theme of the Muſes, her cheeks painted "with roſes, and her boſom planted with "orange-boughs; has no more the title of "'lady,' but reigns an undiſputed 'toaſt.' "When to the plain garb of gown and band "a ſpark adds an inconſiſtent long wig, we do "not ſay now 'he boſhes,' but 'there goes "a ſmart fellow.' If a virgin bluſhes, we no "longer cry, 'ſhe blues.' He that drinks "until he ſtares is no more 'tow-row,' but "'honeſt.' 'A youngſter in a ſcrape,' is a "word out of date; and what bright man "ſays, 'I was joabed by the Dean?' 'Bam-"bouzling' is exploded; 'a ſhat' is 'a tatler;' "and if the muſcular motion of a man's face "be violent, no mortal ſays, 'he raiſes a "horſe,' but 'he is a merry fellow.'

"I congratulate you, my dear kinſman, "upon theſe conqueſts; ſuch as Roman em-"perors lamented they could not gain; and in "which you rival your correſpondent *Louis le* "*Grand*, and his dictating academy.

"Be yours the glory to perform, mine to "record, as Mr. DRYDEN has ſaid before me

* Villages in the neighbourhood of Oxford. "Joan of Hed-dington" is the heroine of a ſlight tragi-comedy by Dr. KING.

" to his kinſman *; and while you enter tri-
" umphant into the temple of the Muſes, I, as
" my office requires, will, with my ſtaff on
" my ſhoulder, attend and conduct you.

" I am, dear couſin,

" Your moſt affectionate kinſman,

" BENJAMIN BEADLESTAFF †."

*** " Upon the humble application of certain perſons who
" have made heroic figures in Mr. BICKERSTAFF's narrations,
" notice is hereby given, that no ſuch ſhall ever be mentioned for
" the future, except thoſe who have ſent menaces, and not ſub-
" mitted to admonition."

N° 72. Saturday, September 24, 1709.

STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

" Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
" Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, September 23.

I HAVE taken upon me no very eaſy taſk in turning all my thoughts on panegyric, when moſt of the advices I receive tend to the quite contrary purpoſe; and I have few notices but

* See "Epiſtle to JOHN DRYDEN, of Cheſterton, Eſq." vol. II. page 194, 8vo. edit.

† See TATLER, N° 45.

ſuch

ſuch as regard follies and vices. But the propereſt way for me to treat is, to keep in general upon the paſſions and affections of men, with as little regard to particulars as the nature of the thing will admit. However, I think there is ſomething ſo paſſionate in the circumſtances of the lovers mentioned in the following letter, that I am willing to go out of my way to obey what is commanded in it:

"SIR,

"London, Sept. 17.

"Your deſign of entertaining the town with "the characters of the ancient heroes, as per- "ſons ſhall ſend an account to Mr. MOR- "PHEW's, encourages me and others to beg of "you, that, in the mean time, if it is not con- "trary to the method you have propoſed, you "would give us one paper upon the ſubject of "the death of PÆTUS and his wife, when "NERO ſent him an order to kill himſelf: his "wife, ſetting him the example, died with "theſe words: 'PÆTUS, it is not painful.' "You muſt know the ſtory, and your obſer- "vations upon it will oblige, Sir,

"Your moſt humble ſervant *."

* "Le but ſecret de la lettre, & des reflexions qui la ſuivent, "eſt de characteriſer l'eſprit du deſpotiſme. Les droits du pou- "voir abſolu ſont toûjours les mêmes, & ſi tous les princes, "qui s'en trouvent revêtus, ne ſont pas des *Nérons*, ce n'eſt pas "qu'ils ne puiſſent l'être, s'ils veulent. Le grand objet des "*Whigs* eſt donc de faire enviſager de ce côté-là le gouvernement "deſpotique, pour la rendre odieux." "Le N. P."

When the worſt man that ever lived in the world had the higheſt ſtation in it, human life was the object of his diverſion; and he ſent orders frequently, out of mere wantonneſs, to take off ſuch and ſuch, without ſo much as being angry with them. Nay, frequently, his tyranny was ſo humorous, that he put men to death becauſe he could not but approve of them. It came one day to his ear, that a certain married couple, PÆTUS and ARRIA, lived in a more happy tranquillity and mutual love than any other perſons who were then in being. He liſtened with great attention to the account of their manner of ſpending their time together, of the conſtant pleaſure they were to each other in all their words and actions; and found by exact information, that they were ſo treaſonable as to be much more happy than his imperial majeſty himſelf. Upon which he writ PÆTUS the following billet:

"PÆTUS, you are hereby deſired to diſpatch "yourſelf. I have heard a very good character "of you; and therefore leave it to yourſelf, "whether you will die by dagger, ſword, or poi-"ſon. If you outlive this order above an "hour, I have given directions to put you to "death by torture. NERO."

This familiar epiſtle was delivered to his wife ARRIA, who opened it.

One

One muſt have a ſoul very well turned for love, pity, and indignation, to comprehend the tumult this unhappy lady was thrown into upon this occaſion. The paſſion of love is no more to be underſtood by ſome tempers, than a problem in a ſcience by an ignorant man: but he that knows what affection is, will have, upon conſidering the condition of ARRIA, ten thouſand thoughts flowing upon him, which the tongue was not formed to expreſs; but the charming ſtatue is now before my eyes, and ARRIA, in her unutterable ſorrow, has more beauty than ever appeared in youth, in mirth, or in triumph. Theſe are the great and noble incidents which ſpeak the dignity of our nature, in our ſufferings and diſtreſſes. Behold, her tender affection for her huſband ſinks her features into a countenance which appears more helpleſs than that of an infant: but again, her indignation ſhews in her viſage and her boſom a reſentment as ſtrong as that of the braveſt man. Long ſhe ſtood in this agony of alternate rage and love; but at laſt compoſed herſelf for her diſſolution, rather than ſurvive her beloved PÆTUS. When he came into her preſence, he found her with the tyrant's letter in one hand, and a dagger in the other. Upon his approach to her, ſhe gave him the order: and at the ſame time ſtabbing herſelf, "PÆTUS," ſays ſhe, "it is not pain-

"ful;" and expired. PÆTUS immediately followed her example. The paſſion of theſe memorable lovers was ſuch, that it illuded the rigour of their fortune, and baffled the force of a blow, which neither felt, becauſe each received it for the ſake of the other. The woman's part in this ſtory is by much the more heroic, and has occaſioned one of the beſt epigrams tranſmitted to us from antiquity *.

From my own Apartment, September 23.

The boy ſays, one in a black hat left the following letter:

"FRIEND †, "19th of the ſeventh month.

"Being of that part of Chriſtians whom "men call Quakers, and being a ſeeker of "the right way, I was perſuaded yeſterday to "hear one of your moſt noted teachers; the

* *Caſia ſuo gladium cum traderet* ARRIA PÆTO,
Quem de viſceribus traxerat ipſa ſuis;
Si qua fides, vulnus quod feci, non dolet, inquit,
Sed quod tu facies hoc mihi, PÆTE, *dolet.*
MARTIAL. Epig. I. 14.

"When the chaſte ARRIA reached the reeking ſword,
"Drawn from her bowels, to her honour'd lord,
"Truſt me, ſhe ſaid, for *this* I do not grieve,
"I die by *that* which PÆTUS muſt receive."

ARRIA *marito & ſolatium mortis & exemplum fuit.*——
PÆTE *non dolet.* PLIN. Epiſt. lib. III. ep. 18.

Unde colligitur, facta dictaque virorum feminarumque illuſtrium, alia clariora eſſe, alia majora.

† See TATLER, N°s 66, 68, and 70.

"matter

"matter he treated was the neceſſity of well "living grounded upon a future ſtate. I was "attentive; but the man did not appear in "earneſt. He read his diſcourſe, notwith-"ſtanding thy rebukes, ſo heavily, and with "ſo little air of being convinced himſelf, that "I thought he would have ſlept, as I obſerved "many of his hearers did. I came home un-"edified, and troubled in mind. I dipt into "the Lamentations, and from thence turning "to the 34th chapter of Ezekiel, I found theſe "words: 'Woe be to the ſhepherds of Iſrael, "that do feed themſelves! ſhould not the ſhep-"herds feed the flock? Ye eat the fat, and ye "clothe you with the wool: ye kill them that "are fed; but ye feed not the flock. The diſ-"eaſed have ye not ſtrengthened; neither have "ye healed that which was ſick; neither have "ye bound up that which was broken; neither "have ye brought again that which was driven "away; neither have ye ſought that which "was loſt; but with force and with cruelty "have ye ruled them,' &c. Now, I pray thee, "friend, as thou art a man ſkilled in many "things, tell me who is meant by the diſ-"eaſed, the ſick, the broken, the driven away, "and the loſt? and whether the prophecy in "this chapter be accompliſhed, or yet to come "to paſs? and thou wilt oblige thy friend, "though unknown."

This matter is too ſacred for this paper; but I cannot ſee what injury it would do to any clergyman to have it in his eye, and believe all that are taken from him by his want of induſtry are to be demanded of him. I dare ſay, FAVONIUS * has very few of theſe loſſes. FAVONIUS, in the midſt of a thouſand impertinent aſſailants of the divine truths, is an undiſturbed defender of them. He protects all under his care, by the clearneſs of his underſtanding, and the example of his life: he viſits dying men with the air of a man who hopes for his own diſſolution, and enforces in others a contempt of this life, by his own expectation of the next. His voice and behaviour are the lively images of a compoſed and well-governed zeal. None can leave him for the frivolous jargon uttered by the ordinary teachers among diſſenters †, but ſuch who cannot diſtinguiſh vociferation from eloquence, and argument from railing. He is ſo great a judge of mankind, and touches our paſſions with ſo ſuperior a command, that he who deſerts his congregation muſt be a ſtranger to the dictates of nature as well as to thoſe of grace.

But I muſt proceed to other matters, and reſolve the queſtions of other enquirers; as in the following:

* Dr. SMALRIDGE. See Preface to the laſt volume of the TATLER, and TATLER, N° 114.

† See TATLER, N° 66, and *notes*.

"SIR,

"SIR, "Heddington, Sept. 19.

"Upon reading that part of the TATLER, "N° 69, where mention is made of a certain "chapel-clerk, there aroſe a diſpute, and that "produced a wager, whether by the words "chapel-clerk was meant a clergyman or lay-"man? by a clergyman I mean one in holy "orders. It was not that any body in the "company pretended to gueſs who the perſon "was; but ſome aſſerted, that by Mr. BICKER-"STAFF's words muſt be meant a clergyman "only: others ſaid, that thoſe words might "have been ſaid of any clerk of a pariſh; and "ſome of them more properly of a layman. "The wager is half a dozen bottles of wine; "in which, if you pleaſe to determine it, your "health, and all the family of the STAFFS, "ſhall certainly be drunk; and you will ſin-"gularly oblige another very conſiderable fa-"mily; I mean that of your humble ſervants,

"THE TRENCHER CAPS."

It is very cuſtomary with us learned men, to find perplexities where no one elſe can ſee any. The honeſt gentlemen, who wrote this, are much at a loſs to underſtand what I thought very plain; and, in return, their epiſtle is ſo plain, that I cannot underſtand it. This, perhaps, is at firſt a little like nonſenſe; but I deſire

ſire all perſons to examine theſe writings with an eye to my being far gone in the occult ſciences; and remember, that it is the privilege of the learned and the great to be underſtood when they pleaſe: for as a man of much buſineſs may be allowed to leave company when he pleaſes; ſo one of high learning may be above your capacity when he thinks fit. But, without further ſpeeches or fooling, I muſt inform my friends, the Trencher Caps, in plain words, that I meant, in the place they ſpeak of, a drunken clerk of a church: and I will return their civility among my relations, and drink their healths as they do ours.

N° 73. Tueſday, September 27, 1709.

STEELE and HUGHES.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. v. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, September 26.

I Cannot expreſs the confuſion the following letter gave me, which I received by Sir THOMAS* this morning. There cannot be a

* The waiter at White's Chocolate-houſe.

greater ſurprize than to meet with ſudden enmity in the midſt of a familiar and friendly correſpondence; which is my caſe in relation to this epiſtle: and I have no way to purge myſelf to the world, but by publiſhing both it and my anſwer:

"Mr. BICKERSTAFF,

"You are a very impudent fellow to put me "into the TATLER. Rot you, Sir, I have "more wit than you; and, rot me, I have more "money than moſt fools I have bubbled. All "perſons of quality admire me; though, rot "me if I value a blue garter any more than "I do a blue apron. Every body knows I am "brave; therefore have a care how you pro-"voke MONOCULUS *."

The ANSWER.

"SIR,

"Did I not very well know your hand, as well "by the ſpelling as the character, I ſhould "not have believed yours of to-day had come "from you. But when all men are acquainted "that I have had all my intelligence † from "you, relating to your fraternity, let them pro-"nounce

* Sir HUMPHREY MONEUX. See TAT. N° 36, and *note*.

† "As for the ſatirical part of theſe writings, thoſe againſt "the gentlemen who profeſs gaming are the moſt licentious: "but the main of them I take to come from loſing gameſters, "as invectives againſt the fortunate; for in very many of them "I was very little elſe but the tranſcriber. If any have been "more particularly marked at, ſuch perſons may impute it to "their own behaviour before they were touched upon, in pub-"licly

" nounce who is the more impudent. I con-
" feſs, I have had a peculiar tenderneſs for
" you, by reaſon of that luxuriant eloquence of
" which you are maſter, and have treated you
" accordingly; for which you have turned your
" florid violence againſt your ancient friend
" and *ſchool-fellow*. You know in your own
" conſcience you gave me leave to touch upon
" your vein of ſpeaking, provided I hid your
" other talents; in which I believed you ſin-
" cere, becauſe, like the ancient SINON, you
" have before now ſuffered yourſelf to be *de-*
" *faced* to carry on a plot. Beſides, Sir, *rot*
" *me*, language for a perſon of your preſent
" ſtation! Fy, fy, I am really aſhamed for you,
" and ſhall no more depend upon your intelli-
" gence. Keep your temper, *waſh your face*,
" and go to bed. ISAAC BICKERSTAFF."

For aught I know, this fellow may have confuſed the deſcription of the pack, on purpoſe to enſnare the game, while I have all along believed he was deſtroying them as well as myſelf; but becauſe they pretend to bark more than ordinary, I ſhall let them ſee that I will not throw away the whip, until they know better how to behave themſelves. But I muſt not, at the ſame time, omit the praiſes of their œconomy, expreſſed in the following advice:

" licly ſpeaking their reſentment againſt the author, and pro-
" feſſing they would ſupport any man who ſhould inſult him."
STEELE. See TATLER, N° 271.

Mr.

" Mr. BICKERSTAFF,

" Sept. 17.

" Though your thoughts are at preſent em-
" ployed upon the tables of fame, and mar-
" ſhalling your illuſtrious dead, it is hoped the
" living may not be neglected, nor defrauded
" of their juſt honours; and ſince you have
" begun to publiſh to the world the great ſaga-
" city and vigilance of the Knights of the In-
" duſtry, it will be expected you ſhall proceed
" to do juſtice to all the ſocieties of them you
" can be informed of; eſpecially ſince their own
" great induſtry covers their actions as much
" as poſſible from that public notice which is
" their due.

" *Paulum ſepultæ diſtat inertiæ*
" *Celata virtus.* HOR. 4 Od. ix. 29.

" Hidden vice and concealed virtue are much alike.

" Be pleaſed, therefore, to let the following
" memoirs have a place in their hiſtory:

" In a certain part of the town, famous for
" the freſheſt oyſters, and the plaineſt Engliſh,
" there is a houſe, or rather a college, ſacred
" to hoſpitality and the induſtrious arts. At
" the entrance is hieroglyphically drawn a ca-
" valier contending with a monſter, with jaws
" expanded, juſt ready to devour him *.

* It is at preſent very obvious that a public-houſe at Billinſgate, with the ſign of the George, is here meant: but, if ever the ſcene of the fiſh-market ſhould be changed (as the place of execution Tyburn was in 1783, whilſt this work was in the preſs) poſterity will be at a loſs to underſtand this alluſion.

" Hither the brethren of the Induſtry reſort; " but, to avoid oſtentation, they wear no habits " of diſtinction, and perform their exerciſes " with as little noiſe and ſhew as poſſible. Here " are no under-graduates, but each is a maſter " of his art. They are diſtributed according " to their various talents, and detached abroad " in parties, to divide the labours of the day. " They have dogs as well-noſed and as fleet as " any, and no ſportſmen ſhew greater activity. " Some beat for the game, ſome hunt it, others " come in at the death; and my honeſt land- " lord makes very good veniſon ſauce, and eats " his ſhare of the dinner.

" I would fain purſue my metaphors; but a " venerable perſon who ſtands by me, and waits " to bring you this letter, and whom, by a cer- " tain benevolence in his look, I ſuſpect to be " PACOLET, reproves me, and obliges me to " write in plainer terms, that the ſociety had " fixed their eyes on a gay young gentleman, " who has lately ſucceeded to a title and an " eſtate; the latter of which they judged would " be very convenient for them. Therefore, " after ſeveral attempts to get into his ac- " quaintance, my landlord finds an opportu- " nity to make his court to a friend of the " young ſpark, in the following manner:

" Sir, as I take you to be a lover of inge- " nuity and plain dealing, I ſhall ſpeak very

" freely

" freely to you. In few words, then, you are " acquainted with Sir LIBERAL BRISK. Pro- " vidence has, for our emolument, ſent him " a fair eſtate; for men are not born for them- " ſelves. Therefore, if you will bring him to " my houſe, we will take care of him, and " you ſhall have half the profits. There is ACE " and CUTTER will do his buſineſs to a hair. " You will tell me, perhaps, he is your friend: " I grant it, and it is for that I propoſe it, to " prevent his falling into ill hands.

" We'll carve him like a diſh fit for the gods,
" Not hew him like a carcaſe fit for hounds.

" In ſhort, there are, to my certain know- " ledge, a hundred mouths open for him. Now " if we can ſecure him to ourſelves, we ſhall " diſappoint all thoſe raſcals that do not de- " ſerve him. Nay, you need not ſtart at it. " Sir, it is for your own advantage. Beſides, " PARTRIDGE has caſt me his nativity, and I " find by certain deſtiny, *his oaks muſt be* " *felled* *.

" The

* In a ſilly book, publiſhed about this time, there is a ſimilar ſtory, to which the author of this paper ſeems to allude.

Mr. THOMAS CHARLTON, in the courſe of two years, ſquandered an eſtate of 600l. *per annum*, and was reduced to the moſt deplorable circumſtances. He was tempted with juſt ſuch an honeſt propoſal as is here deſcribed, by a Knight of the Induſtry, who, from being a livery ſervant, had contrived to get a very pretty eſtate, near Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire. The young gentleman,

" The gentleman, to whom this honeſt pro-
" poſal was made, made little anſwer; but ſaid
" he would conſider of it, and immediately took
" coach to find out the young baronet, and
" told him all that had paſſed, together with
" the new ſalvo to ſatisfy a man's conſcience
" in ſacrificing his friend. Sir BRISK was
" fired, ſwore a dozen oaths, drew his ſword,
" put it up again, called for his man, beat him,
" and bid him fetch a coach. His friend aſked
" him, what he deſigned, and whither he was
" going? He anſwered, to find out the vil-
" lains, and fight them. To which his friend
" agreed, and promiſed to be his ſecond, on
" condition he would firſt divide his eſtate to
" them, and reſerve only a proportion to him-
" ſelf, that ſo he might have the juſtice of
" fighting his equals. His next reſolution
" was to play with them, and let them ſee he
" was not the bubble they took him for. But
" he ſoon quitted that, and reſolved at laſt to
" tell BICKERSTAFF of them, and get them
" enrolled in the order of the Induſtry; with
" this caution to all young landed knights and
" eſquires, that whenever they are drawn to
" play, they would conſider it as calling them

gentleman, indigent as he was, had the fortitude to reject his moſt lucrative offers; and the artful ſharper affected to approve of his principles, and allowed him a hundred a year, *by way of buſh-money*. "Memoirs of Gameſters, &c." 12mo. 2d ed. page 150.

" dow

"down to a ſentence already pronounced upon "them, and think of the ſound of theſe words: "*His oaks muſt be felled.* I am, Sir,

"Your faithful humble ſervant.

"WILL. TRUSTY *."

From my own Apartment, September 26.

It is wonderful to conſider what a pitch of confidence this world is arrived at. Do people believe I am made up of patience? I have long told them, that I will ſuffer no enormity to paſs, without I have an underſtanding with the offenders by way of huſh-money; and yet the candidates at Queen-Hithe ſend coals to all the town but me. All the public papers have had this advertiſement:

"London, September 22, 1709.

"To the electors of an alderman for the ward "of Queen-Hithe.

"Whereas an evil and pernicious cuſtom "has of late very much prevailed at the elec- "tion of aldermen for this city, by treating at "taverns and alehouſes, thereby engaging ma- "ny unwarily to give their votes: which prac- "tice appearing to Sir ARTHUR DE BRADLY

* The letter ſigned WILL. TRUSTY was written by JOHN HUGHES, Eſq. Mr. TICKELL alludes to this letter, in a copy of verſes addreſſed to the SPECTATOR, No 532.

"From felon gameſters the raw ſquire is free,
"And Britain owes her *reſcued oaks* to thee."

HUGHES's "Correſpondence," vol. III. page 7.

" to be of dangerous conſequence to the free-
" dom of elections, he hath avoided the exceſs
" thereof. Nevertheleſs, to make an acknow-
" ledgment to this ward for their intended fa-
" vour, he hath depoſited in the hands of Mr.
" ——, one of the preſent common-council,
" four hundred and fifty pounds, to be diſpoſed
" of as follows, provided the ſaid Sir ARTHUR
" DE BRADLY be the alderman, viz.

" All ſuch that ſhall poll for Sir ARTHUR DE
" BRADLY ſhall have one chaldron of good
" coals *gratis*.

" And half a chaldron to every one that ſhall
" not poll againſt him.

" And the remainder to be laid out in a
" clock, dial, or otherwiſe, as the common-
" council-men of the ſaid ward ſhall think fit.

" And if any perſon ſhall refuſe to take the
" ſaid coals to himſelf, he may aſſign the ſame
" to any poor electors in the ward.

" I do acknowledge to have received the ſaid
" four hundred and fifty pounds, for the
" purpoſes above-mentioned, for which I
" have given a receipt.

" Witneſs, J—s H—T, J—N M—Y.
J—Y G—H,
E—D D—S.

" N. B.—Whereas ſeveral perſons have al-
" ready engaged to poll for Sir HUMPHRY
" GREENHAT, it is hereby further declared, that
" every

"every ſuch perſon as doth poll for Sir Hum-
"phry Greenhat, and doth alſo poll for Sir
"Arthur de Bradly, ſhall each of them re-
"ceive a chaldron of coals *gratis*, on the pro-
"viſo above-mentioned*."

This is certainly the moſt plain dealing that ever was uſed, except that the juſt quantity which an elector may drink without exceſs, and the difference between an acknowledgment and a bribe, wants explanation. Another difficulty with me is, how a man who is bargained with for a chaldron of coals for his vote ſhall be ſaid to have that chaldron *gratis?* If my kinſman Greenhat had given me the leaſt intimation of his deſign, I ſhould have prevented his publiſhing nonſenſe; nor ſhould any knight in England have put my relation at the bottom of the leaf as a poſtcript, when after all it appears Greenhat has been the more popular man. There is here ſuch open contradiction, and clumſy art to palliate the matter, and prove to the people, that the freedom of election is ſafer when laid out in coals than ſtrong drink, that I can turn this only to a religious uſe, and admire the diſpenſation of things; for if theſe fellows were as wiſe as they are rich, where would be our liberty? This reminds me of a

* "Je n'ai traduit cet article que pour allonger ce chapitre. "On y verra néanmoins une des ſources ſecrettes du danger qui "menace par l'interieur la conſtitution de l'Angleterre."

"Le N. P."

memorable ſpeech * made to a city almoſt in the ſame latitude with Weſtminſter: "When "I think of your wiſdom, I admire your wealth; "when I think of your wealth, I admire your "wiſdom."

N° 74. Thurſday, September 29, 1709.

STEELE and SWIFT.

Quicquid agunt homines —— noſtri eſt farrago libelli.

Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for it's theme." P.

White's Chocolate-houſe, September 28.

THE writer of the following letter has made an uſe of me, which I did not foreſee I ſhould fall into. But the gentleman having aſſured me that he has a moſt tender paſſion for the fair one, and ſpeaking his intention with ſo much ſincerity, I am willing to let them contrive an interview by my means.

"SIR,

"I earneſtly entreat you to publiſh the in-"cloſed; for I have no other way to come at "her, or return to myſelf. A. L.

* A ſpeech of queen Elizabeth to the citizens of London.

"P. S.

"P. S. Mr. BICKERSTAFF,

"You cannot imagine how handſome ſhe is: "the ſuperſcription of my letter will make "her recollect the man that gazed at her. "Pray put it in."

I can aſſure the young lady, the gentleman is in the trammels of love: how elſe would he make his ſuperſcription ſo much longer than his billet? He ſuperſcribes;

"To the younger of the two ladies in mourn- "ing (who ſat in the hindmoſt ſeat of the mid- "dle box at Mr. WINSTANLEY's water-works * "on

* WINSTANLEY's mathematical water theatre ſtood at the lower end of Piccadilly, diſtinguiſhable by a windmill at top. The exhibitions here, between five and ſix in the evening, were diverſified to ſuit the ſeaſons, and the humours of the company; and the prices, except that of the ſix-penny gallery, varied accordingly. Boxes from four ſhillings to half a crown, pit from three to two ſhillings, and a ſeat in the ſhilling gallery ſometimes coſt eighteen pence. The quantity of water uſed on extraordinary occaſions was from 300 to 800 tuns. WINSTANLEY had another houſe of this ſort at Littleberry, in Eſſex, where there were the ſame or ſimilar exhibitions. He died ſoon after this time, and his houſes came into the poſſeſſion of his widow, for whoſe benefit they were ſhewn in 1713, as appears from the advertiſements of that date, in the original GUARDIAN.

From theſe bills of fare we learn, that "the *mathematical* "*barrel* was at times turned into a tavern, and ſupplied the com- "pany with different ſorts of wine, biſcuits, ſpaw-water, and "cold tankards; it was alſo converted into a coffee-houſe, and "a flying Cupid preſented tea, coffee, and news papers to the "gentlemen, fruits, flowers, and ſweetmeats to the ladies. In "the month of May there was the addition of a May-pole and "garland, a milk-maid, a fidler, and ſyllabubs. Soft muſic "was heard at a diſtance, or Syrens ſung on the rocks; Venus "appeared with a flaming heart; Polyphemus courted Galatea; "and for a variety, flying dragons emitted fire and flames,

" on Tueſday was fortnight, and had with " them a brother, or ſome acquaintance that " was as careleſs of that pretty creature as a " brother; which ſeeming brother uſhered " them to their coach) with great reſpect. " Preſent."

" MADAM,

" I have a very good eſtate, and wiſh myſelf " your huſband: let me know by this way " where you live; for I ſhall be miſerable until " we live together.

" ALEXANDER LANDLORD †."

This is the modern way of bargain and ſale; a certain ſhort-hand writing, in which laconic elder brothers are very ſucceſsful. All my fear is, that the nymph's elder ſiſter is unmarried; if ſhe is, we are undone: but perhaps the careleſs fellow was her huſband, and then ſhe will let us go on.

From my own Apartment, September 28.

The following letter has given me a new ſenſe of the nature of my writings. I have

" water and perfumes; then came a terrible tempeſt of thunder " and lightening, &c. &c."

The tricks of electricity were not as yet known. A writer in the EXAMINER compares the arguments of the Whigs to the ingenious WINSTANLEY's water-works. Without opening new ſtreams, the ſame maſs of water circulates by their good huſbandry, comes round at proper periods as they direct it, and by an artificial flux and reflux, as they manage the caſcade, is made to reſemble an ever-running ſtream, and to look like inexhauſtible.

EXAMINER, vol. VI. N° 1.

† See TATLER, N° 76.

the

the deepeſt regard to conviction, and ſhall never act againſt it. However, I do not yet underſtand what good man he thinks I have injured: but his epiſtle has ſuch weight in it, that I ſhall always have reſpect for his admonition, and deſire the continuance of it. I am not conſcious that I have ſpoke any faults a man may not mend if he pleaſes.

"Mr. BICKERSTAFF, "Sept. 25.

"When I read your paper of Thurſday *, "I was ſurprized to find mine of the thir- "teenth inſerted at large; I never intended "myſelf or you a ſecond trouble of this kind, "believing I had ſufficiently pointed out the "man you had injured, and that by this time "you were convinced that ſilence would be the "beſt anſwer: but finding your reflections are "ſuch as naturally call for a reply, I take this "way of doing it; and, in the firſt place, re- "turn you thanks for the compliment made me "of my ſeeming ſenſe and worth. I do aſſure "you, I ſhall always endeavour to convince "mankind of the latter, though I have no pre- "tence to the former. But to come a little "nearer, I obſerve you put yourſelf under a "very ſevere reſtriction, even the laying down "the TATLER for ever, if I can give you an in- "ſtance, wherein you have injured any good

* See TATLER, N° 71, letter ſigned A. J. and N° 76, *letter.*

" man, or pointed out any thing which is not
" the true object of raillery.

" I must confess, Mr. Bickerstaff, if the
" making a man guilty of vices that would
" shame the gallows, be the best method to
" point at the true object of raillery, I have
" until this time been very ignorant; but if it
" be so, I will venture to assert one thing, and
" lay it down as a maxim, even to the Staf-
" fian race, viz. That that method of pointing
" ought no more to be pursued, than those
" people ought to cut your throat who suffer
" by it; because I take both to be murder,
" and the law is not in every private man's
" hands to execute: but indeed, Sir, were you
" the only person would suffer by the Tatler's
" discontinuance, I have malice enough to pu-
" nish you in the manner you prescribe; but I
" am not so great an enemy to the town or my
" own pleasures as to wish it; nor that you
" would lay aside lashing the reigning vices,
" so long as you keep to the true spirit of satire,
" without descending to rake into characters
" below its dignity; for, as you well observe,
" there is something very terrible in unjustly
" attacking men in a way that may prejudice
" their honour or fortune; and indeed where
" crimes are enormous, the delinquent de-
" serves little pity, yet the reporter may de-
" serve less: and here I am naturally led to

" that celebrated author of 'The whole Duty " of Man*,' who hath ſet this matter in a true " light in his treatiſe 'Of the Government of the " Tongue †;' where, ſpeaking of uncharitable " truths, he ſays, 'a diſcovery of this kind " ſerves not to reclaim, but enrage the offender, " and precipitate him into further degrees of ill. " Modeſty and fear of ſhame is one of thoſe " natural reſtraints which the wiſdom of hea- " ven has put upon mankind; and he that " once ſtumbles, may yet by a check of that " bridle recover again: but when by a public " detection he is fallen under that infamy he " feared, he will then be apt to diſcard all cau- " tion, and to think he owes himſelf the utmoſt " pleaſures of vice, as the price of his reputa- " tion. Nay, perhaps he advances farther, " and ſets up for a reverſed ſort of fame, by

* Dr. NASH, in his "Hiſtory of Worceſterſhire," vol. I. p. 352, has taken much pains to diſcover the author of this celebrated book; which has been aſcribed to no leſs than EIGHT different writers; viz. to ABRAHAM WOODHEAD, OBADIAH WALKER, Bp. FELL, Bp. CHAPPLE, Dr. ALLESTREE, Dr. HENCHMAN, Mr. FULMAN, and Lady PAKINGTON. See "The Gentleman's Magazine, 1754." p. 26; and Bp. ATTERBURY's Sermon on 1 Tim. vi. 1. On the whole, Dr. NASH inclines to aſcribe the book to Lady PAKINGTON, though amply and materially corrected by Bp. FELL, between whom and that lady there ſubſiſted a long and uninterrupted correſpondence. The firſt edition of it appeared in 1654. It has been ſuppoſed, that the grandſon of Lady PAKINGTON was the original of the character of Sir ROGER DE COVERLEY, in the SPECTATOR. N.

† Firſt printed in 1674.

" being

" being eminently wicked, and he who before
" was but a clandeſtine diſciple becomes a
" doctor of impiety, &c.' This ſort of reaſon-
" ing, Sir, moſt certainly induced our wiſe
" legiſlators very lately to repeal that law
" which put the ſtamp of infamy in the face of
" felons: therefore, you had better give an
" act of oblivion to your delinquents, at leaſt
" for tranſportation, than to continue to mark
" them in ſo notorious a manner. I cannot
" but applaud your deſigned attempt of 'raiſing
" merit from obſcurity, celebrating virtue in
" diſtreſs, and attacking vice in another me-
" thod, by ſetting innocence in a proper light.'
" Your purſuing theſe noble themes will make
" a greater advance to the reformation you
" ſeem to aim at, than the method you have
" hitherto taken, by putting mankind beyond
" the power of retrieving themſelves, or indeed
" to think it poſſible. But if, after all your
" endeavours in this new way, there ſhould
" then remain any hardened impenitents, you
" muſt even give them up to the rigour of the
" law, as delinquents not within the benefit of
" their clergy. Pardon me, good Mr. BICKER-
" STAFF, for the tediouſneſs of this epiſtle, and
" believe it is not from any ſelf-conviction I
" have taken up ſo much of your time, or my
" own; but ſuppoſing you mean all your Lu-
" CUBRATIONS ſhould tend to the good of man-

"kind, I may the eaſier hope your pardon,
"being, Sir, yours, &c."

Grecian Coffee-houſe, September 29.

SWIFT*.

This evening I thought fit to notify to the literati of this houſe, and by that means to all the world, that on Saturday the fifteenth of October next enſuing, I deſign to fix my firſt table of fame †; and deſire that ſuch as are acquainted with the characters of the twelve moſt famous men that have ever appeared in the world would ſend in their liſts, or name any

* See TATLER, N° 65, *note*; and SWIFT's "Works," vol. XIX. page 40; and *note*. The aſſignment of this article from the Grecian coffee-houſe to SWIFT is moreover ſupported by the authority of a valuable paper obligingly communicated by J——N H——Y, of Mancheſter, Jan. 15, 1784. The notes contained in it were tranſcribed by this gentleman many years ago, when he had acceſs to the library of the late CHRISTOPHER BYRON, Eſq. who communicated ſo liberally to Dr. GREY's edition of HUDIBRAS, and whoſe communications are there marked with a B. From this ſchedule the writer has learnt with pleaſure ſeveral things of which he had no knowledge or ſuſpicion before; it has ſatisfied him in many particulars about which he had his doubts; and enabled him to mention others with more confidence, which he could only have offered as mere conjectures. Proper notice ſhall be taken of ſuch of the notes as came too late to be inſerted in their reſpective places; and ſuch future illuſtrations as may reſt hereafter on the authority of this paper, as he is a ſtranger even to the name of the generous contributor, the annotator ſhall mark, *ſalvis titulis*, with the ſignature of J——N H——Y M; and a reference to this note.

† See TATLER, N° 67, and N° 81.

one

one man for that table, aſſigning alſo his place at it before that time, upon pain of having ſuch his man of fame poſtponed, or placed too high for ever. I ſhall not, upon any application whatever, alter the place which upon that day I ſhall give to any of theſe worthies. But whereas there are many who take upon them to admire this hero, or that author, upon ſecond hand, I expect each ſubſcriber ſhould underwrite his reaſon for the place he allots his candidate.

The thing is of the laſt conſequence; for we are about ſettling the greateſt point that ever has been debated in any age; and I ſhall take precautions accordingly. Let every man who votes, conſider, that he is now going to give away that, for which the ſoldier gave up his reſt, his pleaſure, and his life; the ſcholar reſigned his whole ſeries of thought, his midnight repoſe, and his morning ſlumbers. In a word, he is, as I may ſay, to be judge of that after-life, which noble ſpirits prefer to their very real beings. I hope I ſhall be forgiven, therefore, if I make ſome objections againſt their jury, as they ſhall occur to me. The whole of the number by whom they are to be tried, are to be ſcholars. I am perſuaded alſo, that ARISTOTLE* will be put up by all of that claſs

* " Dans le traité *de varia Ariſtotelis fortuna in Academia* " *Pariſienſe*, imprimé à la Haye, en 1656, Mr. de LAUNOY " recuellit

claſs of men. However, in behalf of others, ſuch as wear the livery of ARISTOTLE, the two famous univerſities* are called upon, on this occaſion; but I except the men of Queen's, Exeter, and Jeſus colleges †, in Oxford, who are not to be electors, becauſe he ſhall not be crowned from an implicit faith in his writings, but receive his honour from ſuch judges as ſhall allow him to be cenſured. Upon this election, as I was juſt now going to ſay, I baniſh all who think and ſpeak after others to concern themſelves in it. For which reaſon all illiterate diſtant admirers are forbidden to

" recueillit grand nombre de ſingularités ſur les divers jugemens " qu'on a portés d'Ariſtotele en France, & dans l'uſage des uni- " verſités. Il a raiſon de dire dans l' introduction, *eſt notabi- " lis res, atque ut admiratione, ſic & curioſitate digna*; que " l'affaire eſt bien remarquable, & ne mérite pas moins d'ad- " miration que de curioſité." " Le N. P.

* " On voit dans *l'Hiſtoria & Antiquit. Univerſ. Oxon.* d'ANT. " WOOD, tom. II. p. 42. que les lecteurs en philoſophie na- " turelle ſont obligés, par les ſtatuts, d'expliquer la phyſique " d'*Ariſtote*, ſes livres du ciel, & du monde; ceux des me- " teorés, ou ſes *parva naturalia*, ou ſes livres de l'ame, de meme " que ceux de la generation & de la corruption. Quant à la " philoſophie morale, on voit à la page ſuivante de la meme " *Hiſtoire* que les ſtatutes veulent auſſi que l'on explique l'ethi- " que, la politique, & l'oeconomique du meme *Ariſtote*." " Le N. P."

† " Je ne connois pas aſſez l'hiſtoire ſecrette de l'univerſité " d' *Oxford*, pour ſavoir ce que a engagé l'auteur à donner " ſingulierement cette excluſion deſobligeante aux trois colleges " qu'il nomme." " Le N. P."

They were obliged by the ſtatutes of thoſe colleges to keep to ARISTOTLE for their texts.

corrupt

corrupt the voices, by ſending, according to the new mode, any poor ſtudents coals* and candles for their votes in behalf of ſuch worthies as they pretend to eſteem. All newswriters are alſo excluded, becauſe they conſider fame as it is a report which gives foundation to the filling up their rhapſodies, and not as it is the emanation or conſequence of good and evil actions. Theſe are excepted againſt as juſtly as butchers in caſe of life and death: their familiarity with the greateſt names takes off the delicacy of their regard, as dealing in blood makes the *Lanii* leſs tender of ſpilling it.

St. James's Coffee-houſe, September 28.

Letters from Liſbon of the twenty-fifth inſtant, N. S. ſpeak of a battle which has been fought near the river Cinca, in which general STAREMBERG had overthrown the army of the duke of ANJOU. The perſons who ſend this, excuſe their not giving particulars, becauſe they believed an account muſt have arrived here before we could hear from them. They had advices from different parts, which concurred in the circumſtances of the action; after which the army of his catholic majeſty advanced as far as Fraga, and the enemy retired

* See TATLER, N° 73. The article addreſſed to the electors of an alderman for the ward of Queen-Hithe.

to

to Saragoſſa. There are reports, that the duke of ANJOU was in the engagement; but letters of good authority ſay, that prince was on the road towards the camp when he received the news of the defeat of his troops. We promiſe ourſelves great conſequences from ſuch an advantage obtained by ſo accompliſhed a general as STAREMBERG; who, among the men of this preſent age, is eſteemed the third in military fame and reputation.

N° 75. Saturday, October 1, 1709*.

ADDISON and STEELE.

Quicquid agunt homines——
noſtri eſt farrago libelli.
Juv. Sat. i. 85, 86.

"Whate'er men do, or ſay, or think, or dream,
"Our motley paper ſeizes for its theme." P.

From my own Apartment, September 30.

I AM called off from public diſſertations by a domeſtic affair of great importance, which is no leſs than the diſpoſal of my ſiſter JENNY.

* Dr. PHILIP NICHOLLS not only aſcribes this paper to SWIFT; but ſeems to affirm that SWIFT was the author of all the numbers in the TATLER, at leaſt in the ſecond volume of it, aſcribed to JENNY DISTAFF, or relative to her, which he collectively calls "The Hiſtory of JENNY DISTAFF." It appears neceſſary to tranſcribe a long paſſage, in order to anticipate

Jenny for life. The girl is a girl of great merit, and pleasing conversation; but I being born

pate objection, and to enable the reader to judge of the propriety of assigning this paper to Addison and Steele.

Swift met with another mortification this year (1700) in the marriage of his sister, who happened to *yoke herself* to a man in trade, "an unpardonable offence (says lord Orrery) in Swift's eye." If the inverted commas were intended to indicate quotation, they ought not to have ended, as they do here, but to have been continued where he tells us—that this marriage seemed to interrupt those ambitious views which Swift had long since formed;—that he grew even outrageous at the thoughts of being brother-in-law to a tradesman, although her uncles and all her friends and relations consented to the match, and thought the man's fortune, character, and situation suitable for her in every respect;——that he utterly refused all reconciliation with his sister, and would not even listen to the intreaties of his mother, who came over to Ireland under the strongest hopes of pacifying his anger, &c. After giving lord Orrery's relation of this fact, with some additions of his own, for which there is no occasion here, the biographer proceeds as follows, entirely in his own words:

"While this incident was fresh in my mind, I took up the "second volume of the Tatler, and, turning over *The His-* "*tory of Jenny Distaff*, felt the delight *those papers* had for- "merly given me greatly heightened. I had considered *them* "as prodigious efforts of surprizing wit and humour, brats of "an uncommonly turned brain, but *they* now seemed to be the "dictates of the *author's* heart. Mr. Pope somewhere tells "Swift, that he had a desperate hand at dashing out a cha- "racter by great strokes. Pope's 'Works,' vol. IV. part 3, "page 103. edit. 1742. *Here* we discover the true source of that "peculiar talent, *si vis me flere, dolendum est primum tibi.* "Swift's real *dolor* on this subject was as much stronger than "that of ordinary men, as his descriptions are more striking "than those of any other genius."

Biograph. Britan. *art.* Swift. p. 3862. *note* N.

The

born of my father's firſt wife, and ſhe of his third, ſhe converſes with me rather like a

The reader will make his own remarks, and form his own judgement on the preceding paſſage; this writer is only obliged to obſerve, that he can find no ground to ſupport the opinion it contains. He does not clearly conceive what papers the doctor meant to claim for the ſubject of his biography; but he is clearly of opinion that this paper was not "a brat of SWIFT's uncommonly turned brain," that the "great ſtrokes" of the character it deſcribes were not "daſhed out by his deſperate hand," and that it was never intended to expreſs "the dictates or the *dolor* of that author's heart,"

STEELE owns that he was indebted for the fictitious name under which he publiſhed theſe *lucubrations*, to SWIFT, the firſt doubtleſs who printed under the apellation of ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, and Mrs. FENTON was certainly SWIFT's *only* ſiſter. We are moreover informed, that although this aſſumed name was rather ſingular, and the ſurname not very common, there was in reality a perſon in London about this time, who bore them both. Nevertheleſs there is not any ground to doubt, that ISAAC BICKERSTAFF, Eſq. was merely an ideal perſonage, and that the character and ſiſterhood of JENNY DISTAFF were equally imaginary.

Dr. NICHOLLS admits that SWIFT's ſiſter was married to FENTON *nine* years before the date of this TATLER, in which there is not the remoteſt alluſion that this writer can diſcover, either to the marriage of Mrs. FENTON, or indeed to any circumſtance upon record of her character or ſtory, in which there ſeems to have been nothing remarkable.

The aſſignment of this paper to ADDISON and STEELE is thought to reſt on the moſt unexceptionable authority.

In the LIST mentioned in a preceding note on TATLER, N° 32, which was written, and delivered with STEELE's own hand to Mr. TICKELL, this number was marked as written by ADDISON and STEELE *in conjunction*. It is accordingly inſerted by that gentleman, with this intimation, in his edition of ADDISON's "Works," vol. II. page 182. *Birmingham* 1761. 4to.

daughter than a ſiſter. I have indeed told her, that if ſhe kept her honour, and behaved herſelf in ſuch a manner as became the BICKERSTAFFS, I would get her an agreeable man for her huſband; which was a promiſe I made her after reading a paſſage in PLINY's "Epiſtles."* That polite author had been employed to find out a conſort for his friend's daughter, and gives the following character of the man he had pitched upon. *Aciliano plurimum vigoris & induſtriæ quanquam in maxima verecundia: eſt illi facies liberalis, multo ſanguine, multo rubore, ſuffuſa: eſt ingenua totius corporis pulchritudo, & quidam ſenatorius decor, quæ ego nequaquam arbitror negligenda: debet enim hoc caſtitati puellarum quaſi præmium dari.* "Acilianus (for that was the gentleman's "name) is a man of extraordinary vigour and "induſtry, accompanied with the greateſt mo-"deſty: he has very much of the gentleman, "with a lively colour, and fluſh of health in "his aſpect. His whole perſon is finely turn-"ed, and ſpeaks him a man of quality: "which are qualifications that, I think, "ought by no means to be over-looked; and "ſhould be beſtowed on a daughter as the re-"ward of her chaſtity."

A woman that will give herſelf liberties, need not put her parents to ſo much trouble; for if ſhe does not poſſeſs theſe ornaments in a

* C. PLIN. CÆC. *Sec.* "Epiſtolæ." *Lib.* I. Ep. xiv. JUN. MAURICO.

huſband

huſband, ſhe can ſupply herſelf elſewhere. But this is not the caſe of my ſiſter JENNY, who, I may ſay without vanity, is as unſpotted a ſpinſter as any in Great-Britain. I ſhall take this occaſion to recommend the conduct of our own family in this particular.

We have in the genealogy of our houſe, the deſcriptions and pictures of our anceſtors from the time of king ARTHUR; in whoſe days there was one of my own name, a knight of his round table, and known by the name of Sir ISAAC BICKERSTAFF. He was low of ſtature, and of a very ſwarthy complexion, not unlike a Portugueze Jew. But he was more prudent than men of that height uſually are, and would often communicate to his friends his deſign of lengthening and whitening his poſterity. His eldeſt ſon RALPH, for that was his name, was for this reaſon married to a lady who had little elſe to recommend her, but that ſhe was very tall and very fair. The iſſue of this match, with the help of high ſhoes, made a tolerable figure in the next age; though the complexion of the family was obſcure until the fourth generation from that marriage. From which time, until the reign of WILLIAM the CONQUEROR, the females of our houſe were famous for their needlework and fine ſkins. In the male line, there happened an unlucky accident in the reign of RICHARD

III. the eldeſt ſon of PHILIP, then chief of the family, being born with an hump-back and very high noſe. This was the more aſtoniſhing, becauſe none of his forefathers ever had ſuch a blemiſh; nor indeed was there any in the neighbourhood of that make, except the butler, who was noted for round ſhoulders, and a Roman noſe: what made the noſe the leſs excuſable, was the remarkable ſmallneſs of his eyes.

Theſe ſeveral defects were mended by ſucceeding matches; the eyes were open in the next generation, and the hump fell in a century and an half*: but the greateſt difficulty was how to reduce the noſe; which I do not find was accompliſhed until about the middle of the reign of HENRY VII. or rather the beginning of that of HENRY VIII.

But while our anceſtors were thus taken up in cultivating the eyes and noſe, the face of the BICKERSTAFFS fell down inſenſibly into chin; which was not taken notice of, their thoughts being ſo much employed upon the more noble features, until it became almoſt too long to be remedied.

But length of time, and ſucceſſive care in our alliances, have cured this alſo, and reduced our faces into that tolerable oval, which we

* Perhaps it is ſcarcely worth while to mention, that this *century and an half* of time is all a fiction, and that the wit of the paper, and the truth of the hiſtory are here at variance as Henry VII. defeated Richard III. in Boſworth Field, was his immediate ſucceſſor in 1485, and died in 1509.

enjoy

enjoy at preſent. I would not be tedious in this diſcourſe, but cannot but obſerve, that our race ſuffered very much about three hundred years ago, by the marriage of one of our heireſſes with an eminent courtier, who gave us ſpindleſhanks, and cramps in our bones; inſomuch that we did not recover our health and legs until Sir WALTER BICKERSTAFF married MAUD the milk-maid, of whom the then Garter King at Arms, a facetious perſon, ſaid pleaſantly enough, "that ſhe had ſpoiled our "blood, but mended our conſtitutions."

After this account of the effect our prudent choice of matches has had upon our perſons and features, I cannot but obſerve, that there are daily inſtances of as great changes made by marriage upon men's minds and humours. One might wear any paſſion out of a family by culture, as ſkilful gardeners blot a colour out of a tulip that hurts its beauty. One might produce an affable temper out of a ſhrew, by grafting the mild upon the choleric; or raiſe a jack-pudding from a prude, by inoculating mirth and melancholy. It is for want of care in the diſpoſing of our children, with regard to our bodies and minds, that we go into an houſe and ſee ſuch different complexions and humours in the ſame race and family. But to me it is as plain as a pike-ſtaff, from what mixture it is, that this daughter ſilently lours, the other ſteals a kind look

look at you, a third is exactly well behaved, a fourth a ſplenetic, and a fifth a coquette.

In this diſpoſal of my ſiſter, I have choſen with an eye to her being a wit, and provided that the bridegroom be a man of a ſound and excellent judgment, who will ſeldom mind what ſhe ſays when ſhe begins to harangue: for JENNY's only imperfection is an admiration of her parts, which inclines her to be a little, but a very little, fluttiſh; and you are ever to remark, that we are apt to cultivate moſt, and bring into obſervation, what we think moſt excellent in ourſelves, or moſt capable of improvement. Thus, my ſiſter, inſtead of conſulting her glaſs and her toilet for an hour and a half after her private devotions, ſits with her noſe full of ſnuff, and a man's night-cap on her head, reading plays and romances. Her wit ſhe thinks her diſtinction: therefore knows nothing of the ſkill of dreſs, or making her perſon agreeable. It would make you laugh to ſee me often, with my ſpectacles on, lacing her ſtays; for ſhe is ſo very a wit, that ſhe underſtands no ordinary thing in the world.

For this reaſon, I have diſpoſed of her to a man of buſineſs, who will ſoon let her ſee, that to be well dreſſed, in good humour, and chearful in the command of her family, are the arts and ſciences of female life. I could have beſtowed her upon a fine gentleman, who extremely

extremely admired her wit, and would have given her a coach and ſix: but I found it abſolutely neceſſary to croſs the ſtrain; for had they met, they had entirely been rivals in diſcourſe, and in continual contention for the ſuperiority of underſtanding, and brought forth critics, pedants, or pretty good poets. As it is, I expect an offſpring fit for the habitation of the city, town, or country; creatures that are docile and tractable in whatever we put them to.

To convince men of the neceſſity of taking this method, let any one, even below the ſkill of an aſtrologer, behold the turn of faces he meets as ſoon as he paſſes Cheapſide Conduit, and you ſee a deep attention and a certain unthinking ſharpneſs in every countenance. They look attentive, but their thoughts are engaged on mean purpoſes. To me it is very apparent, when I ſee a citizen paſs by, whether his head is upon woollen, ſilks, iron, ſugar, indigo, or ſtocks. Now this trace of thoughtappears or lies hid in the race for two or three generations.

I know at this time a perſon of a vaſt eſtate, who is the immediate deſcendant of a fine gentleman, but the great grandſon of a broker, in whom his anceſtor is now revived. He is a very honeſt gentleman in his principles, but cannot for his blood talk fairly: he is heartily ſorry for it; but he cheats by conſtitution, and over-reaches by inſtinct.

The happineſs of the man who marries my ſiſter will be, that he has no faults to correct in her but her own, a little bias of fancy, or particularity of manners, which grew in herſelf, and can be amended by her. From ſuch an untainted couple, we can hope to have our family riſe to its ancient ſplendor of face, air, countenance, manner, and ſhape, without diſcovering the product of ten nations in one houſe. * OBADIAH GREENHAT ſays, "he never "comes into any company in England, but he "diſtinguiſhes the different nations of which we "are compoſed." There is ſcarce ſuch a living creature as a true Briton. We ſit down indeed all friends, acquaintance, and neighbours; but after two bottles, you ſee a Dane ſtart up and ſwear, "The kingdom is his own." A Saxon drinks up the whole quart, and ſwears, "He will diſpute that with him." A Norman tells them both, "He will aſſert his li-"berty:" and a Welchman cries, "They are all foreigners and intruders of yeſterday" and beats them out of the room. Such accidents happen frequently among neighbours children, and couſin-germans. For which reaſon, I ſay, ſtudy your race; or the ſoil of your family will dwindle into cits or eſquires, or run up into wits or madmen.†

* ADDISON. See TATLER, N° 59; N° 61, and notes.

† See TATLER, N° 77, and page 88.

END OF VOL. I.

MUSEUM BRITANNICUM